

DECENNIIUM

OF THE

BATES STUDENT.

VOLUME X.



NUMBER 1.

JANUARY, 1882.

PUBLISHED BY THE CLASS OF '83,

BATES COLLEGE.

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we shall aim at no higher ideal than we find embodied in its history. And even in this we can hardly feel that we are disregarding the ancient motto: "Aim higher than you expect to attain."

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fore ask each student of the college to show his personal friends copies of the *BATES STUDENT* and request them to subscribe. It can do no harm, and will, at least, show how much interest your friends take in the college of which you are a member.

We would also appeal to the patriotism of this city. It is far from a disgrace to any city to have a college located within its borders, although it may at times be inconvenient to the suburban farmers. But the college is not without its influence for good upon the city. There is always a radiation from the college which charges the atmosphere of its city with the spirit of aspiration. A college has its influence upon the pulpit of a city. It has been said that the high tone of the Boston pulpit is in no small degree due to the influences of Harvard University. Indeed a college always, to a certain extent, makes an Athens of the city in which it is located.

And now, people of Lewiston, we appeal to your patriotism, not with the strangling cry for help, which is far from necessary, but with a simple request for your patronage, which we trust you will not refuse to grant.

Perhaps it would be well to impress upon the minds of the students that while the college magazine may be under the direct management of the Junior class, it is not designed to be strictly devoted to their interests. Occasionally we hear such remarks as: "One would think from reading the *STUDENT* that there was but one class in college," "Why are the other three classes ignored?", etc. Now we do not think that any fair-minded person could believe that it is, or ever has been, the desire of any one class to monopolize the contents of the *STUDENT*. So far as we know, its pages have always been open to other classes, and it has endeavored to

maintain the interests, not of any one class, but of all. No doubt this was the principle on which the *STUDENT* was founded, for without the hearty co-operation of all classes it must of necessity be a dry and uninteresting sheet. Perhaps each class should be represented on the editorial staff (we will not attempt to discuss that now); but while the *STUDENT* exists under its present management, each class can be represented in its columns, and it is the sincere desire of all that they should be.

Brothers, the columns of the *STUDENT* are open to you. We bid you welcome with your editorial, your locals, or your literature. Incidents may take place in your class that would be of interest. Note them down. You may have some ideas that you would like to put in the form of an editorial. Write it down. You may have a literary article that you would like to have published. Hand it in. While it may not always be advisable to publish the same, yet anything of a suitable character and written in the right spirit will always be acceptable. While we will try to keep ourselves posted on college affairs in general, we are not cognizant of all, hence we need your aid and support, and without it we fear the *STUDENT* will fail to fulfill its intended mission.

An effort is being made by the Faculty and friends of the college to increase quite largely the present number of volumes in the library. Compared with other colleges our list of books is small and we have need of large additions. No doubt there are many persons who have books in their private libraries which are of but little value to the present owners but which would be worth *much* to the college. Would it not be a privilege for all who are interested in the success of this department of our college to look over their shelves and see if they have not a few

volumes, at least, which they could well spare for so worthy an object? If each of us do what we can, the present number of books will soon be doubled. In other colleges, friends make such donations, and very frequently they provide that the institution of their choice shall receive upon their death the greater part, if not all, of their library. Frequently such donations, taken individually are small, but collectively viewed they fill a large place. Each donor's name will, of course, be written in the book, and we think it will be very pleasant in future years to see in many of our books the autograph of those who knew, sympathized with, and labored for the college in her weakest and darkest hours. While we are just as needy are we not just as worthy of such favors as other colleges? If so, is it not the privilege of each to help?

While we have no desire to use the STUDENT as a medium of censorship to our fellows, we shall fail of our duty, we think, if we refrain from making use of its columns to condemn anything falling under our notice, that we regard adverse to the material interests of our college. We have often noticed the tendency of many students to speak slightly and even derisively of our chosen "Bates." Particularly have we regretted to hear her thus spoken of by fellow-students in comparison with other colleges, in the presence of students from those colleges. It is true, perhaps, that Bates, being comparatively young in years, lacks some advantages found only at older institutions. But this, instead of being a cause of derision and envy on the part of her students, should impel them to act and speak in her behalf on all occasions, as becomes true and loyal sons—that their combined loyalty may give her a strength not to be measured by any length of years.

Our college has an able, efficient, and

live Faculty, inferior to that of few even of our most "Ancient Institutions"—a Faculty that is able and labors assiduously to give us the freshest and best in all that goes to make up a college education. If we fail to ride on the "top wave" at Bates, let us not attribute it to any fault of her or her Faculty, nor to her lack of years and ancient standing in the college world.

Failing at Bates, through lack of dilligence on our part in the pursuit of what is here set before us, we cannot hope to rise to eminence at some other college, simply because it has the prefix "ancient" attached to its name.

"The rank is but the guinea's stamp,
The man's the gowd for a' that,"

Be he student at Bates, Bowdoin, Harvard, Yale, or elsewhere.

More than a year ago the college painted, papered, and repaired a room in Parker Hall and very kindly gave its use for religious meetings. The association and others of the college then furnished it with a nice attractive carpet, chandeliers, curtains, stove, and other fixtures. The firm of Chandler & Estes kindly presented the association a very handsome Bible, and Miss Bickford, of the Junior class, gave it a very appropriate motto and a beautiful engraving for the wall.

During the coming year we expect to complete the furniture of the room, but we shall need six or eight more mottoes. Now if our sister college mates, who are "wise hearted," will work a few more mottoes, with appropriate sentiments, the association will very gratefully accept and very gladly frame them.

But while providing a suitable place for holding our meetings, we should not forget those greater essentials for larger attendance, deeper interest, and grander results. In the first place we of the faith should make an effort, even though it be a sacrifice to attend all the Wednesday

evening meetings. Again, we should be more earnest in our efforts to get others, who are strangers, to promise to attend them. And then we are very frequently too inactive at the meetings, and so the service seems to take more of the formal than the spiritual nature.

Shall we content ourselves during the coming term with no more conversions than we saw last year? Shall we not rather labor for the richest blessings, and expect and claim upon His promise the copious descent of saving power?

Perhaps to some it may seem that to complain of long lessons should be beneath the dignity of college students, but the grounds for such complaint are as well founded in college as in any school, and equally deserving of redress. We anticipate the chief benefit of our college course, not merely in the amount learned,—for many branches are never applied in after life—but in the general building up of the mind as a foundation for future study and work. For this purpose very long lessons are not advantageous. They present an inducement to superficial work. The danger in this will be apparent when we remember that in college we are forming permanent habits. It is a mistake to assign lessons for the full capacity of the best students. They may learn them, but too many, discouraged by their length, are content if they only avoid complete failure; a few are incited to study beyond their strength. These last, confirmed “digs,” if health is not impaired, are liable to lose much of the benefit of college life. In college, with the libraries at our command, the formation of a taste for good reading is of prime importance. During our Freshman year one of our professors well said that a young man who leaves college without having formed such a taste deprives himself of half the benefit of his college course. Yet how can such

a taste be formed when all the time is occupied preparing daily recitations?

Morally the effect is demoralizing, causing students to justify any means to make a recitation or to pass an examination. We do not make here at Bates indiscriminate criticism. In some departments there is none of that crowding which at some places compels resort to unfair means, but in other branches there is a disposition to cover ground at any rate. It may be said that this ground must be covered to keep up the standard of the college. Is this fair? We do not believe that the students of other institutions can master this difficulty better than those of our own, but even if they could the question for us would be, “Will not superficial scholarship and loss of true culture more than balance the gain in surface knowledge?” To some of our instructors we commend these thoughts. If, in some studies, you will give us shorter lessons and more opportunities for miscellaneous reading, though we may go over a few less pages in our text-books, we shall *know* more, and shall go forth from college better fitted for the duties of life and to honor our *Alma Mater*.

LITERARY.

A LISTENER BY THE SEA.

Last night I lay beside the winter sea,
And, waking late, I heard the sound without
Of rain, and heard far off the wild sea shout
Beyond the town,—a lonesome melody.
Heaving with ebb and flow, eternally
Along the rocky coast it pours its rout
Of waves, with constant roar, as of some stout,
Hoar monster, fierce with grief or savage glee.
Dark Afric hears, methought, that thunder
 sound,
And Indian rivers, lone Pacific isles,
Trembling do hear it; from unnumbered miles
Arising, as the brown earth wheels its round,
It with vast whisper grieves the pale moon's
 height.
With how great songs, O God, thou fill'st the
 night.
—W. P. Foster, '81, in *Jan. Century*.

AMERICAN LYRIC POETRY.

BY MISS E. S. B., '83.

THE lyric poem has as its subject the poet's own emotions. As such it is the noblest and purest utterance of a poetical soul. It is the outpouring of the deepest thought. It comes from the heart, and its aim is to reach the heart. Its chief characteristic is sweetness. The lyric poet, to be successful, must be true to life and his own feelings, with "the freedom to sing his own song to his own music."

To get a clear conception of lyric poetry, let us consider its masters and their characteristics. First, let us turn our attention to the representatives of the mother land. Shakespeare and Milton have produced some of the finest lyrics in poetical literature. In Spencer's songs is apparent a fine appreciation of the beautiful. The mention of the "Elegy" is a sufficient tribute to Gray. As the poets of nature we point to Wordsworth and Cowper, the one further distinguished by a meditative and philosophical vein, the other by simplicity. Coleridge fascinates by the music of his rhyme and his imagination. Collins and Keats hold a place among lyrical writers by their individuality. Scott exhibits tenderness and loftiness of thought. Mrs. Browning's lyrics are rich in thought and earnestness, but often lack that melody and felicity of expression which characterize those of Tennyson.

In turning to our own poets we find that those to whom our hearts respond with the deepest thrill are of the lyrical class. Bryant may be called the father of American poetry. He becomes the poet of the nation by picturing truthfully American scenery. His lyrics are characterized by a certain grandeur of thought which arouses the noble sentiments in our nature. The charm of his poems is in the dignity and beauty he breathes into common objects. He finds God in every flower, bird, and rill. Long-

fellow's power as a lyric poet lies in the exquisite finish he gives his poems. He is truly the poet of culture, appealing to the intellect more than to the heart. His lyrics, characterized by sweetness and elevation of thought and revealing a fruitful imagination, do not appeal to our sentiments. His power of picturing objects, delights, but fails to make the impression that Bryant's more simple pictures leave. Lowell stands in the same rank of culture as Longfellow, yet he does not possess that hidden power of expression which renders Longfellow's poems so attractive. A deep vein of spirituality, almost a mysticism predominates. The lyrics of Willis charm by their tenderness and delicacy of feeling. He treats his subjects with rare grace and energy. His human sympathy that so wins our hearts is not found in Poe, over whom the supernatural holds sway. Yet the latter exhibits a sweetness of expression and strength of thought that make his lyrics well known. The rich humor of Holmes does not surpass his perception of the beautiful. We are drawn to him by a certain vigor in his style, his thoughtfulness, and the depth of his sentiment. His poems display a careful finish like Longfellow's, but there is more play of the sentiments. It is sufficient to mention in addition Taylor, Read, Bret Harte, and the Cary sisters.

Now let us estimate the relative worth of American and English lyric poetry from the two representatives, Whittier and Milton. Milton is called the sublimest of men. He chooses subjects that awe us by their grandeur. Whittier chooses subjects that are grand from their simplicity. Milton appeals to the imagination, and we grow almost weary with admiring. Whittier is the poet of pure sentiments, and while we admire, a feeling of peacefulness steals over our hearts.

The religious element is one of the most striking characteristics in both. In Milton

it appears as philosophy; in Whittier, as faith. The same energy of expression exists in both. They share the same high moral purpose, strength of thought, and admiration of the beautiful. Whittier is the laureate of the people, Milton of the few.

Lyric poetry is found in the front rank of our literature. Our poets, by treating "home themes," by faithfully presenting our purest emotions and aspirations, and by the delicacy and finish of their thought, satisfy the longings of the nation and are enthroned in each individual heart. They occupy a position that poets of other countries may never aspire to fill. They "make the imagination and the sense of beauty ministering servants at the altar of the highest good and the highest truth."

THE FRUITLESS SEARCH.

BY S., '99.

How oft, fair Pleasure, in my youth,
I've gazed upon thy gaudy wing,
And lain enraptured in thy thrall
To hear thy siren maidens sing;
I've sought thee in the bower of love,
In roses' most congenial clime,
Where breathing perfume fills the air,
And music's gentle pulses chime.

I've sought thee in the halls of mirth,
Amid the mazes of the waltz,
Where midnight lamps o'er beauty shown,
Yet showing naught of human faults;
I've sought thee mid the city's roar,
On that deep, surging sea of strife,
Whose waves at great cathedrals break,
And foam with crimson crests of life.

I've chased thee through ambition's hall,
Where weary inmates never sleep,
But silently, with wasted form,
The scholar's lonely vigils keep.
But something in the breast of man
That pauses in the roaring mart,
And flies from Pleasure's guilty hall
With weary feet and aching heart,

Turns back to childhood's sinless hour,
When care to us was but a name,

And furrows deep on mother's brow
Were mysteries that went and came.
'Tis then on contemplation's wing
That years, and power, and manhood flee,
And with our hearts subdued and soft,
Leave us beside our mother's knee.

THE TENDENCY OF HERO WORSHIP.

FROM the very nature of man and existing circumstances he cannot escape being influenced by those with whom he is placed in contact. But from the diversity of these circumstances and of natural gifts it is evident that each person has his own work, his own career, and that to accomplish this in the best way and to make true success in life, energy, independence, and self-reliance are of prime importance, and that the life and opinions of one person cannot be blindly followed as a standard by others. Yet in all ages this truth has been disregarded. Men of high ability, taking advantage of favorable circumstances, have risen to such heights of fame that, looking down on the mass of mankind, they have exerted on them an influence that has reduced their minds to blind, unquestioning devotion. This is the hero worship of the past and the present.

Let us consider its effects. It is claimed that its influence is ennobling, since high standards are presented for imitation. But the force of this claim is weakened by the fact that the grandest models of human character are far from faultless, and that it is the universal tendency of human nature to imitate vices rather than virtues. On the other hand, there are results of a directly detrimental character. It tends to the destruction of the individual man, directly contradicting the universally admitted truth that the mind of man is his own. The worshiper, losing his identity, acts only in accordance with the will of his leader to such an extent as to be almost

morally irresponsible for his actions, right or wrong. On the one who wields such an influence, its effects, though seemingly advantageous, are morally most blighting. This great power of being able to influence others to a blind devotion has turned the head of nearly every one who has possessed it. Accounting themselves as gods, they regard their followers as but worms, and every latent spark of ambition is fanned into a glowing flame. Such an ambition is characterized by the most supreme selfishness, and blinding itself to every principle of right, eradicating every vestige of philanthropy, can look on unmoved and see thousands of its followers bleeding and dying, if thereby it can rise but one round in the ladder of fame. It makes of its possessor a despot, not less tyrannical, because ruling over willing subjects, than the most cruel tyrant of the East.

Hero worship is not compatible with calm and clear judgment. This is, from its very nature, impossible. As soon as the mind adopts for its standard and guide any hero it becomes unfitted to judge correctly of him. It can see only the excellencies of his character, disregarding those traits and actions that are unquestionably weak or wrong. The effect is liable to be worse since, in the false light so caused, failings and vices pass for strength and virtues. This, in turn, misleads the mind in judging of other matters. True, this devotion may give rise to a faith and confidence steadfast and capable of self-sacrifice almost sublime, but it is a faith born of weakness and not of strength.

Hero worship is not a product of the highest civilization. It had its origin in the ages of war and bloodshed, and though with the advance of civilization it has changed in form, it retains that spirit. As we look over the pages of history, and consider the cases of hero worship with which it abounds, we shall be struck with

the barrenness of result to the good of mankind. We might almost say of *any* result; for, being contrary to nature, in many cases it recoils upon itself, defeating its own purpose. Alexander, Cæsar, and Napoleon were three of the greatest heroes of history. During their lives the whole world was the scene of their exploits, but their vast empires crumbled into ruins. Compare the fate of their projects with that of those undertakings of which some great principle has been the guiding motive. Napoleon with the Puritans: the one had all the resources of an empire at command; the others, poor and persecuted, labored on amid incredible difficulties to sustain life. But the one, gratifying personal ambition, died an exile. The others, strong in the principle of religious freedom, laid the foundations of a nation. So with the leaders of the Revolution. Not men but principles they supported, and Great Britain yielded.

The time when heroes must be warriors has now passed away. As the world advances its ideals change, but the principles and effects remain the same. Hero worship has entered the church, and personal popularity and notoriety is the standard by which ministerial ability is measured. It has stalked into the political arena, and personal following and "magnetic" presence are the claims to support, presented by some prominent statesmen. It has invaded literature, and the question in regard to a new book is not "Is it useful?" but "Is it written by a popular author?" The result is easy to see. Spirituality cannot thus be promoted in the church. "Bossism" is triumphant in politics. A higher standard of literature is not promoted. The most trivial actions of those, who thus enjoy popular admiration, are heralded throughout the land. Seeing their fame and success, their admirers think that to aspire there they must follow their actions and may even

imitate their failings and vices. Some of the brightest geniuses have had the most pronounced failings. As Poe, the poet, with talents clouded by dissipation; Byron, with influence rendered poisonous by misanthropy; and many others. They are dead; their voices are hushed; but from them have gone forth teachings and influences, giving false views of life and unworthy standards of right, that have done more to degrade mankind than they ever did to elevate them,—influences that cannot be measured, as they must continue to the end of time.

It is a significant fact that no man who regarded himself as a hero, or was so considered in his own time, has been one of the truly great ones who have done the most to advance science, learning, and civilization. Those who were such, have been obliged to labor on in obscurity. Such have been the sources of great inventions, the origin of great discoveries, the birthplaces of grand moral and religious truths. By thus observing the effect of hero worship in the past, we may read the lesson conveyed to ourselves. Mankind are taught to beware of hero worship. It may hold out dazzling lights to the view, but, like the false signals displayed by wreckers on rock-bound coasts, they are calculated only to allure all who come within their view, on to destruction.

MASKS.

MASKS are as old as the world. The first man, Adam, when he heard the voice of the Lord in the garden of Eden saying unto him, "Where art thou?" and replied, "I heard thy voice and was afraid because I was naked," vainly sought to mask himself from the consequences of his disobedience by crying out, "The woman thou gavest to be with me, she gave me of the fruit and I did eat." A

mask so flimsy, an illusion so vain, that it availed him nothing, as the pains and tears,—bread gathered in sweat and toil from among thorns and thistles,—from Adam's day to ours have abundantly proved. Man donned the mask of hypocrisy and sin in Paradise, for numberless centuries he has worn it, and he wears it to-day in all its countless forms and characters.

We look on the floor of a modern "masquerade ball." We observe there not only the striking contrast between the gorgeous costume of ages ago, and the plainer dress of later days, but closer observation reveals to us inconsistencies of character and sentiment equally as marked. We behold the exterior of an ancient king, while behind the mask are the sentiments and opinions of a staunch republican. Every character which the masquerader assumes for the occasion may be wholly at variance with the principles and emotions which regulate his daily conduct. So upon the broad field of life is to be found the same masking of true character beneath a false exterior, the same difference between the outward semblance of the hypocrite and the inward promptings of his heart. The virtues and the piety which he ever pretends, the false positions which he occupies, are but the trappings and the mask which for a time conceals the utter worthlessness behind.

It has been said that "Selfishness is the religion of the hypocrite." That in his actions towards his fellow-men he will ever sacrifice all principles of honor and integrity for the aggrandizement of self and the furtherance of selfish ends. The class of those who wear this mask of disinterestedness (disinterested apparently as far as self is concerned) embraces those who are so very philanthropic, whose benevolence is *theoretically* so large, yet like their generosity is *practically* so small. It includes those who would be "martyrs for conscience sake," yet when there is

occasion for their martyrdom "are weighed in the balances and found wanting;" But by far the meaner part of those who wear this mask of "Disinterestedness," are they who are false to the claims of friendship. Their disregard of self, when prosperity favors, leads them to be the most magnanimous and whole souled of men, but when calamities threaten and adversity frowns upon you, the helping hand is withdrawn, the cheering words are unspoken, and the noble qualities, which have made them the firmest of "fair-weather friends," are hid beneath the utter sordidness of self.

Another masquerader is the pedant, the man of profound erudition, and with a ready faculty of showing his mask on all occasions. He is full of "wise saws", and expresses himself in words of tremendous calibre. On all subjects he is ready to instruct you, but his mask is flimsy and you soon discover the false pretender behind it.

There is the mask of beauty, worn by those masqueraders who, in their blind chase of fashion, forget the noble qualities of the soul, whose cultivation alone can fit them for a higher life. In their eagerness for outward show and attractiveness of persons and surroundings, they cover the deficiencies of virtue and intrinsic worth with the tinsel and glitter of fashionable life.

Such are some of the masqueraders to be found on every hand, and such are some of the many characters in which they present themselves. These characters, though apparently so real and sincere, are shown by Time—"Time the great leveler"—in all their falsity. From them we may learn many lessons, but the chiefest of them is this, that the most profound and inexorable law that underlies all efforts for success, is Truth, that how much so ever we may disguise it, or under whatever mask it may lie hidden, it is sure ultimately to vindicate itself. If, then,

we fail to work out the individuality which is in us, and seek to hide natural deficiencies of character or intellect with hypocrisy, or by aping the virtues or manners of some one else, we have the certain assurance that our mask shall be stripped from us, if not here and now, hereafter.

"When the soul disenchanted of flesh and sense,
Unscreened by its trappings and shows and pretense,
Must be clothed for the life, and the service above,
With purity, truth, faith, meekness, and love."

But to gain this truthfulness in action toward our fellow-men we must begin at home with self. The principles which regulate our daily conduct must have their foundation in truth and honesty of purpose.

"This above all—to thine own self be true,
And it must follow as the day the night,
Thou canst not then be false to any man."
R.

LOCALS.

DREAMY.

"Afar in yon blue ether
One star was shining brightly,
And hand in hand together
We gazed upon it nightly.

We gazed on it together,
Nor saw it e'er depart;
Nor I, nor she, the maiden,
The darling of my heart.

Her parent came up swiftly,
The clock was striking eight;
I saw two thousand planets—
He fired me on the gate."

Happy New Year! Late (f).

Jordan, of '83, has left us and joined '83 Bowdoin. *Vale* Jord.

We hope the Sophomores are enjoying (?) "General Geometry."

Be charitable, and if you can't be charitable be as charitable as you can.

Now is the time to subscribe for the STUDENT. N. B.—This is not a joke.

Prof. in German—"Mr. A., do you use the old or new edition?" Mr. A.—"Yes, sir."

The Juniors use a new text-book in Political Economy this term, "Chapin's Wayland" being substituted for "Perry's."

"Pull for the shore, Junior, pull for the shore. Heed not the barking dog, bend to the oar, Safe are the apples, dangers now are past, Open wide the pillow-case, and treat while they last."—*Ex.*

The following couplet applies well to our Juniors:

"Of all sad words of tongue or pen,
The saddest are these, I've flunked again."

Keep up your courage (and wind) brother Sophs.; the fish carts will be round in the spring.

Tinkham, '83, is now teaching his second term in the high school at Wakefield, N. H., and is very successful.

The Sophomores, as yet, have failed to appreciate the superiority of the revised edition of the by-laws over the old one.

There were two Seniors, eight Juniors, one Sophomores, and fifteen Freshmen at prayers the first morning of the term.

Wonder how the boys are prospering in the book business! Brace up boys, and come back with your pockets full of *tin*.

Evans, '84, is spending his vacation canvassing among the snow-capped hills of New Hampshire. How do the nickels turn out, George?

One of the Professors, while commenting on the revised edition of the by-laws, remarked, "I-hope-you-will-keep-the-pamphlet-even-if-you-do-not-observe-the-laws."

Contrary to the advice of Prof. Stanton, Mr. H., of '83, the much-admired school teacher of Wells, has become entangled in the toils of a big girl from Cole's Corner,

who, in anticipation of closer relations with a literary genius, has recently changed her place of business from Waltham Watch Factory to South Berwick Academy.

The word love in the Indian language is said to be "Schemlendamourteh-wager." How nice it would sound whispered softly in a lady's ear, "I schemlendamourteh-wager you!"

The bee hive now presents a fine appearance, and you would never recognize it as the building that stood so long near the Latin School. May the barn go next! What do you say Preps?

It was in Chaucer: "Mr. R., you may read, if you please." Mr. R. (beginning with the passage, "I passe of al this lustiheed")—"I pass." The Prof. immediately ordered it up, and the game went on.

Conversation in reading room. First Student—"I say, do you shave up or down?" Second Student—"I shave down of course." First Student—"That's what I thought; it does look as much like *down* as anything."

Frisbee, in walking through Parker Hall, one day during vacation, on turning a corner found himself face to face with a monster rat. He says he put the rat to flight, but as there were no witnesses, it may be the reverse is true.

What has become of that secret society that the Seniors started so bravely last March? Did the cold March wind blow it away in its infancy, or did the publication of all its officers take away so much of its secrecy that they concluded to give it up?

We believe a less number of students have taught during the past winter than usual. Quite a large number have canvassed for a Springfield firm, and we understand that most of them have succeeded quite well, though the general verdict is that it is very disagreeable work.

One of the boys in writing to Millett, who was away teaching, made frequent use of the German *Ich habe*. In reply, Millett says: "Ed., who in the — is this *Ich habe* you talk so much about? I don't find his name in the catalogue."

One of the boys, who has been teaching a class in Virgil the past winter, wrote to a classmate to send him all the different editions of that author he could find, winding up with, "For God's sake send an Anthon, for I haven't got any horse."

Rural Freshman (exploring the depths (?) of Lisbon Street, and about to enter the Boston Tea Store in search of a pair of slippers) to a brother Freshman who happens to be passing—"I say, Mr. E., I'll be gol-darned if I know much about this ere town; can you tell a feller where he can get a pair of slippers?"

Seven collegiates teach in Wells this winter. One is from Dartmouth, one from Colby, one from Bowdoin, and four are from Bates. We understand all are successful. Parlin, of '85, closed an eminently successful term the 6th of the month. Ham, of '83, closes his second term in the same district about the middle of the month.

As one of the students was going to recitation, a few days since, he was overtaken by a rough old farmer of his acquaintance, who hailed him, and asked if he was going to recite his lessons. "Yes," says the student. "Does your teacher *bat* you any?" asked the farmer, "That is what I ask my young-ones." Imagine the feelings of that student.

We, too, are "pleased to see in the catalogue just issued, the names of Geo. S. Dickerman and Wm. H. Bowen, as lecturers in History and Natural Theology;" but we fail to understand its meaning, inasmuch as one of the lecturers was advertised for the fall term and has never made his appearance. If we are to have the *name* wouldn't it be well to give us the *game*?

It was a Western girl who was sitting under a tree, waiting for her lover, when a grizzly bear came along and, approaching from behind, began to hug her. But she thought it was Tom, so she just leaned back and enjoyed it heartily, and murmured "tighter," and it broke the bear all up, and he went and hid in the forest for three days to get over his shame.

Some of the boys think that reciting German is like the case of the Irishman who wrote from this country to his friends in Ireland to come over here. "For," said he, "I have a foine asy job; all I have to do is to lug bricks up six flights of stairs, and a man up top does all the work." They think all they have to do is to go to recitation and the professor does all the work.

Any one who happened to be at the upper Maine Central Depot on Thanksgiving afternoon, might have seen a dignified-looking man, with a *young* lady on one arm and an umbrella under the other, waiting for the Portland train. It was our Mathematical Professor, who had just taken upon himself the matrimonial yoke, and was off on his bridal tour. May their lives be long and happy.

We wish to call the attention of our readers to the advertisements found in our columns. They represent the oldest and most reliable firms in the city, and merit the patronage of the college. Upon the advertisements depends, to a great extent, the financial success of the STUDENT; and '84 and '85 can do nothing better to insure their success, when they assume the editorial duties, than to patronize the present advertisers. '82 and '83 already appreciate the importance of giving their trade to those who ask for it in our columns, and we trust the rest of the students will patronize those whose assistance, as advertisers, will be so essential when they assume the management of the STUDENT.

A Sophomore, on returning at the beginning of the term, found that his roommate, who had not returned, had taken away that useful article known to students by various names, such as "Bohns," "Helps over Hard Places," "Youths' Companion," etc. He immediately sent him a postal, saying, "Send the cavalry at once. The enemy is upon us." It is needless to say the cavalry was sent.

In seeking advertisements, our business manager called one day at the store of one of our most prominent business men, and asked him to advertise. "No, sir; I never advertise. I don't believe in it," said the merchant. "Well," says F., "it always seemed to me that this not advertising is a good deal like winking at a girl in the dark. You know what you are doing yourself, but no one else does." Nevertheless, he failed to obtain the ad.

We do not know whose duty it is to furnish rulers, chalk, etc., for the different recitation rooms, but it must be the duty of some one, and we would suggest that a few rulers and a box of crayons would be very acceptable in Prof Stanley's room. That six-foot stick has done good service and would it not be well to give us a few more? only, as wood is high, we could get along with a little less material in them. An eraser would come in quite handy, too.

If there is a lonesomer place on this footstool than Parker Hall was about two weeks after the fall term closed, we should like to know where it is. One walking through the halls found himself in the condition of the "Ancient Mariner," "Alone, alone, all alone." He could easily imagine that he had found the original "Enchanted Palace," but for the fact that Parker Hall is not much of a palace. Not a student remained in the building during the vacation and the rats and mice reigned supreme.

A student who has been teaching the past winter wrote a classmate, soon after leaving Lewiston, that he thought he should like his boarding place, though it was rather a peculiar one, the landlady being a buxom lady of 200 lbs. Averdu-poise, and able to talk one to death in a short time. In addition there was a crazy woman in the family who thought it a sin to eat, and often drank a quart of water at a time to keep the devil from getting her. We should say it was peculiar.

One afternoon, a few days after the close of the fall term, a knot of students were standing upon the campus talking over the recent examinations, and laying plans for the coming vacation, when one of the professors passed them, and said: "Well, boys, -I-suppose-you-are-glad-you-have-got-through-your-examinations?" "We are not so sure that we have got through them," answered one of the boys. The Prof. looked back, ran his eye over the group, and said, "Well, -I-guess-everybody-in-that-crowd-is-all-right-as-far-as-I-am-concerned, -at-least."

During the last of the fall term, it was the pleasure of '83 to entertain some of their Bowdoin friends in Lewiston, for a few days. The boys came up Friday, on the evening train, and were there met by our boys *en masse* and escorted to the chapel, where seats were reserved for them, the occasion being the prize speaking by the Freshmen. After the speaking all repaired to Parker Hall where refreshments were served, under the direction of *mine host*, Manson, after which speech-making, singing, etc., were indulged in till the "wee small hours" of the morning. The next day, by the kindness of the overseer of the Bates mill, all were shown through the mill and pointed out its workings from top to bottom. The trip was very enjoyable. Some of the Bowdoin friends returned Saturday, while others

remained till Sunday. That we may meet them again is our earnest desire.

Cannot something be done to improve the singing at the morning exercises in the chapel? The singing last term was about as bad as it could be, to say the least, and no one was better aware of it than the singers themselves. But they said they had no time to prepare and that we could not expect anything better of them. Now, it seems to us that a good choir could be chosen who would agree to spend a short time each day in preparing a piece for the next morning. There is surely talent enough in college, and we believe that a very little practice daily would have the effect of making the singing, at least, endurable. Try it.

We clip the following in regard to an advertisement appearing in our columns, from the *Lutheran Sunday School Herald*: "The Family Education.—No family of children ought to be brought up without having ready access to this grand volume. (Webster's Unabridged Dictionary.) It is a library in itself. It will answer thousands of questions to the wide awake child, not merely concerning the spelling and meaning of words, but also with reference to every branch of study with which the young mind must grapple at every stage in the course of securing an education. The book is an ever present and reliable schoolmaster to the whole family."

We hope that our readers will pardon the unusual delay in the appearance of the present issue of the *STUDENT*. Several things have combined to cause it, any one of which would have been sufficient in itself, and when combined it truly seemed as though the fates were against us. The changes in our covers and manner of arrangement naturally caused some delay, especially as the paper and ink had to be sent for and were quite late in coming. Again, being new to the business, we, of

course, were unaware of the exact amount of matter required to fill our columns, and so, almost at the last moment were amazed when met by the statement of the printer, that "your matter is about a page short, we must have more matter at once." Last, but by no means least, we were delayed by the lateness in the appearance of the last number issued by the old board, as we were thereby restricted in the number of exchanges. We hope our readers will pardon us, and we will endeavor to be more prompt in future.

PERSONALS.

[Will each alumnus send *at once* a brief account of their fields of labor, and the years during which they occupied them since they graduated from Bates? Persons possessing any information concerning the alumni, will greatly oblige us by forwarding the same to editor on correspondence. Let every alumnus be reported without delay.]

FACULTY.—Prof. J. Y. Stanton, of this college, has been lecturing on the subject of characteristics of birds in the town of Turner Maine. Prof. R. C. Stanley has been giving lectures on chemistry at the Medical College during vacation. Prof. F. C. Robertson, formerly of this college, is teaching elocution in Colby University, and also in the new Theological School in Boston, Mass.

'72.—Rev. C. A. Bickford has lately taken a new degree. *Pater familias*. It is a son.

'74.—F. P. Moulton is assistant principal and teacher of Greek and Latin at New Hampton Institution. The school was never more prosperous.

'76.—A. L. Morey is in the Senior class of Lewiston Theological Seminary and pastor of Gray F. B. church.

'76.—Rev. T. H. Stacy, has accepted a call to the F. B. church at Lawrence, Mass.

'77.—A. G. Potter is teaching at Harwich Port, Mass.

'77.—Rev. J. A. Chase recently delivered an able address before the New England Society of St. Joseph, Mo., at their celebration of "Forefathers' Day."

'77.—P. R. Clason is in Portland Medical School.

'78.—J. W. Hutehins has charge of the high school at Hyannis, Mass.

'78.—M. F. Daggett is teaching the high school at Chatham, Mass.

'80.—A. L. Woods is teaching at Harwich, Mass.

'80.—I. F. Frisbee is principal and teacher of Greek and Mathematics in Nichols Latin School.

'80.—F. L. Hayes is tutor of Greek in Hillsdale College, Michigan.

'80.—J. H. Heald is a student in Andover Theological Seminary.

'81.—O. H. Drake is teacher of ancient languages in Maine Central Institute.

'81.—F. H. Wilbur has returned from his western trip.

'81.—J. H. Parsons is principal of Maine Central Institute.

'81.—C. P. Sanborn is teaching at West Yarmouth, Mass.

'82.—C. E. Libby, formerly of this college, is connected with the *South Boston Enquirer*.

'82.—W. H. Dresser is teaching the high school at Lisbon.

'82.—W. H. Cogswell is actively and successfully engaged in the general agency business for W. C. King & Co., Springfield, Mass.

'83.—E. J. Hatch has recently commenced a term of school in the grammar department at North Auburn.

'83.—O. L. Frisbee has given his vacation to the management of the STUDENT.

'83.—Miss Biekford is canvassing in Augusta, Me.

'83.—Lord, Johnson, Hinds, and Wright, once in Bates, and now members of Colby, are all out of college teaching.

'84.—E. R. Chadwick is teaching a successful term in York.

'84.—Miss E. L. Knowles is proving her efficiency as an agent.

'84.—C. H. Little has a prosperous term of school in New London, N. H.

'85.—M. P. Tobey is teaching in York, with good satisfaction.

'85.—C. A. Washburn is spoken very highly of in the school where he is laboring.

EXCHANGES.

Perhaps the spirit of progress has in no way more potently manifested itself than by the change it has wrought in the character of college journalism during the last half century. The average college paper no longer consists of a single sheet containing a few stale jokes and a piece of sentimental poetry, but most of them contain articles whose literary merit would entitle them to a place in the leading publications of the age. Although there are a few who still cling to the foolish theory that a college journal should treat of nothing but college affairs, that the alphabet of its literature should consist of foot-ball, boat races, class meetings, and faculty decisions, yet we believe their number is constantly decreasing. We see no good reason why a college journal should not be a literary, scientific, political, and religious magazine. Not that it should be sectarian or partisan, but that it should discuss the great problems that confront the age. There is a certain boldness and fearless freedom in the thought of college students that particularly fit them for the discussion of new and unsolved problems, social and religious, political and scientific. And we are glad to notice in most of our exchanges numerous articles of real merit on the living, vital issues of the hour.

The *Brunonian* has an editorial on the subject of Guiteau that deserves to be copied by all the leading journals of the

country. It tells us what the calm sentiments of the country will be ten years hence. It says: "A spirit of vengeance has taken possession of the people, and vents itself in the popular cry, 'Hang him,' 'shoot him,' 'down with the wretch.' The desire for vengeance may blind the eyes of men for the present; Guiteau may be hung, the low thirst for blood may be satisfied, yet the verdict of future generations will be that he was but a poor, pitiable wreck of humanity, after all."

Foremost among our exchanges in point of literary merit we place the *Southern Collegian* of Washington and Lee University. If we may judge of its general tenure by the article on "Othello," in its last issue, it certainly deserves to rank among the leading magazines of the country.

The *Tech.* is perhaps the finest in external appearance, and its beautiful dress is not altogether inconsistent with its general character. Its editorials are good, and its wit is high-toned and original.

The December number of the *Acadia Athenæum* is a memorial number, and contains several fine eulogies on the late president of the college.

There is a certain air about the *Acta Columbiana* that carries the conviction that there are brains behind it, and on this account we would censure it the more because it persists in feeding its readers chiefly on Mother Goose stories.

The *Kenyon Advance* in its general appearance is suggestive of one who "takes the lowest rooms at feast." It is more than it pretends. It is one of the most newsy of our exchanges.

The *College Transcript* shows a maturity of thought that is worthy of notice. The poem in its last issue, entitled "The Contest," written in the meter of Hiawatha, is a remarkable production.

Seniors at Dartmouth are preparing for a Daniel Webster celebration.

COLLEGE WORLD (Selected).

Williams is to have a new observatory.

Knox College has 321 students, and two papers.

There are 150 college papers in the United States.

Nearly 200 colleges in the United States are in favor of co-education.

Of Harvard's valedictorians for the last fifty years, not one used tobacco.

A subscription of \$21,000 has been raised to pension retiring Harvard professors.

A poem of one hundred lines is required of each Senior at Trinity before Commencement.

The average expense for each member of the graduating class at Yale is \$3825 for the whole course.

Rev. John Mockett Cramp, D.D., President of the University of Acadia College, died Dec. 6th, aged 85 years.

A class of ladies has been formed at Yale to receive instructions from Profs. Sumner, Williams, Bren, and others.

Victory University, of Manchester, England, has decided to grant academical degrees without demanding a knowledge of Latin and Greek.

At Wesleyan University, Ill., a student was expelled from a literary society because of his color. [At times, the world moves backward.—Ed.]

President Barnard, in his last annual report, recommends that the doors of Columbia College be opened to women. [The world moves.—Ed.]

Greek has been dropped from the list of required studies at Cambridge, England. [This report comes as a messenger of progress, and we hail it with delight.—Ed.]

Yale has 150,000 volumes in her library.

Swarthmore College, one of the finest educational institutions, in respect to buildings and equipments, in Pennsylvania, has lately been utterly destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$350,000.

The English Universities have given up the effort to pronounce Latin and Greek after the "Continental" method. [In behalf of Kikero and Kaesar, we extend our thanks to England.—Ed.]

The University of South Carolina, at Columbia, before the war, held a very prominent position among our colleges, but died out during the "reconstruction" times. It has been revived, however, and will perhaps regain its former high rank.

Cornell University has recently disposed of the poorest part of her lands at about \$16 per acre. The total sum realized by this fortunate transaction is fully half a million dollars. It is estimated that the land still unsold will net the university about \$3,000,000.

The tuition fees of various colleges are as follows: Syracuse, \$60; Cornell, \$75; Bowdoin, \$75; Rochester, \$75; Brown, \$85; Williams, \$90; Dartmouth, \$80; Amherst, \$100; Yale, \$150; Harvard, \$150; Pennsylvania, \$150 to \$170; Ann Arbor, \$20; Rutgers, \$75; Kenyon, \$75; Bates, \$36.

CLIPPINGS.

A PICTURE.

There's a face that haunts me ever,

There are eyes I always meet.

As I read the morning paper,

As I walk the crowded street.

Ah! she knows not how I suffer,

Her's is now a world-wide fame;

But till death that face shall greet me—

Lydia Pinkham is her name.—*Ex.*

"ODE TO NIGHT."

"The evening for her bath of dew

Is partially undressed,

The sun behind a bobtail flush

Is setting in the West.

The planets light the heavens with

The flush of their cigars,

The sky has put his night shirt on

And buttoned it with stars."—*Ex.*

Jan. 1, 1882, was a cold day for Mother Shipton.—*Tech.*

It is announced that a brass band has been discovered in the solar spectrum.—*Tech.*

Professor of Physics—"What is Boyle's Law?" Diligent Junior—"Never trump your partner's ace."—*Ex.*

It is a Vassar girl who keeps an autograph album exclusively for male signatures, and calls it her "him book."—*Ex.*

Professor in Psychology—"We will now show you a singular phenomenon; Mr. F., will you please recite?"—*Berkeleyan.*

A Freshman says that as soon as he gets out of college he is going to write a book entitled, "Four Years in the Saddle."—*Ex.*

Brilliant teacher to first year boy—"What is the use of cavities in bones?" Boy—"The hole is there to put the bone around."—*N. H. S. Annual.*

A homely girl with a small foot takes ten per cent. more comfort in this world than a pretty-faced girl who knows it is all day with her if she falls over a log.—*Ex.*

A Hindoo, in an essay on Oliver Cromwell, gave the original information: "Oliver Cromwell was a very stern man. He destroyed Charles I. by repeated beheadals. After this, he was never known to smile, but was frequently heard pensively to murmur: If I had only served my God as I have served my king, he would never have deserted me in my old age."

When spelling is "reformed," she'll write:

"I'm sailing on the oshun,
The se is hi, no sale in site,
It fills me with emoshun.
But one "spell" will not change its name,
For she'll be se-sic just the saim.

—*Annual.*

Professor—"Mr. X., can you tell me why the days are longer in summer and shorter in winter?" Mr. X. (with alacrity)—"Yes, sir; it's because heat expands and cold contracts."—*Tech.*

Dr. Cuyler wants all young ladies to band together and say: "No lips shall touch my lips that have touched a bottle." Rather rough, this, on the fellows that were brought up by hand.—*Ex.*

Adolphus had just folded his arms about her. "Why," asked she, "am I like a well-made book?" He gave it up. "Because I am bound in calf!" The "binding" was hastily torn off.—*University Press.*

"Never leave what you undertake until you can reach your arms around it and clinch your hands on the other side," says a recently published book. Most excellent advice; but what if she screams?—*University Press.*

"Pray, Mr. Professor, what is periphrasis?" "Madame, it is simply a circumlocutory cycle of oratorical sonorosity, circumsaicing an atom of ideality lost in verbal profundity." "Thank you, sir."—*Kenyon Advance.*

This is the way a Vassar girl tells a joke: "Oh, girls, I heard just the best thing to-day. It was too funny. I can't remember how it came about, but one of the girls said to Prof. Mitchell—oh, dear. I can't remember what she said, but Prof. Mitchell's answer was just too funny for any use: I forgot just exactly what he said, but it was too good for anything."—*University Press.*

SKATING.

Mother, may I go out to skate?
Yes, my darling Julia,
But don't you try the figure 8,
For it will surely fool you.
Just as you make the lightning whirl
To show your springy muscle,
The boys will see a foolish girl
Sleigh-riding on her bustle.

Boston was vaguely known to the Greeks. It is the real site of the fabled Atlantis. Moses would have got to Boston had not the Israelites been so stupid and obstinate. King Solomon always had an aspiration to get to Boston. Plato died longing to visit the neighboring groves of Concord and hold sweet communion with the Concordians. Golileo involuntarily turned the first telescope toward Boston. The Egyptians built the pyramids hoping to see Boston from their summits. Diogenes was rolling his tub toward Boston when death overtook him.—*New York Graphic.*

The following calculation was recently found, supposed to be made by some Sophomores undecided as to whether they should vote to give the Freshmen a reception:

If we give them a banquet, 4 sup-	
pers (self, girl, and 2 Freshmen),	\$4.00
Hack hire, etc.,	2.00
Four poor lessons next day at 3 cts.,	12
Scoffings of Juniors at \$1.00,	28.00
Total,	\$34.12

If we rush:	
One new shirt,	\$1.00
One new pair pants,	8.00
Doctors' bills, medicines, etc.,	18.00
One smashed nose, valued at 40 cts.,	40
Three Irishmen (to help swear) 10 cts.,	30
Consolation, about	1,000.00
Sixteen poor recitations (next week)	
at 3 cents,	48
Scoffings of Juniors, at \$10.00,	280.00
Total,	\$1,308.18
	— <i>Ex.</i>

The Bates Student,

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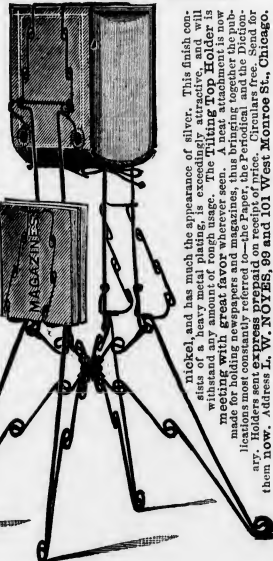
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During 1882 we propose to report by consecutive classes every graduate of Bates. Of course this will be impossible unless we obtain a reply to this circular without delay. Will each Alumnus send, *immediately*, a brief account of his labors, fields, and years of occupying each, since leaving college? That each class may be complete by itself, will each one send us any facts that they may possess concerning such of your class as have died? We shall begin the reports in the February number, and as we do not know positively the order in which the classes will come, let *every one* send his report *at once* to

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DECENNIUM

OF THE

BATES STUDENT.

VOLUME X.



NUMBER 2.

FEBRUARY, 1882.

PUBLISHED BY THE CLASS OF '83,

BATES COLLEGE.

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But, seriously, there seems to be a significance in the manner in which the man is received by the people. Human society, like the individuals that compose it, is a thing of growth and development, with this difference, however, it never gets its

growth, while the individuals do. As it is a law of the individual mind that it seldom looks with ridicule upon any intimation that lies along the line of its possible acquirement, so it is a law of society that it never completely turns its back upon any ideal that is found along the prospective path of its development. There is always an effort to discern the object pointed out, however far it may lie beyond the ken of the ever marching but dust-blinded multitude.

Now if the song of this æsthetic band chords with the key note of life to-day, if his notes come back to us along the roads, that sooner or later we must travel, if he has not wandered from that road into the woods and pastures, then will humanity yet listen to those notes, and with that instinctive impulse with which the human heart grasps at truth, will unconsciously sing, till the world shall be vocal with his song immortal, because true.

It is obvious that Oscar Wilde is in advance of the world, but whether he is in the road or has lost his way in the woods, we cannot yet say. We apply the only criterion we have, the aggregate intuition of the race, and await the issue. We should not be too hasty in our judgment. We should wait till the novelty has past, and those who represent the heart and brain of the great multitude will give us their verdict.

For some unknown reason a young man upon exchanging home for college seems compelled to conduct himself as badly as possible. Deeds, the thought of which would once have caused the face to redden with shame, are now perpetrated without hesitancy.

And why this change in his conduct? Is it because the associations of student life are worse than those of his native town? This cannot often be said. Is it

because those whose task it is to mould the intellect do not repeatedly counsel and warn? Surely this cannot be the reason, for there is no lack in this direction. Is it that the development of intellect, a wider scope of knowledge, a better understanding of self and the purpose of our creation tend to make us careless for moral culture and mental growth? Most certainly these should be the best and strongest incentives to a higher standard of living, and a truer, nobler manhood. Is it not rather due to the fact that the student apprehends no discovery of his deeds, and erroneously thinks that no disclosure of his misdemeanor will ever be made in the vicinity of college or the precincts of his own home?

Now we believe that the misconduct during, and his airy conceitedness after, school life have given rise to quite a part of the prejudice against colleges, now existing in the minds of people. To be sure if the motive of the student were known, the act would often be regarded very differently, but critical observers judge us, not by supposed intent, but by actual results. By them, orchard raids, pump exploits, nocturnal expeditions, and the like, which we call "fun," are plainly termed "nuisances."

May not friends who are sacrificing much to aid us in prosecuting our studies, and those who are annoyed by our frequent disturbances, justly demand that we conduct ourselves with as much propriety during our course of study as at our own homes? We admit that very often there are false accusations of mischief, but when, in open day, our deportment is so loose that the uneducated are led to style us "cattle," is there not ground for the charge, and is it not time to reform?

With such issues, both of a personal and college nature, as are pending on our behavior, is it not judicious to act the part of *men*, in its true, noble sense?

For a few years past extra inducements have been held out by our worthy Professor Stanton to increase the interest for debating in our college. He has spent much time and money to this end, and the result of his labors have in the mean time been encouraging. Sixty dollars are given by him annually in prizes, and each fall term the Sophomore class is divided into four divisions, and each division discusses before the public the merits and demerits of some practical question. This, we think, is an excellent practice, beneficial to a far greater extent than merely writing essays and delivering them before a few disinterested hearers in the class-room. Few, it is true, take much interest in essay writing, and are faithful to their work, while many think it merely a drudgery and are satisfied if they can simply throw together a few sentences that will pass for an essay. With debating it is different. There one meets face to face those whose views are antagonistical to his own, and is led to realize that an able defense requires a thorough knowledge of the subject, and this can be attained only by reading articles pertinent to the subject and by much consecutive thinking. When we enter upon life's duties we become independent thinkers; independent workers; we must reason for ourselves; we must act for ourselves, and our success or failure will depend in a great measure upon our ability to meet the different arguments of men.

Now, where can we better fit ourselves for these duties than here in college? We admire the way in which our professor is pushing this subject of *debate*, but we can hardly agree with him that it would not be better to delay the dividing of the class and choosing of the subjects for debate till at least the beginning of the summer term. It is true, a year gives more time in which to prepare, but how many are there who begin their work before summer,—not one out of twenty.

Once put off and it is hard to begin; it becomes an old story, and finally the time comes round and nothing has been done. This state of things might not be remedied by deferring the arrangements till the summer term, but we think the probabilities are that it would.

Why is it that the meetings of our literary societies are so poorly attended and so little interest taken in the meetings during the spring and summer terms? It is a noticeable fact, that during the fall term, when there is presented to the society members the need of active work in order to attract new members from the Freshman class, the meetings are fully attended; the parts are all taken by those to whom they are appointed, and the meetings are in general a success. But as soon as all the Freshmen have joined one society or the other, most of the old members seem to think that their duties are performed, and that no more can be expected of them till another fall, when its new Freshman class calls them to renewed activity. As a natural result, the meetings during the spring and summer are poorly attended; the persons appointed to the several parts fail to perform their duties and the meetings are a failure.

That these meetings are of great benefit to the students if properly conducted and attended, there can be no doubt. But as they are now attended, and with the great lack of interest in them, they are of no use to any one, and are a great burden upon the few who try to keep up the interest in them. It may be objected that there is too much of a sameness in the meetings, that the programme is not varied enough. We ourselves believe this to be true to some extent. We think that the exercises should be varied from time to time by the introduction of mock courts, mock congresses, and the like.

Among the most interesting, as well as

instructive meetings which we have ever attended, were those in the spring of 1880, when mock sessions of congress were held. Let there be more enthusiasm infused into the meetings and we think that much more good can be obtained from the societies than at present.

In the college catalogue, the reading-room is mentioned as one of the accompanying advantages of our institution, but if an outsider were to look in and observe the remnants of shattered furniture and its genial desolate appearance, we doubt if they would be attracted by it. As a rule, it has always been run in a way open to serious criticism. The fault is not wholly on either side; it is partly that of the directors and partly that of the students. The room should be furnished with sufficient chairs, etc., to accommodate those who wish to avail themselves of its advantages. But we should blame this neglect more severely if it was not for the spirit of destruction exercised by the students on the furniture during the last year. A few extra lights well kept, at small expense, would not come amiss. While our list of reading matter is good, there might be improvements. One or two papers, as the *London Times*, which we expected, have failed to appear, and there are quite a number of locals whose place might well be occupied by papers of greater interest to the majority of the students. One growing habit cannot be too severely condemned. It is that of removing magazines, etc., from the rooms, retaining them, sometimes, for days. To say nothing of their liability to be stolen or destroyed, it shows a disposition to be regardless of the rights and convenience of others. Unless the students see that they are getting the value of their money in the reading-room, it is hardly reasonable to ask them to support it. And even then it is one of the most difficult objects

in college for which to collect money. Its finances have been allowed to run behind to such an extent that its credit with the newsdealers has been almost entirely destroyed. Too many think the payment of their due a matter of little importance, and there are those, who, men of honor, would scorn the idea of cheating a man of a dollar, allow their taxes to run behind, and such men have often left college without settling them. These are things to which we desire to call attention. Let the reading-room be conducted so as to convince the students that they can have the value of their money, and then let all be asked to assist in its support and we are confident that there are none who will be small enough to refuse to pay their share.

LITERARY.

METHODS OF INSTRUCTION IN PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

BY E. J. G., '72.

THERE are three clearly defined ways of teaching the elements of physical science. The first may be appropriately termed the text-book method, and is easily described. It consists in requiring the pupil to memorize the words or substance of the text-books, and to repeat the same as best he can in the daily recitations. It has been called "a study of books, an endless study *about* things, and not the things themselves." It is not unlike an attempt to acquire a practical knowledge of Greek or Latin by a study of the grammars, without ever grappling with the languages themselves. It rejects all manipulations and experiments, discovers no facts and no laws by original observation, studies the drawings in the books instead of the phenomena of Nature; in short, does not go to the *sources* of learning, but takes knowledge at second-hand from the books. It therefore develops the habit of depend-

ence, fosters the spirit of credulity, and fails to do what instruction in sciences should do in preparing the student for the duties of intelligent citizenship in a free republic.

Education of this kind is doubtless better than none, inasmuch as it cultivates the memory, and in some measure develops the power to obtain knowledge from the printed page; but, in view of other methods, this is the least valuable, and in some respects is highly objectionable. Instead of sharpening the curiosity and cultivating the faculty of perception, it often creates a general disgust for learning by cramming and overloading the mind of the student with numberless details of facts and theories, which are rarely, or never well digested, and which in the end, often make more intellectual dyspeptics than well-developed, thoughtful, scholarly men and women.

This old-time custom of rote recitations from books is, however, fast disappearing from our best schools, and must soon give place to methods more rational and effective, one of which is

THE LECTURE SYSTEM.

The lecturer, by talks more or less familiar, as the case requires, lays out the work for the class, presents the subject matter in the clearest and most attractive manner possible, appealing to the senses by illustrative objects and experiments whenever practicable, and then leaves the student to study up the subject by the aid of his own observations, notes, and books as best he can, holding him to faithful work, however, by subsequent oral or written examinations.

This method obtains largely in our higher institutions of learning, and cogent arguments may be summoned to prove its excellence and effectiveness. It brings the instructor and his pupils into very intimate association, where minds are in contact, and where all the enthusiasm and

scholarship and character of the teacher combine to stimulate and direct the intellectual activities of the student, and to inspire him with a lasting love for learning and a profound regard for law and truth.

The success or failure of the lecture in the class-room is dependent solely on the capacity and genius of the lecturer. This was doubtless the thought of Emerson, when he said, "It matters not so much what you study as with whom you study." The lecture system, after the Socratic method, is undoubtedly the most direct and effective for the acquisition of knowledge, which the learner wishes to utilize immediately in the application of science to the various pursuits of professional life. President Elliot recently made the following statement: "Some teachers of science think that students should be told before they look what they ought to see. Others think that they should first try to see for themselves and then be told what they *ought* to have seen. The two methods are good, each for its own end. The first is the quickest way to fix in the memory natural appearances as useful facts; the second, to acquire strong powers of observations. The first is of great use in teaching medicine, the latter in training naturalists."

If the ultimate object of the schools is to furnish useful information, it is clear that all other methods should give place to oral instruction, but if our institutions of learning are established and maintained primarily for the purpose of developing the mind and putting its owner into possession of a vigorous and healthful use of its wondrous and varied faculties, then the practice of pouring knowledge into the mind of the student by oral instruction or lectures, must be supplemented by some plan which will enable the learner to acquire the power and form the habit of making accurate observations, and deducing therefrom trustworthy conclusions,

without the aid of books or teacher, as all successful men are required to do in the practical pursuits of life.

THE EXPERIMENTAL METHOD.

The incompleteness of a training in science, secured solely through the agencies of text-books and lectures, has influenced educators to adopt the experimental or objective method of study; and this has already taken deep root in the numerous scientific schools which have been established in the United States within the last twenty years.

It has been said that "all theories of education *agree* in emphasizing the importance of the *senses* in the cultivation of the intellect," and we think it will not be denied that the study of physical science, in connection with cabinets, museums, chemical and physical laboratories, and field work, furnishes better opportunities for training the senses than can be found elsewhere. The student, under the direction of the teacher, is brought face to face with the phenomena of nature and the operation of nature's laws.

By his own manipulations, he analyzes the water which he drinks and the air which he breathes; learns to measure with his own hand the relation between power and weight in simple machines; with his own eyes investigates the laws of physical forces; and with the delight that comes with knowledge acquired by actual vision, reads the matchless story written by the glaciers upon our granite hills.

The facts and phenomena, obtained by experiment and observation, are taken to the class-room, analyzed and discussed by pupil and teacher, and conclusions drawn therefrom in the form of general laws.

Thus are called into activity the faculties of observation, reflection, reason, and judgment; and the pupil is trained gradually, but surely, to the habit of reasoning by induction (the only reliable method);

and when he arrives at maturity, and takes upon himself the responsibilities of society and the duties of citizenship, we may reasonably expect to find him acting thoughtfully and conscientiously on the right side of the great, social, moral, and political questions which so intimately concern the welfare of our national life.

It should be remembered that a large part of the knowledge which the student obtains in his school days, passes from his mind when he takes his place among men, amid the cares and business of maturer years; therefore it seems vastly more useful to help him to a rational and vigorous use of his own latent powers than to fill his mind with a mass of ill-assorted knowledge from the books, much of which he vainly strives to comprehend, and much of which, in the nature of things, his memory can not retain. Certain it is, that the schools of higher grade come short of realizing their highest purpose, if they fail to teach their pupils *how* to learn and fail to inspire them with a love for truth by showing them the way to find the truth. All the years of maturity are for the acquisition of knowledge, therefore it is the province of the schools to so train the hand, and eye, and intellect, and heart, that the search for wisdom in ripper years may be persistent, methodical, enjoyable, and successful. If this view be correct, the development of character and the formation of right habits of thought and study, transcend in importance all considerations touching the mere acquisition of knowledge. Moreover, I incline to the belief that more systematic and abiding knowledge can be imparted in the earlier stages of mental growth, through a judicious application of the inductive method of study than can be secured by any other.

Hon. James W. Patterson of New Hampshire, in his last annual report, as Superintendent of Public Instruction, says: "All learning that enlists enthusiasm and

disciplines the faculties, is a process of discovery, not a cramming of the memory with facts as though the mind were a museum for the exhibition of antique and useless curiosities." Huxley writes thus: "If scientific training is to yield its most eminent results, we must not be solicitous to fill the student with information, but be careful that what he learns, he knows of his own knowledge." I would not affect to despise or condemn a proper use of text-books. In many cases, indeed, they are well nigh indispensable. They furnish the teacher with a convenient basis and a systematic outline for his work, and are useful and invaluable to the learner for reading and reference, and for the purpose of confirming and extending the knowledge which he has obtained in other ways; but it is clearly a mistake to attempt to teach from books that which can be learned in the field or laboratory.

MY GYPSY QUEEN.

I know a bright bower beneath the trees,
Where a gypsy is singing a sweet, sweet song;
Where the stars peep down thro' the shimmer-
ing leaves,

That are whispering love the whole night long.
Then away, then away to the gypsy's home;
Away to the bower where bright roses bloom,
Where the ferns spread a carpet soft and sweet,
And violets smile 'neath my wandering feet.

My fair gypsy queen is waiting for me,
She is singing the song which she knows I love:
"I'm waiting, I'm waiting, my darling, for
thee."

O, I'm coming, I'm coming, my own, my dove.
Then away, then away, to the gypsy's home;
Away to the bower where wild roses bloom,
Where the ferns spread a carpet soft and sweet,
And violets smile 'neath my wandering feet.

B. L. M.

THE RELATION OF CHRISTIANITY TO MODERN CIVILIZATION.

IT is a well known and undeniable fact that all principles and beliefs, both in foundation and effect, exercise on one another an influence more or less direct. The general result of their mutual influence can be ascertained by comparing their effect as a whole, sometimes ignoring exceptional instances. No two elements have ever formed a more important part of the world than do Christianity and civilization to-day. Of their relation to each other are two explanations. One of them makes civilization the direct outgrowth of Christianity; the other declares that civilization contains within itself the germ of progress, and has never been aided, and often opposed by the power of the church. Civilization should be considered not only in respect to material prosperity and progress, but to the intellectual and moral condition of the people and its own permanence, and that form which, in the highest degree, combines these three characteristics, may justly claim to be considered the highest. In estimating the influence of Christianity, we must follow the power exerted by the church, as in all ages in its various forms, it has been the visible exponent of the truths taught by its great Founder. It is almost universally admitted that for every man some kind of religious belief is indispensable; that from his very nature, man must hold in reverence some power higher than his own. Thus to discover the relation between Christianity and civilization, implies a comparison between the former, and other religions which have been the guiding principles of civilized nations in ancient times. Christianity claims to be the parent of modern civilization, because the latter is founded on principles which are the direct outgrowth of her teachings, and because between the spread and different degrees of purity of

Christianity and the advance of civilization, there has existed and does exist a marked similarity of progress. To sustain this claim, let the Christian civilization of the nineteenth century be compared with the highest civilizations of other religions that the world has ever seen. Much has been said of the ancient civilizations of Greece and Rome that will hardly bear inspection. They are seen through that cloud of time that throws a veil over their defects. If placed now before our eyes they would seem semi-barbarous. Among the few, some arts were highly cultivated; but the practical arts, those things that make up the larger and better part of life now, were but little developed. They boasted of liberty, but it was the liberty of the wealthy few to tyrannize over the lowly multitude. They made no attempt to educate the people. In their system of morality, the life and rights of the poor were of little account. Christianity is the only religion that has fostered a civilization based on the intelligence and moral character of the masses, the acknowledged foundation of permanent prosperity. It is the only religious belief that has been able to educate the people without causing them to recoil from itself.

Consider the course of civilization since the foundation of Christianity. The Roman Empire, long past its early vigor, though of vast proportions, was on the verge of decay. It fell. Then the Eastern Empire, founded by Constantine, for a time held a prominent rank. But, as the church became polluted by corruption, and weakened by internal strife, the government yielded to the same influences, and became the prey of the Turks. So we may trace the history of European countries. When the church was enslaved in superstition and intolerance it lost its elevating influence, and despotism, bloodshed, and plunder were the rule in government. Those centuries were fitly called

the "dark ages." The Reformation was the revival of that spirit of Christianity which demanded the purification of the church. It was the first sign of that great movement which has, in so many instances, modified or overthrown despotism. From that time the church has risen toward the standard of the spirit of its Founder. So the number and the power of the free governments has increased, and will continue to increase. It is a significant fact that, in those parts of our country where religion has no foothold, civilization is backward, morals are loose, and life and property are insecure. It is the portions of our large cities without religious influence that are hot beds of vice.

Much has been said of the superstition and degradation of the church in the middle ages. Such charges are too true, and form a dark blot on its history. But it was an age of war, and if we compare it with other institutions of its times, the contrast is not so unfavorable. Even then, one thing must be allowed. It was the only retreat of the scholar, and in the manuscripts and fragments of learning, preserved in its monasteries, was that spark of fire which has been fanned into the flame of present intelligence. To the Romish Church, degraded as it was, the world stands indebted for much of its knowledge to-day.

If the result of Christian principles and teachings were suddenly annihilated, we can hardly imagine to what extent government and society would be revolutionized. True, some men of great ability, high education, and high moral character, deny that civilization is in any way dependent on Christianity. But these very men have been reared and educated in advantages caused by the same influences which they despise. Such a condition of absolute infidelity is an anomaly in society; it can exist only among a few, as in a multitude it tends to unbridled license and

destruction. The experiment has been tried. During the eighteenth century the people of France, made desperate by tyranny and infuriated by priestcraft, rose against their oppressors to overturn both state and church. They were successful. The government fell, the churches and cathedrals were destroyed. Intoxicated by their triumph, they threw off all restraint, and their convention declared that there was no God. Then was seen a government founded in infidelity. The butcheries and excesses showed the fury of a people released from all restraint. The populace alarmed even their own leaders, and the same convention that had denied any Deity, thought it expedient to solemnly decree the existence of God.

Notice a few of the characteristics of modern civilization, compare them with the teachings and spirit of Christianity, and contrast them with the practice of ancient nations. Modern civilization provides for the weak, the feeble, the diseased. Sparta exposed its frail infants to perish, and the helpless were regarded only as incumbrances. Now, asylums are provided for the demented, where they may be cured, or at least protected; then, they were driven out like brutes. Then, crime was punished by the most barbarous tortures; now, while crime is justly punished, the effort is also made to reclaim the criminal to a life of honesty and industry. In all these, in the present usage, we see applied the principles on which Christianity is founded. Evils which still exist have been modified, as wars are not waged with such cold-blooded ferocity as in ages past. By it we are brought to acknowledge the common brotherhood of the race, the feeling that is the motive of all benevolence and philanthropy.

There is rising a school of thinkers who would, if possible, eliminate the religious element from society. Seeing trifling defects in the application, they reason that

its removal would produce a beneficial result. They forget that it is so intimately connected with all our institutions, and that its removal would imply the destruction of outgrowths of its principles, the loss of which would turn far back the hands on the dial of progress. A., '83.

LOCALS.

Be careful you don't get entangled

When you call her your dear little pet,
Beware, boys, beware! for there's danger,
She wears an *invisible net*.

"Ber-rrr-rr-r-t!!!"

Send back the Sophs!

Good weather for ducks.

Ham *takes the cake* on sidlers!

Hobbs, '81, was in town the first of the term.

LOST.—Five miles of travel daily by not having a path diagonally across the campus.

FOR SALE.—A handsome piano, the property of a young lady who is about to leave for Europe in a rosewood case with turned legs.

'85 has three new members: Mr. E. B. Stiles of Lowell, Mass.; Mr. C. E. B. Libby of Pownal; and Mr. B. G. W. Cushman of Auburn.

The order of march for the Sophomore class during the first two weeks of the term was *single file*; during the second, *double file*. Since then it has varied. See?

Young America was walking with his mother on Lisbon Street, a few days ago, when a porcupine-looking little cur ran past, which excited the boy's curiosity. "O, mamma, see that little doggie with whiskers all over his face."

Thurston, of '85, has decided to drop back one year. He is at present engaged by the Young Men's Christian Association, and we understand is meeting with good success.

Tutor—"Miss L., can you tell why that letter is added at the end of the sentence?" Miss L.—"I suppose it is for euphony." Tutor (meditatively)—"Yes, for you-Fannie."

Mr. H. H. Tucker has recently closed a successful term of school at Wells, Me. He opened, on Monday, Feb. 6th, a private school of about twenty pupils, the term to be eight weeks.

We would advise B—r, '83, to get a cat and some cold cream before T—r, '83, returns, or the latter's envious feelings may run away with him, to B.'s disadvantage, as was the case last fall.

Prof.—"Should not all people be interested in the prosperity of a community?" Mr. M.—"Yes, sir. I should think so." Prof.—"Well, yes; I guess they are, at least all but *Greenbackers*."

Parsons and Drake, '81, now professors in the Maine State Institute, were in town for a few days, recently. John still believes in having his face well protected against these wintry blasts.

It seems a strange coincidence to many that Ham is catalogued as from Center Sandwich. Nothing very strange about that, as we see. The center of sandwiches is the place for ham.

Prof. (to Mr. — who had just begun to recite a passage on which he stumbled the day before)—"Let's see, is not that where you recited yesterday?" Mr. — (with emphasis)—"No, sir, that's where I flunked yesterday."

O, that some patriotic, big-footed, long-legged specimen of humanity would take pity on us poor mortals and strike out a path

from the corner of College and Skinner Streets to Hathorn Hall. A straight line is the shortest distance between two points, etc.

Recitation. Class considering the subject of heat by reflection, by which a lump of phosphorus is set on fire by reflection of heat from a red-hot ball. Prof.—"Mr. X., in your figure, which part represents the red-hot ball!" Mr. X.—"You can take your choice."

Prof.—"Mr. R., translate." Mr. R. starts, hesitates, and stops. Prof. (translating)—"But it is possible for a person to understand, and yet not be able to express clearly what he knows." Mr. R. (*sub voce*)—"Correct; that's just what's the matter with me."

If the boys wish to take Prof. S—'s chair from the recitation room, when they play euchre, we advise them to return it in the future when they borrow it. He says he is perfectly willing they should have it, but he does not like to stand up all the next day on account of it.

In our last issue under the "Personals" was the following item: "Rev. C. A. B— has lately taken a new degree, *Pater Familias*. It is a *son*." When the proof came from the printers the last sentence read thus. "It is a *sin*." Imagine B—'s feelings if that had not been corrected.

Don't forget, boys, to "Buy your Coal of Budlong." His order office is opposite the post-office,—handy for the students, who can drop in when down after their mail, and as he is the only coal dealer advertising, it is but right to patronize him that he may be encouraged to patronize us in the future.

One of the students who has been whirling the pedagogical cane in the rural districts, sends us the following: "On the first day of the term I asked a little girl

her father's name. 'Mr. Brown,' she replied. Wishing to ascertain his given name, I asked, 'What does your mother call him?' 'Oh! I know,' she said, 'I know what you mean, she calls him a darned old fool!'" So the teacher put his name down D. O. F. Brown.

A member of the Sophomore class sends us the following: "Recently, while teaching a young fellow of about four years his letters, having reached the letter T, to impress it upon his mind, I asked him what people sometimes drank. He looked innocently up and inquiringly lisped, 'Cider!'"

Mr. G. C. Evans, '84, and Mr. D. C. Washburn, '85, have been requested by the board of editors to act as local editors for their respective classes. Any member of these classes possessing items of interest will confer a favor upon us by giving their matter to either of the above-named gentlemen.

Recently, in the Political Economy recitation the class were discussing the subject of "Division of Labor." After explaining the advantage of the system in civilized communities, the Professor asked—"Mr. C., how is it in the case of the savage Indian?" Mr. C.—"He makes his squaw do all his work."

Friday, January 27th, we were visited by a terrific wind. Trees were uprooted, one of the street cars was overturned, and much damage was done to property on Lisbon Street, but the most serious accident happened to Millet. He says the wind blew so hard on his way home from court that it loosened his back teeth.

THE BEAUTIFUL IN LANGUAGE.—He—"May I call you 'Revenge?'" She—"Why?" He—"Because 'Revenge is sweet.'" She—"Certainly you may; provided though, you will let me call you 'Vengeance.'" He—"And why would you call me 'Vengeance?'" She—"Be-

cause 'Vengeance is mine.'"—*Dialogue between two æsthetics.*

Cogswell, '82, has left college for a short time and is to take charge of a school in East Wilton. Our best wishes for his success go with him, but we trust we shall have no more applications for teachers at present, since our number now is reduced almost to a minimum.

A couple of students were discussing an article in one of the reading-room papers on "Men's Heads." One of them said, "That article says that a long head is indicative of great money making qualities. If that is so I think I ought to be a good money maker, for my head is surely long enough." "No danger of your getting rich by it," said the other, "all the money you will ever make will be counterfeit."

It was in Political Economy and the Prof. was explaining the difference between productive and unproductive labor. "Now, Mr. M., we will suppose you are building a brick house. The manufacturer of those brick is a productive laborer. The man who lays them is a productive laborer. Now, what is the man who carries them up the ladder to be laid?" "An Irishman." Sensation.

During the last summer term, at one of the boarding houses, as one of the theologues was trying to investigate the relations existing between his digestive organs and a large piece of mince pie, his fork struck something that resembled a raisin, but which proved to be a dor-bug. Laying his fork on his plate, he was heard to say, "My peace (piece) I leave with you; my peace I give unto you," and vanished.

One of our Seniors got badly left while in Augusta during vacation. Being naturally of an inquiring mind and wishing to visit all the places of interest in the city, he was advised by a bad (?) man to visit the building where all the Maine war

relics were kept. The Senior went, but his feelings can be better imagined than described, when he found the war relics to be crippled soldiers and the building the Soldiers' Home.

Perhaps we should not consider it at all strange that one of our young men, after having called at the post-office, ordered some stamps, and chatted with one of the postal clerks for half (?) an hour, should leave without paying for said stamps; but if he is thus easily affected we would advise him, both for his own interest and that of the post-office department, to either purchase his stamps elsewhere in the future, or to send some friend who is less susceptible to the charms of the fair sex.

For a long time there has been a strong desire among Lewiston's theater-goers to see Barrett's personation of Hamlet, and when it was announced that it would be presented Feb. 2d, there was an immense rush for seats, and the hall was crowded to overflowing, which shows that the people of Lewiston know how to appreciate first-class talent. Many of the college students were present. We refrain from criticism on the ground of incompetency, but were we to give our opinion of his acting this time as compared with former visits, we should not hesitate to pronounce it weaker.

It was our pleasure a few weeks since to be present at one of the weekly meetings of the Lewiston Reform Club at their hall, corner of Main and Lisbon Streets, and we pronounce it one of the most enthusiastic temperance meetings it has ever been our fortune to attend. The hall was crowded and the best of attention was given to the speakers, among whom were Mayor Ludden, Rev. Mr. Ladd, "Camp-meeting" John Allen, and others. The meeting was thoroughly alive from beginning to end. The speakers showed that they were thoroughly interested in their work and the large and appreciative

audience gave abundant proof that there is a temperance sentiment in Lewiston which is of no minor importance. Boys, have you ever attended any of their meetings? If not, it will pay you to do so. They are well worth attending, as you will be able to testify when you have paid them a visit. Let's try it.

An old gentleman from the country recently took dinner at one of our leading hotels. He was one of those men who, if they are in the wrong or are ignorant of a thing will never acknowledge it. Calling for a cup of tea, the man took up the individual salt-cellar, beside his plate, and emptied its contents into the cup. A friend, noticing this and thinking that, perhaps, he was not aware what the cellar contained, asked him if he always took salt in his tea. Drawing himself up, the old gentleman answered in a dignified tone: "Always, sir, always." And he carried it out by drinking his salted potion.

It seems to us that not for a long time have so few students been back at the beginning of the term. This is due partly to the fact that a greater number have been engaged (to work) during the winter and their contracts generally do not expire before the end of the third or fourth week of the term. Probably between twenty and thirty have been engaged in canvassing, while an equal number have held the pedagogical reins. Still others have been doing nothing and seem not to have finished it yet; it is indeed a severe task and, no doubt, they return less satisfied than they who have been engaged in some successful occupation.

One of the prominent musicians of Lewiston has a very smart young daughter of about six summers. During the past summer she spent a few weeks at one of the most prominent summer resorts

on the Maine coast. One Sunday she took dinner, and passed the afternoon with an acquaintance of her mother. There was also a young man visiting there. On her return she was observed to be very serious, and apparently very thoughtful about something. At last she looked up in her mother's face and asked, "Mother, is Mr. — (the young man she had met) a Democrat?" Her mother answered, "Why, no; I guess not. What put such an idea into your head?" "Why, he whistled, 'Whoa Emma' all day Sunday."

PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS.—"The usefulness of pictures in a general way is seen by comparing the keenness of observation, the general intelligence, the accuracy of knowledge exhibited by children brought up in the midst of an abundance of wholesome illustrated literature, with the comparative dullness of vision and narrowness of information shown by those who have not been so privileged." The foregoing, which we take from the *Canada School Journal*, truthfully applies to the 3000 illustrations in Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, in which more than 340 words and terms are illustrated and defined under the following twelve words: Beef, Boiler, Cattle, Column, Eye, Horse, Moldings, Phrenology, Ravelin, Ships, Steam Engine, Timbers, as may be seen by examining the dictionary.

We give, in the Literary Department, a lecture delivered by E. J. Goodwin, '72, before the New Hampshire Teachers' Association in December.

The percentage of those who prepared for or entered the ministry has fallen in Harvard's graduates from 53.3 per cent. to 6.7 per cent.; Yale, from 75.7 to 15; Princeton, from 50 to 21.12; Brown, from 35 to 22.4; Oberlin, from 66 to 31.3; Columbia, 18 to 5.8.

PERSONALS.

[Will each alumnus send *at once* a brief account of their fields of labor, and the years during which they occupied them since they graduated from Bates? Persons possessing any information concerning the alumni, will greatly oblige us by forwarding the same to editor on correspondence. Let every alumnus be reported without delay.]

FACULTY.—Prof. R. C. Stanley is hearing the recitations of Prof. G. C. Chase, who is absent from his classes for a few months, on business pertaining to the college.

'70.—Prof. L. G. Jordan is still principal of Lewiston High School, this being his ninth year.

'71.—Hon. L. H. Hutchinson is spending the winter in Florida.

'73.—C. B. Reade is secretary for the Senate Committee on Rules, Washington, D. C.

'77.—Born, in Washington, Conn., Sept. 29th, 1881, a son (Harry Warner) to Mr. H. S. and Mrs. Carrie M. (Warner) Morehouse.

'80.—H. L. Merrill has just completed his third successful term in the High School at Lisbon Falls, Me.

'80.—J. F. Parsons is associate principal and teacher of Latin and Greek in Nichols Latin School.

'76.—Edward Whitney is in the School of Stenography, Boston, Mass. He was one of the editors of the paper printed under the auspices of Mechanics Fair, in the fall of 1881.

'85.—H. F. Thurston has been engaged in the State Y. M. C. A. work, organizing and aiding several associations.

'83.—F. E. Manson is meeting with success in his term of school at Machiasport, Me.

'81.—W. B. Perkins is still in the employ of D. Lothrop & Co., Boston.

'81.—W. T. Perkins and D. McGillicuddy are continuing the study of law in the office of Frye, Cotton & White.

'82.—W. H. Cogswell is finishing the winter term in East Wilton Grammar School, for C. S. Haskell, of '81, who has been called to a more responsible position.

'82.—C. L. Nutting is passing the winter in Jacksonville, Florida, for the restoration of health.

'82.—W. S. Hoyt has returned to college after an absence of several months.

'82.—J. F. Merrill has been studying law during the vacation in the office of James Nash, '75.

'83.—H. H. Tucker has just begun a term of private school in Wells, Me.

'83.—D. N. Grice still provides a speedy and comfortable conveyance to and from the depot, Lewiston, Me.

'84.—E. F. Burrell is providing most of the families in Waterville with copies of "Our Deportment,"—six per day.

'84.—W. D. Wilson has been teaching in the Institute at Harper's Ferry since December 1st.

'85.—Miss Ada H. Tucker, who has been absent from '84 for a year, has entered the class of '85.

'85.—E. Foss has been teaching writing school in Richmond, Me.

ALUMNI HISTORY.

[We shall report '68, '69, and '70 in our next issue. Will every Alumnus report *at once* ?]

CLASS OF '67.

GIVEN, ARTHUR:

Principal New Hampton Institution, 1867-9; principal Maine State Seminary, Lewiston, Me., 1869-70; student in Bates Theological School, Lewiston, Me., 1870-2; pastor Essex St. F. B. Church, Bangor, Me., 1872-5; pastor F. B. Church, Greenville, R. I., 1875-80; pastor Arlington and Auburn F. B. Churches, Auburn, R. I., since 1880.

HEATH, ALBERT HAYFORD:

Pastor Court St. F. B. Church, Auburn,

Me., 1867-70; pastor Roger Williams F. B. Church, Providence, R. I., 1870-5; pastor North Congregational Church, New Bedford, Mass., since 1876.

PARSONS, JOEL STEVENS:

Principal High School, Collinsville, Ill., 1867-70; general agent Singer Sewing Machine Company, and dealer in hardware and farming implements, St. Paul, Minn., since 1870.

RAND, JOHN HOLMES:

Teacher of Mathematics and Book-keeping, New Hampton Institution, 1867-77; professor of Mathematics, Bates College, Lewiston, Me., since 1877. Married on the 24th of Nov., 1881, to Miss Emma J. Clark, '81.

RICKER, GEORGE SMALL:

Principal Grammar School, Bristol, Ill., 1867-8; principal Grammar School, Hennepin, Ill., 1868-9; principal Second Ward Grammar School, Nebraska City, Neb., 1869-70; student in Bates Theological School, Lewiston, Me., 1870-2; pastor First F. B. Church, Richmond, Me., 1872-4; pastor Mt. Vernon F. B. Church, Lowell, Mass., since 1874.

SLEEPER, FRANK EUGENE:

Student in Bowdoin Medical School, Brunswick, Me., 1867-70; resident physician and surgeon, Sabattisville, Me., since 1870.

STOCKBRIDGE, WINFIELD SCOTT:

Student Bangor Theological Seminary, Bangor, Me., 1867-9; pastor First F. B. Church, Houlton, Me., 1869-70; pastor First F. B. Church, Gardiner, Me., 1870-2; pastor Globe Congregational Church, Woonsocket, R. I., 1872-3; pastor Congregational Church, Deering, Me., 1873-4; principal Lapham Institute, No. Scituate, R. I., 1875-80; principal Grammar School, Woonsocket, R. I., 1880-1; superintendent Industrial School, Georgetown, D. C., since 1881.

WOOD, HARRISON FRENCH:

Principal Commercial College, Augusta, Me., 1867-70; student Bates Theological School, Lewiston, Me., 1870-2; pastor First F. B. Church, W. Waterville, Me., 1872-4; pastor Pine St. F. B. Church, Manchester, N. H., 1874-6; pastor First F. B. Church, Concord, N. H., since 1876.

 EXCHANGES.

Can our preference for the *Vassar Miscellany* be wholly due to our constitutional gallantry? We think not; for the January number, according to our system of analysis is a compound of thought, beauty, taste, and common sense. Its perusal suggests a new phase of the problem of co-education and brings this argument to our lips. If co-education be a failure, it is because woman is thereby unequally yoked with her brother in consequence of her superior ability. We will not, however, offer this argument at present, until we are driven to it by way of retaliation, in reply to an equally unjust one on the other side. The last issue contains a remarkable criticism of Oscar Wilde and his school of poetry. We would heartily commend the article to all who wish to compete for our prize. (See editorials.) The same number also contains a well written article on "Mount Lebanon and the Shakers." It is a description of a Sunday morning visit to the Shakers, together with a little philosophizing concerning their peculiar creed. We quote the following: "Those men! such stupid, hopeless, lifeless looking creatures as they are. You cannot conceive of their growing enthusiastic, even over their dinner." But just hear her description of the women: "Of them, a few are glowing with the inspiration of fanaticism. With a woman's propensity to believe intensely in something, they have thrown them-

selves into this religion of Mother Ann Lee, and are happy in it. You can see from their calm, contented faces, from the light in their earnest eyes that their faith glorifies and transfigures the barrenness of their lives. They walk upon serene heights, those women." Now, Sister Vassar, explain yourself! Would you have us believe that the same faith can so debase the man and transfigure the woman? How do you account for the fact? Is it because the soul of man is by nature so low and base, that when grafted upon the celestial, it withers and dies just as the bulrush dies when grafted on the vase? Is it because the climate in that garden of self-denial is so pure, so different from that of the swamp he has so long inhabited that, when transplanted into it, he dies from the shock alone, while the soul of woman dwells so far up the eternal Alps of virtue that the one step between her and the garden does not take her from her native climate? If that is the way you explain it, we shall not take issues with you, but shall let you have your own way, just as we would humor our little sister. At the same time, we cannot hold ourselves responsible for mental reservations. We have just one bit of advice for our little sister: Don't be daunted by those *little* critics, who have so much to say about "heavy" literature. Just tell them that everything is heavy to those who can't lift it. You are proving to the world that the element of weakness in your sex stops with the physical.

We notice in the *Princetonian*, an article entitled "Phrenology a science of what?" The writer tries hard to be funny, but with rather poor success. For his benefit we will say that there are three classes who disbelieve in phrenology. The first embraces those who never believe in anything which they do not originate themselves. The second consists of those who have conceived such a lofty opinion

of themselves, that when science places her infallible measure upon them, her indications are so far below their preconceived ideas that they feel the science must be at fault. The third includes those whose only knowledge of the science has been derived from an interview with a charlatan, who knew enough of human nature in general to perceive that the subject before him was so weak as to be gullible to almost any extent, and who, accordingly, has gorged his victim with flattery until it has finally nauseated him, but not till after his friends had informed him that it was poison instead of food he had swallowed. So far as we are able to judge from the article the writer belongs to the latter class.

The *Collegian and Neoterian*, of Lawrence University, has an article of great merit, entitled "The Grecian Religion." We wish it might be read by all christendom. It goes far in dispelling the foolish belief that there is nothing good in Pagan religion and philosophy.

The *Student*, of Amherst College, is printed on heavy sized paper of the quality of ordinary letter paper, and is one of the most attractive of our exchanges.

A little more space devoted to literary would improve the *Knox Student*. This lack is, however, largely made up by the character of the editorials, many of which would form good articles for the literary department.

We like the *Tuftonian* for its poetry, which is among the finest we have seen in any of our exchanges.

The *Cornell Review* has a sensible article, entitled "The Spread of Learning," in which it exposes the absurdity of the American high pressure system of education, or, as Huxley calls it, "the educational abomination of desolation of the present day." We quote the following, which we hope the ladies of Bates will work into a motto, and hang in one of the

recitation rooms: "Knowledge cannot be forced beyond a certain degree of rapidity, upon a mind unprepared to receive it."

COLLEGE WORLD (Selected).

Number of students in the United States, 25,670.

Harvard scholarships amount to \$25,000 annually.

Dartmouth and Hobart have done away with class-days.

A son of the late Dr. Holland belongs to the Senior class at Yale.

The Boston University recently came into possession of \$2,000,000.

Harvard's boating last year cost her over \$4,000; Yale's cost her \$4,432.52.

The oldest educational institution in the country is the Boston Latin School.

The student who took the highest class honors at Yale last year was a Jew.

Yale and Harvard keep open their college libraries on Sabbath afternoons.

There are now 7,000 Americans studying in the German schools and universities.

Harvard has lately accepted a fund to be used for the medical education of women.

Seven professors in the University of Minnesota have been removed on the ground of incompetency.

The students of Cincinnati University, in a long document, have requested the removal of their president.

The leader of the classes at Vassar college is a Japanese girl, she is the *elite* of the Japanese society, and is both stylish and popular.

The *Yale News* ventures the opinion that the editing of a college paper should count for an optional study, and that such credit should accordingly be given.

Rev. James Freeman Clark, D.D., is now in his seventy-first year. He graduated from the Harvard class of '29. Among his classmates were Dr. O. W. Holmes and W. H. Channing.

The first college paper was published in 1800, in Dartmouth, and called the *Gazette*, and contained in 1802, articles by Daniel Webster, signed "Iearus." The oldest college paper is the *Yale Literary Magazine*, founded in 1834.

CLIPPINGS.

Mary had a furry hat,
And it was black as pitch;
And everywhere that Mary went

The rim stuck in peoples' eyes when she got in
a crowd.—*College Argus*.

Vassar's cuss-word is "Buy Gum."—*Ex.*

Blessed are they that crib, for they shall
not be flunked.—*Ex.*

"Sun, moon, and stars forgot," quoted
a Junior after flunking in astronomy.—*Ex.*

A Cornell man was recently injured by
an accidental discharge of his duties.—*Chronicle*.

A clergyman says: "A young woman
died in my neighborhood, yesterday, while
I was preaching in a beastly state of intox-
ication."—*Ex.*

We give two lines of a poem contributed
by a Senior. Two will be enough.

"Snow, snow, beautiful snow,
Be gosh, be gosh, be gosh!"

Student (not very clear as to his lesson)
—"That's what the author says, any way."
Prof.—"I don't want the author; I want
you." Student (despairingly) —"Well,
you've got me."—*Ex.*

Hazing at Smith College is just too
awfully sweet for anything. The new
comers are seized, led into the main hall,
presented with bouquets, kissed affection-
ately, and then shown the pictures and
statuary in the art gallery.—*Ex.*

Positively the latest. "Do you wear a
pad?" "No, but my cousin's dad, whose
health has been bad, ever since he was a
lad; he wears a pad. Isn't it sad?"
"Yes, it is, egad."—*Ex.*

The salutatorian at Yale last year was a
German; the valedictorian, a Hebrew;
and the prize declaimer, a Chinaman. But
when it came to real classical culture, our
native land came to the front. The pitcher
of the Yale Base-Ball Club was an Ameri-
can.—*Ex.*

This is an examination. See how Sad
these Boys look! Look at That Boy in the
Corner. He will Pass. He has studied
hard. He has his knowledge at His Finger-
ends. See, He puts his Knowledge in His
Pocket Because the Tutor is Looking.
Come away children.—*Yale Record*.

Lesson in Logic. Prof.—"What would
you say of the argument represented by a
cat chasing her tail?" Student—"She is
feline her way to a categorical conclusion."
Applause.—*Ex.* We suppose in the ease
of a *dog*, he would be said to be canin(e)g
himself to a *dogmatic* conclusion.—*Eds.*

A blushing child of '85 called, one re-
cent stormy morning, upon some of his
lady friends. Entering the parlor in a
state of embarrassment, he was greeted
with a "How is your sister, Willie?"
Thinking of the weather, and being
slightly deaf, he replied: "Rather
sloppy!"—*Acta Columbina*.

FLOWERS FROM THE CAMPUS.

TO A FRIEND.

The flower I gave thee—dost thou keep it still?
I wonder, if, when thinking of past days,
Thou hast some thought of me? If yet some
phase

Of feature or remembered look can fill
Thy heart with half the joys thou fillest mine;
For I, afar, can call to me at will
Thy face! What wonder? since its every line
Is fresh and fair, to me—as when along

The shore we wandered while the waves dashed
by,

Singing into the air their wild, fierce song.
Was it the glory of the earth or sky
That made the day to me so bright and fair?
Why do I keep this flower so tenderly,
Or why close to my heart its petals wear?
—*Yale Record.*

1881, DECEMBER 31ST.

Drifting by—Pass ye slowly
Minutes—one by one:
I would add a prayer
I would have ye bear
And my spirit's yearning to the Throne.

Drifting by. Must ye leave me?
Richly treasured!

Laden thus with tears,
Freighted thus with fears,
Holding the seal of many sacred years.

Drifting by. How the tide runs!
As some gallant barque
Gliding to the dark
Of the limitless,
So I see my treasures
On the waveless current borne
Down into the darkness of the Past.

Drifting by—dumb, relentless,
By no praying moved.
Must I loose my hold,
And let the hour grow old
That bore away the presence of the loved?
—*Sunbeam.*

A LAMENT.

Songs, they float in the poet's heart,
Songs in many keys.
Bright as the light in the Eastern sky
When the brooding daylight flees.

Songs of love and songs of wine
Songs of Peace and War,
Of the whispering wind in the sunny vale,
Of the storm and gale afar.

They mingle and range with endless change
Before his raptured gaze,
But all that his grovelling pen can give
Is a soulless paraphrase.
—*Berkeleyan.*

SONNET.—CHRISTMAS, 1881.

If all I wish were mine this happy night,
When bearded Santa thro' the cold air goes

With goodly gifts to banish cares and woes,
And scatter joy amongst his friends, I'd write
No paltry verse to show true friendship's
might;

I'd choose some precious stone whose carving
shows

The choicest skill, and have the jeweler close
It in a ring of gold, to greet your sight.

Then ever thro' the years that make us old,
'Twould be a souvenir of one as true
As empty in my purse this Christmas-time!
But since I am so sore bereft of gold,
Still in my heart is wealth of love for you,
And this it is I seek to put in rhyme.

FRANK D. SHERMAN.
—*Acta Columbiana.*

TO MY BULL PUP.

Small bull puppy, sprawling there
Awkwardly upon my lap,
Wakefulness with you is rare;
You're forever in a nap.

Tell me, sleepy, what ideas
Fill your foolish, solemn head.
Puppy hopes and puppy fears,
Wondering when you'll next be fed?

Or, perhaps your thoughts are turned
On that sunny English home,
Where you and your brothers learned
To snarl and grapple for a bone.

Little exile from abroad,
Member of a mighty band,
With bandy legs and "wopper-jawed,"—
Confound him, he has chewed my hand!
—*Crimson.*

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This is a department in the College, established by vote of the corporation July 21, 1870. It occupies Nichols Hall, situated about a quarter of a mile from the College buildings, and is in charge of a special Faculty appointed by the College corporation.

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VOLUME X.



NUMBER 3.

GRADATIM.

MARCH, 1882.

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THE
BATES STUDENT.

VOL. X.

MARCH, 1882.

No. 3.

Bates Student.

A MAGAZINE PUBLISHED EVERY MONTH DURING THE
COLLEGE YEAR BY THE

JUNIOR CLASS OF BATES COLLEGE.

EDITORIAL BOARD.

C. E. SARGENT,

O. L. GILE,

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O. L. FRISBEE, }
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Matter for publication should be addressed to the
“Editors of the BATES STUDENT,” business letters
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is the condition of greatness; that failures
are due to our unwillingness to serve.
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for the material part in man grows by
what it gives. Graduates go from college
as debtors to humanity, on account of supe-
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all professions prosper by serving. He
mentioned a few of the ways in which we
may serve others, viz.: carry sunshine to
them; seek to make our surroundings
cheerful, charitable, and beneficent; make

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a proper use of our intellectual strength and live for others; go forth to do something for God; to serve not self, but humanity. Prayer-meeting in the evening. We believe it to have been a very profitable day to all who availed themselves of its privileges. Let us, in the future, make it even more helpful by a more faithful attendance and more earnest work.

In a few words and in a friendly way we wish to call attention to the condition of our recitation rooms, and, more especially, to the manner in which our heating apparatus is conducted. We have no desire to censure any one, but it is of the utmost importance, since our health is in question, that the rooms in which we spend a part of our time should, at least, be made comfortable. Now we have no reason to complain of the rooms in themselves, they are well enough, but it seems that the method of heating might be rendered a little more effective. Such weather as has characterized a part of our winter has been extremely favorable for the contraction of colds, especially when aided by a little carelessness on our part. A change from our comfortable study rooms to a cold recitation room, or from an over-heated recitation room (as they sometimes are) to the out-door atmosphere is most injurious. Then, would it not be wise to attempt the regulation of the temperature of our class rooms? A few extra dampers would be needed, and those, together with a little extra care on the part of our fireman, could not fail to accomplish the desired end.

As the warmer weather approaches and the snow begins to leave the ground, the interest in base-ball is renewed and the question is often asked, "Is our nine to be beaten in every game it plays, as it was last year, or are we to regain the proud position we so long held

prior to that time, at the head of the State?" Boys, how shall this question be answered? It rests entirely with ourselves. While we acknowledge that there was an unusually large amount of base-ball talent in '81, we do not believe that all such talent left college with them. While there may not be material for quite as good a nine as the old one, we believe that there is sufficient for one which shall do the college credit and place us, if not at the head of the State, at least, well up among the foremost. We often hear the expression, "It is no use for us to try to do anything this year; Bowdoin or Colby is sure to beat us and we might as well not try to prevent it." Now we think this is not the right spirit. No one ever accomplished anything by sitting with folded arms, saying, "I can't." Let *WE WILL* be our watchword and we shall succeed. We are glad to see that a move has been made in the right direction. At a recent meeting of the B. B. A., Mr. J. F. Merrill, '82, was elected manager for the ensuing year, and we think no wiser choice could have been made. We venture to say that, as far as he is concerned, the interests of the nine will be well cared for. At the same meeting, sixteen men were chosen for gymnasium practice, from whom a nine will be chosen. They are now practicing daily in the gymnasium, and we hope they will continue to do so until the grounds are dry and the weather warm enough for out-of-door practice, for only by this means can we hope to succeed. Much is possible to the nine through practice. Without it, we cannot hope to regain our former position. Therefore we say, *practice*.

Time is constantly working its changes. We notice them as well in the social as in the material world. Half a century ago, sectarianism had such a hold upon the people that it was regarded injudicious

and perhaps sinful for clergymen to exchange with ministers of other denominations, consequently such exchanges were rare. But in this respect, we see the march of progress. Narrow-minded sectarianism gives place to large-hearted Christian fellowship. We are learning to think less of methods and creeds and care more for results; to sacrifice, if need be, our own interests as Christian denominations for the common good of all. Such philanthropy is tending to fraternize the universal church to increase her efficiency and thus to multiply results. We also notice a similar progress, but of less magnitude, in the educational world. Evidently the relation of colleges with each other was not formerly of the friendly nature that it is to-day. There does not appear to have been that bond of union between them which exists to-day, but instead each one was a narrow world by itself. The mutual assistance, harmonious rivalry and fraternal visits among students were of a different character and partially wanting. The relation of the Faculty of one school with that of another does not seem to have been so friendly as we find it to-day. We may be mistaken, but it seems to us that the feelings entertained by officers and students are more fraternal than ever before. There is certainly reason for gratitude and encouragement, and may the time soon come when colleges shall look upon each other as friends to the same cause and laborers for the same ends, and when they shall be leagued together in one perfect bond of brotherhood.

On the 12th of April a concert will be given in City Hall by Miss Annie Louise Cary, assisted by the Temple Quartette. This concert has been kindly given by Miss Cary for the benefit of the college. Let her have a full house, for the cause is a good one, and no one doubts that the concert will be.

LITERARY.

BUILDING CASTLES IN THE AIR.

BY S., '99.

How oft in childhood's sunny hours,
While lingering 'neath their rosy bowers,
We gaze upon life's sun so bright
And wish him at meridian height.
How gay the thoughts of future seem
In that delicious morning dream!
How many a fairy castle there
Is built in unsubstantial air!

In infancy's bright dream of youth,
When fancy wears the garb of truth,
We deem the highest type of joy
The freedom of the reckless boy.
But when we reach the long-sought prize
Behold! it fades before our eyes
And all its promised pleasures rare
Quick vanish in the empty air.

On Manhood's far off mountain brow
We gaze upon our castle now;
Enthroned on its bewildering height,
Ambition's angel waves his light.
The path to wealth that must be ours
Lies over downy beds of flowers;
We heed nor crag, nor storm, nor sleet,
But onward press with flying feet.

Proud Fame unfurls his flaming scroll
And bids us there our names enroll;
We hear, with quickened veins of fire,
The utterance of the Statesman's ire.
We listen, with enraptured frame,
To hear the Poet's deathless name—
But when we wake and gaze around
'Tis midnight—and we hear no sound.

'Tis but delirium's fitful gleam
That tells us 'twas an empty dream;
We never reach our castle fair,
To walk its crystal floors of air.
No more we strive with striving men,
But turn to view life's morn again;
We learn, when life's dark tempests lower,
The castle was in childhood's hour.

CONSERVATISM.

BY C. S. F., '84.

CENTURIES have passed since one of the world's greatest minds detected a conspiracy which was to overthrow his government. On this perilous occasion he carried the idea to the Roman Senate that he preferred that all would accuse him of being too lenient, rather than that one should think him severe.

Since the days of Cicero, civilization has sometimes taken forward and sometimes backward steps, and with these movements conservatism and radicalism have respectively kept pace. Man naturally tends toward extremes, just as matter is attracted toward the poles of the magnet. The ignorant and penurious are opposite an aristocratic upper class. Labor is opposite capital. Conservatism is the armature which connects the two extremes. As the keeper prevents the magnetic poles from losing their force, so conservatism prevents the opposite elements in society from exhausting their energies in that which is detrimental.

Unbalanced minds at the head of national affairs, and constitutions which cannot be changed to meet the necessities of the masses are dangerous. Had the constitution of France been modified when the people began to demand it, the French Revolution might have been checked and that terrible flow of blood avoided. If we have reason to hope that our civilization will not take a retrograde movement as did that of the ancients, this hope must be founded on the influence conservatism is to exert through the media of the platform, the pulpit, and the press. Although radical men have their places in the history of the world, yet they do not compose the class in whom it is safe to place the shaping of the destinies of the great future. Jackson at the battle of New Orleans proved himself to be the right man in the

right place, but the carrying out of the principle, "to the victors belong the spoils," has proved a bad precedent which politicians have followed. At the present time adherence to party often determines a man's fitness for a place of trust, and his political views may be very accurately ascertained by the office which he holds. In our halls of legislation we need men who will take the part which Franklin acted in the convention which formed the Federal Constitution. Never was it more important that the men at the head of our government should have well-balanced minds, that they should be those who do not gaze from a single point of view, but have learned that objects vary in appearance as seen from different positions.

There is a colored population numbering millions whom the ballot has reached in advance of education. The country is subject to a tide of emigration, and a powerful religious sect demands that the Bible shall be excluded from the public schools. These dangerous elements seem to suggest that the star which guides the wise men of the republic should not be merely visible to some particular locality, but to the whole country. It may be argued that the conservatives are adverse to change and therefore opposed to progress, but this subject has another and a broader meaning. He who seeks after truth and is ever true to principle, possesses the elements of genuine conservatism. It does not prevent the school boy of to-day from becoming as wise in philosophical truth as Newton. He is not a radical who uses all the facts developed by a hundred generations and diligently seeks after new truth. When Galileo said, "But the earth does move," he was more consistent than those who imprisoned him as a heretic. Discoveries, inventions, and developments of science have lessened the divergency of the two extremes in society. When the two continents can communicate

with lightning velocity, mankind must have a common interest.

In this progressive age nations settle many questions by arbitration, which, in earlier years would have been decided by "the fortunes of war." England peacefully settled the Alabama Claims and America paid the Fishery Award. To the question which naturally arises, what will make a people conservative? the reply must be, education and religion. A retrospective view of the past will demonstrate that these should go hand in hand. The former without the latter gave to the world the Roman civilization which did not endure. The latter without the former has resulted in religious wars and crusades. Missionaries among heathen cannibals have found it necessary to establish both churches and schools. He who founded the first church was conservative in all things. He did not construe a radical meaning to some of the commandments which had been written on tablets of stone, but was ready to relieve suffering, even on the Sabbath day. The student of nature may observe that all of the natural laws are opposed to destruction. The luxuriant vegetation which flourished in the carboniferous age fitted the earth for habitation and was preserved in the form of coal, to be used in after time. The reciprocal influence of animal on vegetable life is beneficial to both kingdoms. Nature as well as revelation should influence the humane mind.

A man's ambition may carry him beyond due limits. It may raise him suddenly to greatness, but there may be a marked turning point in his life. This came to the first Napoleon at Waterloo, to Napoleon III. at Sedan. Fortunate were the victims of Procrustes who were neither too long nor too short for his iron bedstead. Fortunate is the man of to-day whose life runs parallel with the "golden mien." He who follows this meridian will have

higher and nobler ideas than will the person who pushes his way through the world with a heedless indiscrimination and an utter want of scrupulous convictions. A careful consideration by the masses of both sides of every question will cause the light which radiates from the van of the future to gild beautifully the horizon of the present.

"TALE OF TWO CITIES."

BY F. L. B., '82.

THAT a stream can rise no higher than its source is an accepted axiomatic truth. That an author cannot, during a public career of a quarter of a century, sustain in his writings a higher standard of character than he himself possesses, is also a truism well established by the history of literature. Charles Dickens, in spite of the adverse criticisms of recent biographers, will continue to be the Dickens of those novels which have built for him his world-wide reputation. No friendly visitor of his home at Gadshill knew him better than does the American student who has lingered hour after hour over the pages of this gifted author. It is because we feel acquainted with him, that we have formed a very strong attachment for the books he has written.

Dickens' genius is, at least, three sided. His power in the delineation of character, his ability in painting word pictures of wondrous beauty, and his skill and originality in shaping and in developing the dramatic elements of his plots are the chief excellencies of his style. Others may find additional beauties for their admiration, but none will, I think, deny the existence of these three. His ability to delineate character is plainly demonstrated in "David Copperfield" and "Pickwick Papers"; his taste as an artist is

well portrayed in "Old Curiosity Shop" and "Martin Chuzzlewit"; his power as a dramatist culminates in "Oliver Twist" and "Tale of Two Cities." Although an analysis of either of these characteristics of his style would afford profitable study to the student, yet it is of the latter that I wish to write at this time. One of the most essential requisites to a successful dramatist is his ability to conceal the *dénouement* of his plot until the proper time has arrived. This, Dickens has been able to do to a marked degree in the "Tale of Two Cities." Until the reader has finished the last book, he is entirely in the dark as to the fate of the leading characters. As I consider the "Tale of Two Cities" the most carefully written and perhaps the ablest of his dramatic novels, I may, perhaps, be pardoned for introducing here a sketch of the story, together with a brief critique of its principal characters.

The plot of the story, as the title plainly indicates, is laid in two cities, London and Paris. Lucy Manette, a young girl, whose father, Dr. Alexander Manette, had, several years before, been thrown into the Bastille at Paris, was the ward of Tellson's Bank, London. As the doctor's property was held in trust by the bank, and as Tellson's had a national reputation for its carefulness and integrity in protecting the interests of its patrons, it was not strange that Lucy came up to womanhood under all the advantages that a comfortable bank account could furnish. Dr. Manette, of whom no trace had been found for several years, is, at length, discovered in the attic of a wine shop in one of the lowest quarters in Paris. His mind had weakened under his terrible sufferings and, as he sat there upon his bench making shoes, his long gray hair hanging confusedly over his shoulders, hope almost died out of the breast of Lucy Manette. The doctor was removed to London where, under the careful nursing of his loving daughter,

the clouded intellect gradually became clear again and, in a year or two, he resumed the practice of medicine. Charles Darnay, a young Frenchman of noble birth, who was at that time living in London under the assumed name already given, was one day charged with treason by a government spy, and brought to trial. Dr. Manette and daughter, having met the prisoner on board a channel steamer at the time of the alleged treason, were called upon to testify in Darnay's behalf. Through their testimony and the timely assistance of Sidney Carton, a lawyer's drudge who bore a remarkable resemblance to the prisoner, he was acquitted. Darnay's gratitude could only be expressed by a call upon the doctor and his daughter soon after. This call was followed by others until Darnay was looked upon as a regular visitor. You know the rest; Lucy and Darnay were married. It was a few months before this event that Darnay had asked Dr. Manette's consent to the marriage. The doctor, into whose life Lucy had become such an important factor, struggled long between duty and parental love. Strange emotions swept across his face and Darnay knew that a hard battle was being fought. Dr. Manette finally gave his consent, but not till he had obtained a promise from Darnay never to reveal to his wife his family name, Evremond, which, up to this time, had never been mentioned in her hearing. That very night Lucy was awakened from her sleep by the sound of a hammer in her father's chamber. Pushing open the door, she saw him seated at his bench, which, for some strange reason, he had brought with him from his Paris attic, pegging shoes. She spoke to him, but he did not recognize her. The cloud had again settled, but in a day or two he was himself once more. On the night following the marriage, when Lucy and her husband had left London on a

bridal tour, the cloud, darker and more foreboding than before, again shadowed his mind and for nine days the tap, tap, tap of the hammer was heard. No one but Mr. Lorrey, an intimate friend of the family, and the housekeeper knew of the change. When the morning of the tenth day dawned and breakfast was announced, the doctor, clothed in his right mind, came down and took his accustomed seat, just as if nothing had happened. No mention of his illness was made by either party, but he looked at his leather-stained fingers with evident anxiety. Why came these days of darkness? What hidden cause had such power over him?

I have neither the time nor space to reproduce all the incidents of the tale; how that the bloody tide of the Revolution had been slowly rising up the walls of the cities and towns of France; how that Darnay, drawn to the loadstone rock, quitted London for Paris, that he might snatch an old family servant from the gallows; how that the gate of every city through which he passed was quickly barred behind him and all escape from the whirlpool of death seemed closed; how that, upon his arrival at Paris, he was immediately thrown into prison because his ancestors had ground the poor beneath their feet; nor how that, driven by love and a wife's devotion, Lucy and her child fled to Paris, that she might be near him, though separated by thick stone walls. I need not tell you how that each day, rain or shine, Lucy, with her child upon her bosom, walked to and fro in sight of a certain window of the prison. All these vivid scenes must be studied under the author's eye, else they lose their power.

Darnay's trial soon followed. Being brought before the judges, who, by the way, had been selected from the rabble of the streets, he was acquitted through the testimony of Dr. Manette, whose record as a Bastille prisoner gave him

great influence over the commune. The joy of Lucy at the restoral of her husband was of short duration. The next day he was arrested and again thrown into prison. The second trial was worse than the first. Thirsting for blood, the mass of human beings who crowded the court room gnashed their teeth and eagerly awaited the moment when Darnay should be doomed to destruction. The judges were more brutal than yesterday. New evidence had been found. From a document discovered in the cell formerly occupied by Dr. Manette in the Bastille, it appeared that Charles Darnay was the son of the man who had basely brought about the imprisonment of the doctor. The record was written in vivid language and its effect upon the judges was instantaneous. The death sentence was then pronounced amid the cheers of the crowd.

The day upon which Darnay is to be executed has dawned. He listens to the striking of the bell in the tower. He hears the clock strike twelve and one for the last time. There is a sound of approaching footsteps outside the cell. The door opens and Sidney Carton, accompanied by a turnkey, enters. Darnay grasps him by the hand and asks the reason of his sudden appearance. Carton replies by requesting him to remove his boots and, before Darnay can guess his meaning, an anæsthetic is placed to his nostrils and he sinks insensible to the floor. The change of clothing is then rapidly made and in a few moments more the turnkey, acting under previous instructions, with the aid of an assistant, bears the senseless form of Darnay out of the prison and Carton is left to bear his friend's sentence. The tumbril that was to have carried Charles Darnay to the afternoon feast of the guillotine bore Sidney Carton instead. At about the same moment a diligence with the senseless form of Darnay, together with Lucy and her child,

left Paris for England, happiness, and a new lease of life.

Why did Sidney Carton give his life for his friend? Before Lucy was married and while she had, as yet, given no special encouragement to Darnay, Carton, a lawyer's drudge and a man who earned money only to spend it in debauchery, had felt the influence of Lucy's presence and had enthroned her in his heart as his ideal of womanly purity and perfection. But, being a sensible man, he also knew that his wasted life could never be linked with her's. The hopelessness of his love did not diminish its intensity. One evening he told her of his affection, but spoke, at the same time, of the impossibility of its ever being returned by her. Lucy, noble woman that she was, appreciated his love and pitied his condition. Before leaving, that night, Carton promised that, should an opportunity ever present itself when he could show, by any sacrifice of his own, his deep love for her, he would make that sacrifice, whatever its cost. It was in fulfillment of this promise and with the comforting assurance of that beautiful passage of Scripture, "'I am the Resurrection and the Life,' saith the Lord; 'he that believeth on me, though he were dead, yet shall he live again. And whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die,'" that he took the death penalty of Lucy's husband upon himself. Thus the lawyer's drudge and debauchee lays his life upon the altar of love and buries in oblivion a multitude of sins.

Such is the story of the "Tale of Two Cities." Do you wonder now that Charles Dickens lives to-day in the hearts of thousands of people? The author who can touch the hidden chords of the soul and make them vibrate with a deeper harmony will not soon be forgotten. He who has laid the foundation of his reputation in the deep places of human nature can laugh at the flight of years.

LOCALS.

She was a clerk on Lisbon Street,
He was an amative Freshie.
She was plump and pretty and sweet,
He was romantic and fleshy.

He hired a harp, and learned a tune
Of a wandering musician.
The stars were bright, the silver moon
In a favorable condition.

Her father looked between the blinds,
"Still harping on my daughter,"
He gently said, and on his head
Emptied a pitcher of water.

"Ante."

"Think of the Venus of Milo in *bangs*."

The present members of '85 are all back.

Mac has yet to learn that the letter M does not immediately precede or follow F.

"Intermediate equations," was what a Freshman was puzzled over, the other day.

The melodious (?) Tr-r-r-r-r-r-t of the Lewiston High School is still heard on our streets.

How would it work to have a telephone connection with the college? Our opinion is that it would work fast.

As the terms of the STUDENT are one dollar *in advance*, will those who can do so conveniently please remit at once.

Student (translating from German)—
"Liebenswürdige junge Herrchen," Lovely young small little masters." Smiles by class.

At a recent meeting of the Polymnian Society, Mr. F. L. Blanchard, '82, was elected President, vice W. H. Dresser, '82, resigned.

Mr. S., of the Freshman class, has decided to purchase an invisible net for the purpose of keeping in place the few stray hairs on his upper lip. Good plan, Mr. S. Only the strands must be *exceedingly fine* not to mar the beauty (?) of—what?

"She may dress in silk she may dress in satin,
May know the languages, Greek and Latin,
May know fine art, may love and sigh—
But she ain't no good if she can't make pie."

One of the classical scholars desires to know whether Miss Construe (misconstrue) is a fictitious name, or whether there really is such a person.

Prof. Stanton's last command to the Freshmen, "We shall finish Thucydides in about two weeks; prepare yourselves with Hor(ace)ses!"

Most boys know how to sow their wild oats, but how many know how to properly sow rye. To our mind it is best sowed with a little rock candy in it.

The Seniors have engaged Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage to deliver their Annual Commencement Oration in June. His subject will be "The Bright Side of Things."

The following is the burden of the Sophomores' song this term, "A student's will is not his own will, and the lessons in General Geometry are long, long lessons."

Half-hour meetings are daily held in our Christian Association room. Christians are more earnestly engaged in the work, and the unconverted are gradually becoming interested.

Recitation in Political Economy. Prof.—"Is rarity an essential element of money?" Student—"No, sir." Second Student (*sub voce*)—"It is about these regions, any way."

A man should enter and graduate from college early in life, if at all. He then has ample time to look around and find out what he ought to learn to enable him to make a respectable living.

Prof. Batchelder, formerly Principal of Maine Central Institute, now a student in Bates Theological School, lectured before the students of the college, Friday evening, March 10th. None can have listened to his lecture without being profited.

Professor in French—"Mr. B., why do we have *i* instead of *e* in *demi*?" Mr. B.—"Well, I don't think just now, but you just hold on two or three minutes and I'll tell you."

"Finding the 'lower side' of an equation," is what a Freshman gave as a definition of his operations in curves, abscissas and ordinates, during a recitation in the "Loc of Equations," the other day.

Oh Sophomores! Why can't you take pity on us poor local eds., and do something or other for us to write about? Give us something, if not more than a horn blow, for we are starving for news.

Scene at the table just after the recent marriage of our Professor: She (having found the wish-bone)—"Now John, let's pull to see who shall rule." He—"No, Emma, we will decide that hereafter."

You may now sing about "Light in the darkness, sailor, day is at hand," but when you come to study optics you will doubtless find yourself muttering, "Darkness in the *light*, Junior, midnight is here."

Thursday evening, March 9th, Rev. Mr. Dickerman, of Pine Street Congregational Church, lectured before the theologues at the college chapel. Subject, "The Foundations of Power in the Christian Ministry."

Information Wanted.—Why does a fellow, after thumping the tender side of his favorite corn against the solid side of an unnoticed rock that happens to lie in his way, invariably glance back over his shoulder?

This is a recitation Room. The Boys have come here to say their Lessons. Is the room Warm? No, the fire has gone out and the Room is very cold. Hear that boy Sneeze. He will get Cold. See that boy near the Window. He has a Big Coat on. Does the coat keep Him warm? No, for I can see him Shiver.

"What the eyes cannot see they cannot believe. What the ears cannot hear they cannot also believe. As Shakespeare says, 'This world is but a stage, where each must play his part from childhood to old age.'"

It is feared that one of the professors is becoming an æsthetic, as he informed a young lady, the other day, that her recitation was "very perfectly excellent," and referred her to the grammar, paragraph 212, 2-2.

We are glad to see some of the old familiar faces with us once again. During the past three weeks we have had the pleasure of meeting Heald and Hoyt of '80, and Strout, Roberts, Robinson, and Wilber of '81.

If you want to make your chum mad, ask him this question, "Which had you rather be, a bigger fool than you seem or seem a bigger fool than you are?" And then whichever way he answers, say, "How can you?"

Recitation. Prof.—"Students, especially, should be careful of their eyes; when reading in the evening it is best to let the light come over the *left shoulder*." Student—"If a man were left handed, ought the light to come over the other shoulder?"

The following is a list of the baseballists who have been selected to work in the gymnasium: Douglass, Dresser, Merrill, Norcross, Richards, Twaddle, '82; Bartlett, Cowell, Hatch, Tinkham, '83; Foss, Holden, Whitmarsh, '84; Atwood, Morrill, Whitmore, '85.

F. A. Spratt, formerly of '83, Bates, is on the editorial board of the *Tuftonian*. F. H. Files, formerly of Bates, '83, was one of the editors of the *Bowdoin Bugle*, published by the class of '83, Bowdoin. H. M. Lord and B. F. Wright, also former members of '83, are on the board of the *Colby Echo*.

As a long-haired Freshman was perambulating the streets of Boston a few days ago, he overheard, as he passed them, some young ladies (?) remark, "Why, there's Oscar Wilde." Freshie took the hint and went into the next barber shop that came along and had his hair cut.

Extracts from examination papers: Question—"What is the difference between the physical constitution of a comet and a meteor?" Answer—"Comets have tails and meteors have not." Question—"Give the date of birth and death of Julius Cæsar." Answer—"He was born 44 A.C., and died 100 A.C." Question—"Who was Cæsar's wife?" Answer—"Pompey."

We think that we fully appreciate the magnanimity of the Faculty in granting us the privilege of "cutting" if they are not in their accustomed places five minutes after the bell has struck, and so after mature deliberation we have decided to grant them the same privilege. So hereafter if we are not all present at the end of the five minutes please consider yourselves at liberty to depart.

While discussing the subject of protection, during a recent recitation, the professor made mention of one of the former laws of England, which was that no man could buy wool within fifteen miles of the sea, without the permission of the King. Mr. M—— was unusually attentive, and when the professor had finished, remarked, "Professor, don't you think that was rather a *sheepish* way of doing business?"

How difficult of pronunciation some words are, especially when there is an inclination to pronounce wrong. During one of the recent recitations in Latin the Freshmen, for some unknown (?) reason, seemed determined to pronounce Dicearchus as though it were *Dickenarchus*. After several had made the same blunder, Mr. P. was called on. Prof. S.—"Now

Mr. P. you may read." Mr. P.—"And Dickearchus—" Prof. S.—"There—there—there—now—now—Mr. P., you're thinking of another man altogether."

At the annual meeting of the Bates Base-Ball Association, held in the lower chapel, February 17th, the following list of officers were chosen for the coming year: President, Everett Remick, '83; Vice President, E. R. Chadwick, '84; Secretary and Treasurer, J. B. Ham, '83; Directors, B. W. Murch, '82, W. F. Cowell, '83, E. M. Holden, '84, F. E. Parlin, '85; Manager, J. F. Merrill, '82; Committee to select the nine, W. H. Dresser, '82, O. L. Bartlett, '83, R. W. Nutter, '84.

Washington's birthday gave us a holiday, as usual, and the following day, February 23d, was observed as the day of prayer for colleges. Three meetings were held: a prayer-meeting in the forenoon, a sermon in the afternoon, and another prayer-meeting in the evening. Rev. A. P. Tinker, of Auburn, gave us an excellent address, and it was highly appreciated by the students and friends who were present. He took for his text, Mark x. 44. A brief sketch of the sermon is given elsewhere.

A Junior, whose home is on the coast, recently writing to a classmate teaching near the residence of the former, commenced his epistle thus: "I feel it my duty to write you a word of warning. Be very careful of your heart. Those seashore girls are cruel. They will lacerate your heart. Remember one dear classmate, H., how they used him! They commenced by going sleigh riding, going to parties, making evening calls, etc., etc., etc. '*Faciles descensus Averno, Hic lator Hic opus est,*' to retrace."

NEW WORDS.—The new Edition of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, numbering 1928 quarto pages, contains nearly 5000 new words or new meanings of old ones.

These words range over the fields of science, medicine, invention, discovery, research, etc., departments which in this age are constantly yielding fresh ideas, requiring new words to express them. That they have not been hastily compiled is evidenced by the accuracy of and careful study given to their etymology and definitions. The intelligent reader, or any reader who would be intelligent, will find this feature of the dictionary quite indispensable.

The following definition was copied from a Sophomore's Geometry: "General Geometry is called higher mathematics. It is bounded on the north by an uncertain certainty, on the east by a certain uncertainty, on the south by a fixed doubt, and on the west by cribbing. It is inhabited by flunking Sophomores, who, after enduring its tortures for a time wander on into the *variable* land of Calculus, and escape its torments only by a series of graceful flunks. N. B.—Freshmen, procure a *quantity* for next year."

One of our editors attended the recent jollification at the Lewiston Poor Farm. The evening passed quickly away midst the various attractions of the supper, dance, etc. At a late hour the editor, wishing to go home, found that the team which had brought him there had gone and left him. Here was a dilemma. Four miles at least from the college and no team. At last the Superintendent of the Farm told him that he could keep him over night, and added, "It will only give you a foretaste of what you will probably come to sometime." Nothing else offering, the editor accepted the offer, and declares he had a good time, though he did lose the pleasure (?) of attending the next morning's recitation.

Ludden came near meeting with a serious accident, a few days since. The mail had just been distributed, and as he started for dinner, he was so deep in the chiro-

graphical mysteries of a voluminous epistle (presumably from the fair one of his affection) that he entirely forgot in which direction his dinner was awaiting him. As he came abreast of Parker Hall, instead of going down College Street he faced directly towards Prof. Angel's house, and was just on the point of walking over the embankment and filling a watery grave, when he was aroused from his oblivion by the cries of his fellow-students. He put the letter in his pocket and pointed a rather sheepish face in the opposite direction.

A studious, but sound-sleeping Freshman engaged a prep., who roomed in the same house, to wake him at five o'clock the next morning. He also requested two of the "female population" of the house to act in the capacity of alarm-clock, thinking thereby to "make assurance doubly sure." Prep., however, went to a "mum sociable" that evening, and when he came in, about half-past eleven, thinking that it would be a good joke to rout out the Freshman, entered his room, gave him a good shaking, told him it was time to get up, and left him. As soon as he got his eyes opened, he arose, looked at the clock, and perceiving he had been hoaxed, went back to bed. The women folks, however, hearing the noise, and seeing a light in the window of an early-rising neighbor, concluded they must have overslept, and so got up and began to get breakfast. As they were getting it nicely underway the clock struck twelve, and they, too, turned in again, uttering feminine maledictions on the heads of mischievous students.

The following anecdote aptly illustrates both how little an accident will cause great fear and trembling, and how ignorant is the average clergyman of the medicinal properties of castor oil. Not a thousand miles from the town of W., in

this State, a reverend gentleman, who dispenses the doctrine according to the "Orthodox" Faith, was recently blessed with a male offspring. But in a few days all the father's hopes and joys were changed to sorrow. The baby falling from a chair bumped its head, and as the nurse took it from the fainting mother's arms and began to bathe the bruised spot with cold water, the sorrowing father moaned, "It is no use to get cold water, Nettie, the poor little thing will never need anything more in this world." Then, as a new and brilliant thought entered his troubled mind, he exclaimed, "Nettie, why don't you give it some castor oil," and immediately wrote postal-cards to all his relatives, "The baby has bumped its head; we don't think he will not live." At last accounts the child was screeching for more milk.

PERSONALS.

[Will each alumnus send *at once* a brief account of their fields of labor, and the years during which they occupied them since they graduated from Bates? Persons possessing any information concerning the alumni, will greatly oblige us by forwarding the same to editor on correspondence. Let every alumnus be reported without delay.]

'67.—We notice by the *Morning Star* that G. S. Ricker has received a call to the Norwich F. B. Church, N. Y.

'72.—G. E. Gay, of the High School in Newburyport, Mass., has recently buried a daughter.

'72.—E. J. Goodwin, a few months ago, was made happy by the birth of a son.

'73.—A. C. Libby, of Buena Vista, Col., has removed to the City of Mexico.

'76.—F. E. Emrick has been re-elected supervisor of schools in Minot, Me.

'77.—F. F. Philips, Rockland, Me., was appointed State Assayer for the four years succeeding 1880.

'81.—A. D. Gray, formerly of this college, is principal of Bath Grammar School and is highly esteemed.

'81.—C. S. Haskell is now principal of West Lebanon Institute.

'81.—E. T. Pitts is pastor of the Congregational Church in Limington, Me.

'81.—C. A. Strout, principal of Simonds High School, Warner, N. H., is spoken of in the highest terms by his pupils and the citizens of Warner.

'81.—O. T. Maxfield is teaching his second term in the High School at Pittsfield, N. H.

'82.—C. E. Mason has returned to college after an absence of several months.

'82.—B. W. Murch taught the past winter in East Eddington, Me.

'83.—D. N. Grice has obtained a situation in the Grand Union Hotel, at Saratoga.

'83.—L. B. Hunt has just closed a term of school in Elliot, Me.

'83.—A. E. Tinkham, who has been absent for one and a half terms as principal of East Wakefield High School, is with us again.

'83.—C. E. Sargent, the missing editor, has just returned.

'83.—O. L. Bartlett dispensed knowledge among the youths of South Thomaston, Me., during the winter.

'84.—F. S. Forbes, taught a prosperous term during the past winter in Leeds, Me.

'84.—W. D. Wilson has returned from his work at Harper's Ferry.

'85.—F. E. Parlin taught in Wells the past winter.

'85.—J. H. Dike moulded the minds of the rising generation in Lovell, Me., during the past winter.

'85.—W. V. Whitmore has been teaching in Bowdoinham, Me.

ALUMNI HISTORY.

[All but five of the members of classes below have reported. Concerning these delinquents, we have gleaned such facts as we could. We are grateful for assistance rendered by Miss Abbie J. Freeman, of Portland, Me.; Prof. G. C. Chase, and others. The next number will give the history of '71, '72, and '73. Please be prompt in responding.]

CLASS OF '68.

CHASE, GEORGE COLBY:

Teacher of Greek, Latin, and Mental Philosophy, New Hampton Institution, 1868-70; tutor in Greek at Bates College and student in Bates Theological School, 1870-71; student in post-graduate department at Cambridge University, 1871-72; professor of rhetoric and English language at Bates College, since 1872.

EMERY, GRENVILLE CYRUS:

After graduating, served successively as teacher in the Nichols Latin School, principal of Auburn High School and Superintendent of Auburn Schools, principal of the High School at Grand Rapids, Mich., and master in the Lawrence Grammar School in Boston, where he remained nine years. He is now studying at a German university. Himself and family will remain abroad one year.

KNOWLTON, THOMAS OAKES:

Principal of Fracestown Academy, N. H., 1868-70; Superintending School Committee, 1870-71; student at Dana Law School, Harvard University, 1870-72; read law in Boston, Mass., and Manchester, N. H., 1872-73; resident of New Boston, N. H., since 1874; practiced law in New Boston and Manchester; representative from that town to New Hampshire Legislature, 1881-83; married in 1874.

LITTLEFIELD, HOWARD WOODBURY:

Since graduating, he has been out of health quite a part of the time; has been engaged in lumbering and farming to some extent; has been much occupied in

♦ ♦ ♦
A red-or-green-plush young girl,
A Russian-hare-muff young girl.
A little-fur-capery,
Aesthetic-drapery,
Ten-acre-hat young girl.—*Ex.*

town affairs; has served as selectman, supervisor of schools, etc., and represented his town in the State Legislature.

WENDELL, OLIVER CLINTON:

After graduation taught for a time in Auburn, Me. His health failing he spent some time traveling in the West. Was subsequently elected assistant at Cambridge Observatory, and afterward Professor of Astronomy at Bates College. Owing to ill health he was obliged to resign his position at Bates the first year. Was for some time employed as Civil Engineer at Lowell, Mass. He is still in the Cambridge Observatory where he has been employed for some years.

CLASS OF '69.

BOLSTER, WILLIAM HENRY:

Graduated from the Theological Seminary, Bangor, Me., 1871; pastor of Congregational Church, Wiscasset, Me., 1871-76; pastor First Congregational Church, Everett, Mass., 1876-81; called to Union Congregational Church, South Weymouth, Mass., Oct., 1881.

FILES, GEORGE BYRON:

Principal Maine Central Institute, Pittsfield, Me., 1869-73; principal Augusta High School, now Cony High School, Augusta, Me., since April, 1874.

GRAVES, LUCIEN CHASE:

Taught several terms after graduating; was employed for a time in Boston; entered Bates Theological School, 1879; now supplying at Jay, also in New Sharon, Me.

MITCHELL, MARIA WHEELWRIGHT:

Has taught in various places since graduating. Held a position in Vassar College, but on account of failing health was obliged to resign at the close of the first year.

MOOERS, CHARLES ALBERT:

From 1869-70 was tutor in Bates Col-

lege, and Seminary; 1870-73, principal and teacher in Green Mountain Seminary, Waterbury, Vt.; 1873-76, studied medicine; since 1877 has practiced in Lawrence, Mass.; was married in 1879.

SMALL, ADDISON:

From 1870-74 was in business in Portland; 1874-75, Superintendent of Schools in Auburn; 1875-80, Treasurer of Peoples Savings Bank of Lewiston; since 1880 cashier of Manufacturers' National Bank of Lewiston.

CLASS OF '70.

CHASE, JOSIAH:

Read law with Strout & Gage, Portland, Me.; was admitted to the bar Oct. 31st, 1872; commenced the practice of law Feb., 1875; office still in Portland, Me.

CHICK, ALFRED GREENLIEF:

Married soon after graduating; was in the employ of a wholesale firm in Boston until 1872; worked a few years for the Estey Organ Co., Brattleboro, Vt.; pastor of a church in East Wallingford, Vt., between two and three years; pastor of the church at North Hebron, N. Y., since 1878.

FREEMAN, CHARLES OTIS:

He battled with ill health through most of his course, but possessed of an indomitable will he braved all discouragements and graduated with his class. Such was his physical condition at that time that physicians advised him to go to Minnesota. Laying aside his plans he immediately set out, hoping thereby to regain his health, and, in a few months, to return and enter Bangor Theological Seminary. At Polo, Ill., he stopped to visit a brother. Here he took a sudden cold and, after a few weeks, disease accomplished its purpose. His life terminated January 6, 1871.

GODDARD, ISAAC:

1870-73, studied medicine and dentistry; 1873, commenced his profession in Lewis-

ton, Me., where he is now in business under the firm of Goddard & White.

HANSON, ISAAC WALTER:

Studied law in the office of S. M. Wheeler, Dover, N. H., from 1870-72; with Hon. M. T. Ludden, Lewiston, Me., for the next few succeeding weeks; married Nov., 1871, to Alice M. Perkins, Poland, Me.; commenced the practice of law at Mechanic Falls, 1873; was in the West in 1874; elected clerk of courts in Androscoggin County, 1879.

HOUGHTON, ALPHONSO LUZERNE:

Graduated from Bates Theological Seminary, 1872; pastor of F. B. church, Lawrence, Mass., 1872-80; on account of failing health resigned his pastorate in the spring of 1880. He died at Weld, Me., Oct. 2, 1881.

JORDAN, LYMAN GRANVILLE:

Principal of Nichols Latin School, Lewiston, Me., 1870-74; principal of High School, Lewiston, Me., since 1874.

MORRILL, FRANK HERBERT:

Has been teaching school and in business in the West, but is now instructor in one of the Newark, N. J., schools. (We hope to give a more definite report at some time in the future. The above was obtained indirectly.)

NASH, EVERETT AMMI:

Studied law with Frye & Cotton, Lewiston, Me., 1870; admitted to the bar June, 1872; clerk of courts, Auburn, Me., 1872-80; city clerk, Lewiston, Me., 1874-78 and 1880-82; school committee Lewiston, Me., 1877-79; clerk of Water Board, since 1881.

PEARSON, CHARLES HENRY:

1870-71, principal Lebanon Academy; 1871-72, principal of High School, Bristol, Conn.; married to Miss Nellie H. Fernald, West Poland, Me., in Nov., 1873. Owing to sickness of himself and family abandoned teaching. After the death of his wife in 1874, he began the study of

law in the office of Col. E. S. Stone, Newburyport, Mass., with whom he formed a partnership after admittance to the bar. He died in March, 1877.

RAYMOND, CHARLES EDWARD:

Principal High School, Bristol, Conn., 1874-77, save one year which was spent in California; has been out of health since 1876. The past year has been in a collection agency, and at present is in the Law and Collection Office of Richard McCloud, Hartford, Conn.

RICH, WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING:

Teacher Greek and Latin, New Hampton Institution from 1870-75; teacher in Lawrence Grammar School, South Boston, since 5.

SMALL, DEXTER MEGQUIRE:

Admitted to Androscoggin bar in '71; clerk of Municipal Courts same year; in '72 formed a business connection with Pulsifer, County Attorney; spent some time in traveling on account of poor health; his attention was then directed to patents, and he has since been an inventor and patent lawyer; was married in '75; is located in Providence, R. I.

WADE, EBEN EUGENE:

1870-72, principal of Normal Department, Maine Central Institute; lectured some during his connection with the above schools and also spent much time in a careful study of Greek with a view to teaching that branch exclusively; he died March 26, 1872, after a short sickness, at the age of 24 years. The high esteem of his pupils while he lived, and their deep sorrow when he died, are evidences of true worth.

WEBB, LINDLEY MURRAY:

Read law with Davis & Drummond, Portland, Me., 1870-72; admitted to the bar in Cumberland County, 1872; has been practicing in Portland since 1872; a member of the Maine State Legislature in 1878.

EXCHANGES.

We desire the *Harvard Advocate* and *Crimson* to examine the *Yale Literary Magazine*, or some other publication of merit, in order to render more apparent the great contrast between it and their own weak articles on the gymnasium.

We have received Vol. I., No. 2, of the *Pennsylvania Western*. This young adventurer will succeed. We can tell by the way in which it "starts out," just as we can tell by the manner in which the race horse sets out, whether he will make a successful heat.

The *Oberlin Review* has an article entitled, "Shall Women Vote? No." followed by another under the title, "Shall Women Vote? Yes." There could have been but one reason for putting the negative exposition of the question first, and that is a very obvious one, viz., a desire to preserve a climax in argument.

The *William Jewell Student* has two articles on the question "Should William Jewell College be a mixed school?" in which the same order is observed as in the case of the *Oberlin Review*, and probably for the same reason, for we do not remember ever to have seen a weaker article in any college journal than the first one, nor but few stronger ones than the second.

We have received the great, ponderous publication from over the water,—the *Oxford and Cambridge Undergraduates' Journal*. It carries the unmistakable evidence of brains behind it. It is a full-grown child, but large children when they get sleepy and tired, will sometimes act like little children, and we think this journal must have been sleepy and tired when it gave us the following: "We lay an embargo upon the page of the BATES STUDENT which comes from Lewiston, Maine: Professor of Physics—'What is Boyle's law?' Diligent Junior—'Never trump

your partner's ace.'" We hardly understand the sense in which our foreign friend uses the word "embargo." It cannot be that he intends to retain us for unlawful trespass upon his property, for we find in close connection with this quotation, certain stale jokes that we know to have originated in American colleges. As for instance: "It is a Vassar girl who keeps an autograph album exclusively for male signatures, and calls it her him-book." No credit whatever is given to these, so that our friend could not have intended to accuse us of plagiarism, for he would not thus accuse us, with a sheep on his own shoulder. We wish our friend would tell us whether he intended to throw an orange or a jaw-bone at us.

In one of our exchanges (we withhold the name for fear of hurting the feelings of one of our best friends) we find an attempt to record the fact that in Trinity College the Seniors are required to write a poem one hundred lines long, but by a typographical error the word *lines* gets somewhat mixed up, the "l" jumps over the "i" and takes the place of "n," while "n" jumps into l's place, at the same time changing itself into an "m." Such is the depth of depravity in the heart of printer's devils.

The *Hamilton Literary Monthly* has an article of unusual merit on the subject of "The Spelling of English Words," which we shall probably notice further in a future editorial. This heroic journal is not only fearless of the little-brained critics who talk so much about "heavy literature," but it even dares to grapple with the great problems that confront the nineteenth-century civilization.

The associations connected with Williams College render it of peculiar interest to many, and we are glad to exchange for the publications of this institution. The *Argo* is one of our regular visitors, but we regret the character of some of its matter.

We have noticed with painful interest the numbers containing the series of papers entitled "Nicotiana." It consists of a collection of some of the poetry that has been written in praise of tobacco, being rather a promiscuous selection. The authors range in literary merit all the way from the ordinary college student up to a Byron. It is true that the collection does not openly endorse all the sentiments that are expressed by the poets from which he quotes, and in some instances he seems to faintly condemn them, but even here he makes an apology for such condemnation and then asserts that his only object is to "entertain." Our feeble denunciations of vice will weigh but little, if while we speak we place before the gaze of youth the flaming ministers of passion. One of the most powerful instrumentalities of evil in the world, is the perversion of the poetical sentiment. The fiercest foe that youth confronts is the hideous form of vice clothed in delusion's drapery and armed with the weapons that genius has stolen from the sacred armory of beauty. We have some sympathy with almost every form of human infirmity and sin, but that which seeks to place upon passion and the perverted appetites of men the glittering regalia of poetic beauty we deem the most devilish form of human iniquity.

COLLEGE WORLD (Selected).

Harvard is soon to admit ladies to her medical department.

The University of Michigan has a course of Sunday afternoon lectures.

American history will be obligatory in the Junior course at Yale next term.

Smith College has opened an art school. The instructors of the Yale School of Arts are to be the instructors.

The Faculty at Dartmouth College subscribed \$51 for the support of the Baseball Club.

The University of Berlin has 215 professors, and during the past year 5027 persons attended their lectures.

It is said that the highest literary honor that Yale can confer is a position on the editorial board of the *Yale Lit.*

Prof. W. D. Whitney, of Harvard, has received from Emperor William the position in the Order of Merit, made vacant by Thomas Carlyle.

There are men at Yale College from Wales, India, Scotland, New Brunswick, Canada, Turkey, Chili, Japan, Norway, Honoulu, and thirty-six States of the Union.

Judge Lawramore, of New York Superior Court, recently decided a case in favor of Yale, involving title to property in New York City to the value of \$1,000,000.

Amherst has the largest scholarship fund of any college in the United States. Its library is to receive \$500,000 from the estate of a Boston lawyer who was a member of the class of '25.

Rev. James Freeman Clark, D.D., is now in his seventy-first year. He graduated from Harvard in the class of '29. Among his classmates were Dr. O. W. Holmes and W. H. Channing.

Mrs. A. T. Stewart has donated \$4,000,000 for the purpose of constructing a new college in New York. It will be the largest in America, non-sectarian and co-educational. [How does that sound to the fogies?—Eds.]

A new scholarship has been founded at Brown University. The income from the sum of \$3000 is to be annually paid to the student passing the best examination in the first, third, sixth, and twenty-fourth books of Homer's Iliad, or the oration of Demosthenes on the Crown.

CLIPPINGS.

Teacher to Small Boy—"What does the proverb say about those who live in glass houses?" Small Boy—"Pull down the blinds."—*Institute Index*.

Prof. in Political Economy—"What word, meaning money in Latin, shows the fact that formerly cattle were used as a medium of barter?" Junior—"Bullion."—*Argo*.

Put away the little "rollers,"
Let the sound of cramming hush!
Now has passed examination—
Little Willie made a rush.

Put away the slips of paper,
He has used them long enough;
Hand to wondering Miss Blodgett
Willie's closely figured cuff.

Put away the little pasteboards,
Greek and Latin ponies hide;
Little Willie ne'er can use them,
Lay his well-worn cribs aside.—*Ex.*

Boarding House Brilliance—"Sweets to the sweet," said the funny man, as he handed the waiter girl a bouquet. "Beets to the beat," returned the girl as she pushed him a plate of vegetables.—*University Magazine*.

Lives of gobblers all remind us
That in Christmas pleasures lurk;
When the Turk is stuffed with dressing,
Then we stuff ourselves with Turk.—*Ex.*

The following brief rules, not found it is believed in any of the Greek Grammars, may be of much service to beginners: 1. If you don't know the tense of a verb, call it second aorist. 2. When you cannot explain a dative in any other way, make it dative of interest in looser relations. 3. If you forget the meaning of a particle, it is generally safest to translate it "indeed."—*Occidental Mirror*.

A Freshman tried to scare a Prof.
By dressing as a ghost;
He entered the Professor's room,

And, leaning 'gainst a post
Gave vent to sundry do'prous groans,
And when the Prof. awoke,
And, trembling, started in dire dismay,
The ghost thus to him spoke:
"O, Die ad mihi"—When the Prof.
A bowl threw at his face;
"No Roman ghost," thought he "would put,
'Ad' with the dative case."—*Ex.*

"'Tis midnight, and the setting sun
Is rising in the glorious West!
The rapid rivers slowly run!
The frog is on his downy nest!
The pensive goat and sportive cow,
Hilarious, hop from bough to bough!"
—*Chronicle*.

Extract from a recent negro sermon:
"Beware, my hearers, how you fall asleep,
like that young woman in the third gallery
while Paul was preaching and was smashed
all to smashes. 'And they took her up
twelve baskets full! And, brethren, whose
wife shall she be in the resurrection!'—
Collegiate.

"Only a lock of golden hair,"
The lover wrote. "Perchance to-night
It formeth upon her pillow fair
A halo bright."
"Only a lock of golden hair,"
The maiden, smiling sweetly, said,
And she laid it over the back of a chair,
And went to bed.—*Ex.*

Matter-of-fact Freshman (to Go-as-you-please Freshman on the morning of the Physics examination)—"Say, Ned, got this down pretty fine?" Go-as-you-please Freshman—"Well, about as fine as I could get it, and still have it legible," as he shook out a little piece of cardboard from his coat sleeve.—*Ex.*

"Mary had a vaccine scab
Upon her snow white arm,
She warned her beau to this effect,
For fear he'd do it harm.
But when they came to part that night,
She gave a mighty grab,
And whispered 'Hug me awful tight,
And never mind the scab.'
—*Collegian and Neoterian*.

J. G. Holland wrote this in Mrs. Hayes' album: "Women only can make wine-drinking unfashionable, and heal the nation of its curse." Noble sentiments for any lady to follow out.—*Cornellian*.

FLOWERS FROM THE CAMPUS.

SONGS.

Little leaf of autumn time,
Bright with autumn's tinting,
Of what days of brighter hue
Is your beauty hinting?

When, beneath the woodland's arch,
Low we found you lying
As we strayed, my love and I,
When the day was dying.

Like that leaf, our love was then
In its spring-time tender;
In its fullness, like it now,
Brights with autumn's splendor.

—*Harvard Advocate*.

A LAMENT.

Scatter the withered leaves,
Wild winds and dreary,
Chant round the dripping eaves
A *miserere*.

Summer is gone and fled
And with its roses
She, who now with the dead
Gently, reposes.

Yet when the winter grim
Flies from spring's shadow,
When the field daisies prim
Nod in the meadow,

Summer once more will bring
Sunshine and flowers.
Flora again will sing
In garden bowers.

But in my lonely heart
Winter is ever;
Sorrow shall ne'er depart.
Never, ah never.

—*Yale Record*.

DESERTED.

It is the same old mansion; fleeting time
Has touched, with reverent hand, the climbing
wall.

Above the portal, still the roses climb,
And o'er its panels, still the blossoms fall.

But only memory is left behind,
Of that sweet face which in those days of yore,
In a bright wealth of golden hair enshrined,
Greeted me always at the open door.

All is unchanged, it is the same old place
With its wide branching trees and velvet lawn;
Nothing is missing save that angel face
Which now has past forever, past and gone.

And that sweet voice which rang divinely clear
Throughout the garden, till the birds gave o'er
Their melodies, in wonderment, to hear
A sweeter music, now is heard no more.

Is heard no more! And now not far nor near,
No sound disturbs the silent, save the sigh
Of summer breezes ling'ring o'er the bier
Of days departed, happy years gone by.

—*Yale Record*

The following lines, written on the occasion of losing a tuberosc, which had been presented to the author by a fair friend, may be found in the *Columbia Spectator*:

"Lost little tuberosc,
Where dost thou lie?
Where do thy leaves repose,
Now sear and dry?
Soft taper fingers twine
Still round this heart of mine
Cords wove for thee, tender rose.

"Dear little tuberosc,
Ah! I would know,
Who can to me disclose
Where thou didst go?
For one who breathed on thee,
Breathed there her love for me,
Fled now with thee, tender rose."

My pony 'tis of thee,
Emblem of liberty,
To thee I sing.
Book of my Freshman days,
Worthy of fondest praise,
Worthy of poet's lays.
Pony is King!

Harpers and Bohn! to thee,
 Authors of liberty,
 To thee we sing.
 Horace, Demosthenes,
 Tacitus, Sophocles,
 Livy and Homer, these,
 The horse is King!

—Northwestern.

TO THE SPIRIT OF SONG.

Sometimes for days thy voice I may not hear,
 Nor look upon the glory of thy face.
 Alone I travel o'er the beaten ways
 That stretch interminably on, where'er
 Men's feet have trod before and found no cheer.
 Availeth naught to me the closing day's
 Rich splendor, golden clouds, and birds' last
 lays,
 If, spirit of light and song, thou art not near.
 And yet I know the thrill of sudden joy
 For all the gloom and sadness will atone,—
 When, in the silence of a troubled heart
 That long has waited, weary and alone,
 The music of thy voice, half glad, half coy,
 Is heard once more, and doubts and fears depart.

—Harvard Advocate.

L' ENFANT TERRIBLE.

You're sweet on my sister, but nothing can save
 you,
 She guys you and fools you, you aint got no
 show.
 She don't care one cent for you, never will have
 you;
 But please don't go tell her that I told you so.
 And ma, why she says you're a *terrible* "luny,"
 And hopes that you'll soon take her hints for
 to go.
 She never saw one both so silly and spooney;
 But please don't go tell her that I told you so.
 Pa laughs, too, and thinks it tremendously funny
 That a dunmy like you should make such a
 blow.
 You'd be but a hanger-on, spending his money;
 Of course you won't tell them that I told you
 so.—Harvard Daily Herald.

THE WATER NYMPH.

Lightly she rides on the billow's huge crest;
 White the foam cushions, by whiter limbs
 pressed,
 Back from her shoulders falls floating, her hair,
 Showing soft arms, and a neck smooth and fair.

Round her the waves their wild strength madly
 fling;
 Fondly they touch, and caressingly cling,
 Nought but the spray from their towering height
 Comes between me and her charms' dazzling
 light.

Glorious painting! Oh would that my prayer
 Into warm flesh might transform art so rare,
 As, long ago, did Pygmalion's inspire
 Goddess of ivory with breath and love's fire!

—Crimson.

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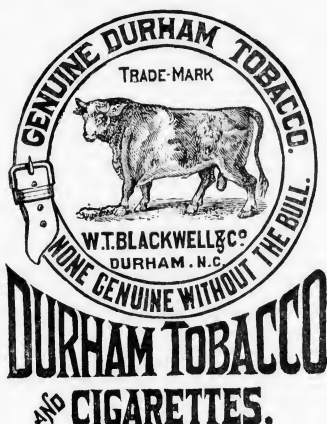
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DECENNIIUM
OF THE
BATES STUDENT.

VOLUME X.



NUMBER 4.

GRADATIM.

APRIL, 1882.

PUBLISHED BY THE CLASS OF '85.

BATES COLLEGE.

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must consider in determining his religious belief.

The present tendency of our higher institutions of learning is decidedly in favor of imparting instruction by means of lectures. Heretofore the number of these delivered in our college has been quite small, as could hardly be otherwise from the limited number of our instructors. We welcome these and hope that in time to come they will be followed by others. They will be advantageous in all respects: to the reputation of the college, as it will show to its friends and the outside world that its aim is to be progressive, keeping pace with the demands of modern education; to the students, in calling their attention more forcibly to subjects outside the pages of the text-books. Let us show our appreciation of these lectures by a full attendance. They will benefit us, not only in the facts and information actually given, but in suggesting topics for thought and discussion which will stimulate our interest in reading the best books upon the subjects, whereby we can employ our time even more advantageously than in preparing for the few recitations that would necessarily be displaced.

We have often threatened to write a few sentences on the subject of text-books, but have never felt like taking the space which properly belonged to more timely themes. We have frequently found ourselves grumbling over the present condition of text-books, and have as frequently asked ourselves such questions as the following: Why are text-books, which have such an enormous sale, twenty per cent. more costly than other books of no larger circulation? Why are these books, which are subject to the hardest usage, the most poorly bound of any of the same cost in the market? Why is it essential that every year should flood the market with revised editions containing a few additional notes

and just changes enough to compel all students to purchase new copies? Why should teachers, whose pupils are poor, recommend and even insist that all shall buy these new editions whose improvements are often only *apparent*? Why should the change from one author to another be made so *frequently*? If a text-book is worthy of introduction for two or even three years, is it not suitable for a longer period? While we are looking at petty improvements, ought not expense to receive some consideration? On the other hand, may there not be too much reluctance to exchange books, when they have become wholly antiquated? We just throw out these inquiries and leave them for others to answer. We believe that the instructors in our colleges and institutes, and our tutors in the lower departments have something to do in detecting the disease, if it be there, and proposing the remedy.

As far back as our knowledge goes in connection with affairs at Bates, it has been a common thing for the exercises held at the college to be disturbed by a certain class of young men well known to the students as "yaggers," and why these disturbances have ever been tolerated and are still allowed to go on unchecked can not well be understood. Exercises held in the college chapel are usually of an instructive character and such as ought to command the attention of the audience, and which do, for the most part, but whether the inattention of these so-called yaggers is caused by their inability to appreciate the exercises or from their disinclination, they ought to be made to understand that all "side-shows" are unnecessary. It is a source of annoyance to the speakers, as well as to those who listen, and if it can be checked in no other way, we would suggest that an example be made of one or two which, no doubt,

would tend to have a soothing effect on the rest.

Longfellow is dead and another sweet-voiced singer is silent forever. One by one the names of those we early learned to love are passing to the voiceless silence of pathetic dust. Bryant, Holland, and Longfellow will be the synonyms for tenderness and love till human lips forget these words.

When such great lives go out and their tenantless clay is lain upon its dreamless bed of flowers amid the stifled sobs of a nation's grief, we cannot suppress the yearning cry, "Whither have they gone?" Was that sweet song which charmed our souls naught but the echo of a song from out the halls of molecular revelry, where waltzing atoms play their tuneful ditties on the brain of genius? And has that sweet soul died, as dies "the music that follows the prayer," when it echoes with sweet vibrations down the waiting aisles of vast cathedrals and vanishes in the empty silence of the trembling air?

That which makes Longfellow dear to every one who has ever listened to the gushing music of his song, as is true of Bryant, Tennyson, Whittier, and Holland, is that element in it which appeals so strongly to a corresponding element in us. That element which reads in Nature's book, on leaf, and bird, and flower, in music's tender touch, in beauty's soft appeal, in maiden's rippling laughter, in love's first trembling whisper, on blazing planet front and wheeling star, the names of God and Immortality. And that which appeals to an inborn instinct of the human heart is either true or that instinct is false. But if that instinct be false, then must we, like little children in the first bewilderment of conscious deceit, turn back, not only from a phantom God, but from the hollow laughter of a deceiving and lying Nature.

We believe that Longfellow exists in a more literal sense than that in which he is said to live in his works; that his great poetic soul still sweeps through fancy's golden orbit like a star; that he has found the sweet Evangeline of his heart where,

"Silently one by one in the infinite meadows of heaven,

Blossom the lovely stars, the forget-me-nots of the angels."

It is doubtless a law of our nature that we cannot fully appreciate a gift till it is taken from us, and this is perhaps the reason why we are never conscious of the worth of the great and good among us till the angel comes and kisses down their eyelids forever.

So Spring, with sweetest perfume fraught,
Oft glides without our passing thought,
But when the Winter's hoarse, loud wail
Goes howling through each frozen vale,
We then begin to think of flowers,
And long to tread Spring's rosy bowers;
But, ah! too late, in vain we sigh;
The Spring must drop her flowers and die.

LITERARY.

THE MISSION OF COLLEGE JOURNALISM.

BY S., '99.

WHAT is the mission of college journalism? This is a question that has many times been asked, but, we believe, never fully answered. We are compelled to proclaim ourselves the sworn enemy of the doctrine that the college journal should treat of nothing but the base-ball nine and the gymnasium. We are not, however, opposed to college games and sports, but when all the space which the restraint of common prudence can allow, has been given to them, they would fill but a small fraction of the smallest college paper. The gymnasium is a

generic word that we use to embrace all those petty interests that naturally concern only individuals.

We do not hesitate to declare that the college journal should be the exponent of college thought, just as the great organs are the exponents of the world's thought. These, however, do not express the thoughts of the great, idle, unthinking mass, but of the foremost thinkers. So the college paper should express, not the thought of the mass of thoughtless boys, whose fathers may be rich in purse, but poor in the elements of brain entailment, but of the thoughtful few who usually have the control of the college publication.

Base-ball and gymnasium are perfectly consistent in those colleges where such indicates the high-water mark of thought. We notice in the last issue of the *Harvard Advocate* an editorial in which an apology is attempted for the known weakness of its base-ball and gymnasium articles. It says: "We print light articles because such 'solid' undergraduate literature as would be likely to find its way into college papers, is not worth reading in comparison with articles (on the same subjects) printed in the great reviews. Nobody cares to read what Snodkins, '85, thinks of Wordsworth, when he can find out, in about the same length of time, the critical opinion of Mr. Matthew Arnold."

Now, Mr. *Advocate*, not to say anything about the benefit, by way of discipline, that Snodkins would receive from writing such articles, let us carry out your argument to its logical conclusion. Of course it is simply this, that *no* article on any subject is worth reading, when we *might* spend the same time in reading a *better one*. In every department of human art there is usually one who stands pre-eminent,—who can produce the best articles; hence there should be only so many writers as there are different departments of thought. Matthew Arnold should be

appointed as the critic of all the poets. Other great men should have their appointed places, and at their death the vacancies they leave should be filled by vote of a convention.

Our friend has overlooked the one important principle involved. It is that principle by which inferior thought elucidates and renders available to the mass superior thought,—a principle recognized and taught in the trite maxims of everyday life. We all know that a teacher may know too much to be a good teacher. We are most of us conscious that those terms of school, during which we learned the most, were those in which, by a thousand confirmed suspicions we ascertained that our teacher was obliged to study in advance of the class. It is recognized in the adage, that the greatest genius speaks to the fewest mortals. It is taught, in the subtlest suggestion, by him who could take the bread fresh from the infinite source, but did not break it to the famished multitude.

This principle suggests to us that, if there were no other mission for college journalism than that of republishing, in the language of a more moderate degree of intelligence, the thoughts of the world's great thinkers, it would have a consistent and worthy mission.

There is, probably, no human effort, for the *absolute* criticism of which we possess the required faculties. We can criticise an effort only by comparing it with others, or with that we are conscious we could make ourselves.

The unartistic is essential to the appreciation of the artistic. May it not be true that nature is cognizant of this same principle, and with the consummate skill of her Author, combines the two, when she gives us the sharp, pointed rock and the rough, torn crag, in order that we may the better appreciate and comprehend the significance of that great picture of which

these are but parts, whose chief characteristic is Divine consistency, and in which every sharp, pointed rock, and every rough, torn crag finds its place as a component part of Infinite beauty and Divine harmony.

Longfellow's song is sweeter to us because we unconsciously compare it with those that greet us from the corners of every newspaper. Then, are these in the newspaper useful, since they enable us the better to criticise Longfellow, not to mention the fact that many thousands, as yet, are incapable of appreciating anything better than the newspaper poetry. We could hardly appreciate the almost unearthly sweetness of the great masters of music, did we not unconsciously compare it with the murdered hymn of some remembered prayer-meeting. This, alone, is a sufficient apology for the prayer-meeting hymn.

Having made this principle clear, let us proceed to its application. It is the office of genius, in the far-off horizon of human thought, to catch the dim outlines of mighty truths. But these visions, that can be seen only from the dizzy heights, are the loaves and fishes that avail little till talent or mediocrity takes them from the hand of genius and breaks them to the waiting throng.

Now, the great reviews are filled with articles that few read and fewer understand. An article printed in the *North American Review* can hardly be said to be published, for the public never see it. It is read only by the intellectual aristocracy. As whole volumes of commentaries have been written on Shakespeare, so whole volumes should be written on the Shakespeares of science and thought. The world needs some explanation of their bewildering thoughts before it can accept them. It needs to know the steps that have led to these great thoughts, but of which it has been entirely unconscious.

Why have the thoughts of the world's intellectual leaders always commanded so tardy a recognition? Simply because there have been no mediators between them and the mass. The publications that reach the people are too busy with their gossip. Here then is a great breach in literature that has never been filled.

How much more intelligent an idea of the recent great inventions the world would have to-day, if the weeklies and dailies had given extended accounts of the steps that led to them. As it is, the *Boston Herald* makes the startling announcement that Edison has invented a talking machine. The result is that a few declare their unbelief, while the great mass are confirmed in their superstitious belief, that with a certain order of genius all things are possible.

We may look in vain to the great political organs and newspapers for the fulfilment of this desired function. There is nothing left, then, but the college press, that seems to stand, like a waiting angel, ready to receive its mission. Let this become the avowed object of the college press, and the most radical change would take place. Its subscription lists would swell till college papers would become the great popular publications of the country, and would eclipse even the weeklies and dailies, and in many cases would become princely sources of revenue to the college.

To us there seems to be something peculiarly beautiful in the idea of the college press becoming the mediator between the mass and the great thinkers. The college student stands half-way between these two extremes, like the disciple between Christ and the hungry multitude.

The great thinkers were once the college students. They have grown hoary with thought. They have climbed the rugged steep of science, and now sit serenely on the starlit heights, while their voices cannot be heard for the dis-

tance and the clamor of the multitude at the base.

What, then, more beautiful than for those who have climbed part way up the mountain to serve as mediators between these venerable alumni upon the summit and the great unthinking world at the base.

WELCOME GEOMETRY.

BY A. B., '84.

Welcome Geometry,
With all thy melody
Of thought sublime!
From Rome's antiquity
And Greek mythology,—
From all uncertainty,
To thee I come.

Who knows for certainty,
What means the poetry,
From Homer's pen!
Thy truth, Geometry,
Free from uncertainty,
Is blessed reality
Which all may know.

Pusillanimity
May censure bitterly,
But truth will stand.
I love thy honesty
Thy sweet simplicity
Blessed Geometry,
I love thy name.

While stars are rotary,
Moving in unity,
Through bounding space;
Thy truth, Geometry,
Free from uncertainty
Through all eternity
Thy truth shall stand.

AN AGE OF UTILITARIANISM.

BY O. H. T., '82.

NEVER in the history of the past existed a period when such exclusive attention was devoted to the mere details of secular business as is to-day. Never

was the soul of man so exposed to the inordinate love of material gratification. The spirit of gain, the demand for the merely practical is everywhere predominant. To everything is applied the burning test of usefulness. From everything are stripped the graceful robes of fancy woven by the children of poetry and romance. A blighting mania for what will yield a quick and profitable return paralyzes the grandest efforts of genius. The mind of the age is weighed down by the shackles of a gross material interest. But this spirit is easily accounted for. With the establishment of an energetic people on this continent, commissioned to explore the forests and develop the resources of a New World, with their emancipation from ancient error, their repudiation of aristocratic, and acceptance of republican ideas, was inevitably begotten the restless utilitarian spirit of the present. The countless avenues to wealth and luxury thus suddenly laid open have drawn the mind of the age away from the more exalted labors of the intellect; away from the loftier regions of religious thought; away from the cultivation of the enduring to the attainment of objects as unstable as the elements, evanescent as the breath exhaled in their pursuit.

In this sensuous age and in our materialistic manner of estimating things we boast that this is a powerful and glorious nation. We proudly point to our population, our inventive genius, the exhaustless riches of our fields, and say, behold the home of the poor, the refuge of the oppressed, God's favored land. And truly this is a glorious age, glorious in the liberty and equality which it extends to every man. But our vast territory and wealth do not of necessity contribute to the grandeur of the nation. Simply multiplying its industries does not make a state strong. This is determined by the mental qualities of its citizens, and by nothing else. You

may tame and utilize every force in nature, cause every stream to do incessant toil from its cradle among the hills to its grave in the ocean. You may compel the sea to yield up her wealth until the continent shall bow down, like the overlaid camel beneath its accumulated treasures, and you have not a nation, unless its children are wise and just. Within the breasts of its citizens we must seek for the character of the nation. The patriotism of its sons, the virtue of its daughters, the faith, intelligence, and ideas of its scholars and statesmen, these constitute the crowning glory of a nation.

Was it the money-making industries of ancient Greece and Rome that invested them with that peculiar charm? Did a narrow spirit of utility characterize those immortal ages? No! No! Their wealth and luxury vanished like morning mist twenty centuries ago; but their mighty works of architectural grace and beauty, the priceless dower of their immortal learning still survive. Their interest to us lies in the storied magnificence of their pillared scenery, in monuments of architectural splendor, around which time has flung his ivied mantle; temples which have witnessed the appearance and disappearance of haughty races, the ebb and flow of national fortune, the decay of centuries. But more than all, in something infinitely more beautiful than these, for towering far above them, surrounded by a halo of unfading luster, their tops lost in the cloudless azure of heaven, rise the colossal monuments of thought which their scholars and orators and poets have reared.

If this age and people are to leave any monuments of their boasted greatness, anything worthy of the liberty and equality which they enjoy, of the wealth and energy which they possess, anything destined for immortal endurance, they must renounce these ephemeral luxuries, cast

off the strengthening passion for that brilliancy, which must vanish forever with the times over which it casts but a transient luster. In the citadel of thought, behind the barriers of religious character, the nation finds its perpetuity and glory. These must attest its grandeur. These may stamp immortality upon our age, for ideas and character are alone eternal.

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH THE CHINESE IMMIGRANTS?

BY A. B., '84.

LESS than thirty years ago vessels of the United States invaded the waters of Japan, and compelled her to make a treaty of commerce. What excuse was given for this violation of the laws of nations? We claimed that her prejudice against foreigners was groundless; and that no corner of the earth ought to be closed against civilization and the Christian religion. We asserted that it was the natural right of the citizens of one nation to enter any other nation for just purposes. There was, indeed, a rising of the Japanese people against the admission of foreigners,—devils, as they were called in the Japanese language,—but we laughed at this resistance, and attributed it to their ignorance and superstition.

To-day the Senators from the Pacific Coast ask that our ports be closed against the people of China. As an excuse for this violation of the natural rights of humanity, they tell us that Chinese immigrants drive our native laborers from their employment, by working for a paltry recompense; that they demoralize our citizens, impoverish our country, and threaten to overrun it. No one will assert that there has been any more suffering among the laboring classes of the Pacific Coast, during the recent financial crisis, than

there has been in New England, where there is no Chinaman on whom to lay the curse of a nation. Although the Chinese often work for small wages, when they first come to America, and are unacquainted with our manner of work, they soon demand and receive pay according to the work they perform. All accounts show that, at the present time, there is not a single native laborer in California, who desires employment, that cannot obtain it at as good wages as at the East.

No one could object to the closing of our ports against abandoned people of all nations. Such people, if admitted, are a loathsome scourge, which greatly demoralizes our citizens. But the unqualified assertion that "Chinese immigrants" demoralize our citizens is absurd and monstrous. It is the direct outgrowth of narrow-minded prejudice, and selfish villainy. If 120,000 heathen Chinamen are able to demoralize 50,000,000 Christian people, the churches might as well recall their missionaries, give up the prophecies which tell of that day when China shall become a Christian nation, and acknowledge that after 1800 years of triumph the Christian religion has met with ignominious defeat.

Again, we are told that after earning a few hundred dollars, Chinese immigrants nearly always return home with their wages, and thus deprive America of a large amount of wealth. In what does the wealth of a nation consist—in gold and silver, or in productive fields, and railroads for carrying productions? Now if, as is urged by the anti-Chinese party, Chinese immigrants perform more labor for the same amount of pay, than native laborers, it is absurd to say that they impoverish the country, although they return home with their wages; for they have left more than its equivalent behind, in the true wealth of productive fields. And even the small amount that they have carried away must soon be returned in ex-

change for the productions of the very land that they rendered fertile.

Besides, if they return home, it is folly to say that they will ever overrun the country. If they remain with their wages, we have reason to hope that they will eventually become good citizens. Only a few years ago the cry against the black man of the South was as loud as that against the Chinaman to-day. No one can say but that the Chinese are superior to the negroes. The great contrast between the empire of China and the territory of Africa is ample proof of the superiority of the former.

But, after all, the questions that we have been discussing are of no consequence when compared with the great question of "overrunning America."

The human race has pushed West till, at last, the globe is surrounded, and the oldest and the newest nations have come into close proximity. There is a world-wide difference between these two nations. They are as different as the opposite poles of a magnet, and, should the discharge take place without a proper conducting medium, the shock might be terrible.

If the time has come for a great invasion of the East by the West, similar to the invasions of the West by the East in former ages, it is vain to oppose the little fortress of legislation to its overwhelming power. We might as well legislate against the descent of the mountain torrent, or the ebbing of the restless ocean tide. How feeble the laws of nations are in comparison with the laws of nature. Equilibrium is the only state of rest, and all things seek it and will find it.

It is as vain to struggle to prevent the people of China from coming to America as it would be to build dams at the foot of a mountain to keep its waters from flowing into an adjoining plain. You may raise your fortifications to heaven and give them the strength of the everlasting

ledges, but nature will triumph and your foolish precautions will only result in greater destruction. The true philosopher will try to conduct rivers to the ocean through proper channels. The wise statesman will not struggle to prevent immigration into any uninhabited land, but he will try to regulate it.

Foreign powers have forced open the gates of China, and her throng of human beings will come forth. The people of China will come to America. The next century will demonstrate it. At home they have not land on which to set their foot,—they even live on rafts in the dark and slimy waters. Across the ocean they behold a fertile and vacant land which entices them like a fountain in a sandy desert.

The question is not "Shall we permit them to come?" It is "What shall we do with them?" We should spare no pains to induce them to cultivate the soil, and spare no money to educate them in the English language. Education in the English language must be the common tie of all the people of this republic. This is the motto of our fathers. It has safely carried us for a hundred years, and is able to carry us forever. When once our vacant territory is settled with good citizens, then the danger is passed.

The recent sweeping "Anti-Chinese Bill," to say the least, is unphilosophical, and the result of short-sighted statesmanship.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MIDNAPORE, INDIA, March, 1882.

Editors of the Student:

THERE was a paragraph in a recent letter from my honored teacher and friend, Dr. Fullonton, of Lewiston, that cheered me much. It related to a missionary shelf in the Theological library of

Bates College. And the thought of such a shelf has set me to asking whether there should not be a missionary shelf in every school library, every minister's library, every scholar's library, indeed every library that can lay any claim to being either select or complete.

Christian missions have come to be not only a fact but a power in the world, and no man of accurate or extensive culture can afford to be ignorant of an enterprise that has been projected and is being conducted in the interests of human evangelization. I believe that every well-selected library will have its books on Missions and Temperance and Sunday Schools, no less than on Education, Science, History, and Art. And I am not sure that the time has not fully come when ignorance on those great themes which concern human redemption may be counted as culpable and as disgraceful in men of letters as ignorance of the ordinary departments, of school science, of the history of one's own land, or of the chief lines of scientific discovery.

I have been asked more than once to point out what books on missionary topics may be comprised in a small and select collection for a shelf in a private or school library. And perhaps I can find no better place than the pages of the *STUDENT* for a brief paper on this subject.

Like every other live theme, this missionary subject has many sides, and, during the present century, which embraces nearly all of the era of modern missions, not a little literature covering these many sides has been created in Europe and America. A recent statistician has discovered nearly a thousand volumes in the English language alone, on the different departments of missionary effort in Pagan lands. I believe the time is coming when our university libraries will search for and secure all books of this kind, thus affording students, eager for such study, ample

opportunities for acquainting themselves with the marvelous progress of the missionary enterprise in all lands. What an incentive would such study be to personal consecration to this great work? The reading of missionary books, particularly missionary biography, has directed the mind of many an earnest man and woman to the woes and wants of the perishing heathen.

I now proceed to point out a few books, chiefly those that have been very helpful to me.

1. In the department of missionary travel and discovery, no book can claim the precedence to the writings of David Livingstone, the weaver boy of Scotland, who became a missionary to the dark continent, who devoted to its welfare so many years of unabated toil, and who died on his knees in an African swamp invoking God's blessing on the land to which he so heroically gave his life.

2. The philosophy of missions has, so far as I know, been no more clearly and cogently presented than by the English Prize volume of Harris, entitled "The Great Commission." No library can afford to be without this most valuable book. A Boston firm brought out an American edition of it over twenty years ago. Dr. Rufus Anderson's *Andover Lectures*, published under the name of "Foreign Missions" is undoubtedly the best American work under this head. And along side of this I am disposed to place Dr. Underwood's smaller work, "The Great Conquest." Both of these are full of excellent facts and forcible illustrations bearing directly on missionary work.

3. Missionary History has many good books. None can be better than Dr. Anderson's volumes on the Missions of the American Board in the Pacific Islands and in the Orient. Mrs. Chaplain's book, "Our Gold Mine," descriptive of the work of the Baptist Missionary Union in Pagan

lands, is one of the most entertaining books of this class. And I may mention, also, Wheeler's "Ten Years on the Euphrates." One desirous of acquainting himself with the progress of Christianity in any particular part of the globe will readily find books to his mind. I mention only a few of more general interest. Our Dr. Bache's little work on "Hinduism and Christianity in Orissa," is well worthy of mention in this connection.

4. Illustrative of what missions have done for letters, science, commerce, and other departments of human knowledge and enterprise I may cite two books. One is a very unpretending little book, entitled "These for Those," by Dr. Warren. It is full of strong points proving the value of Christian missions from a purely secular standpoint. The other book has just been published by the American Board and is known as the "Ely Volume." The author is Dr. Lawrie of Providence, R. I. It is a work sure to claim attention and repay study. People at all skeptical about the benefits accruing to society from the missionary enterprise will derive much instruction and profit from these volumes.

5. It is easy to mention many books in the line of missionary biography. The lives of Harriet Newell, Adoniram Judson, Fidelia Fisk, the three Mrs. Judsons, and others produced a wonderful effect in their time and are just as good to-day. The biographies of Brainerd, Swartz, Buchanan, Moffat, Morrison, and Xavier contain much that is both instructive and inspiring; of more modern books the "Life of Dr. Goodell of Constantinople," or "Forty Years in the Turkish Empire," written by the missionary's son, is a model of excellence. The American edition of Dr. George Smith's "Life of Alexander Duff" is well worthy of mention in this connection. There is a wide field from which to select a few volumes of missionary biography. On the whole I prefer the older books to the new ones.

6. Some of the very best missionary literature is found in the reports of conferences convened in the interests of Christian missions. There are now perhaps a dozen volumes of this sort and all contain valuable matter. The ministers of the Liverpool Missionary Conference of 1860, of the Allahabad Conference of 1872, of the Shanghai Conference of 1877, of the London Conference of 1878, and of the Bangalore Conference of 1879, are all full of important missionary matter, such as statistics, arguments, incidents, illustrations, and a great variety of information. Particularly the first, second, and last of these mentioned deserve to be thoroughly known to be appreciated. These three volumes should be found on the missionary shelf of every well-selected library.

7. And I cannot close even this brief and hurried sketch without mentioning current missionary literature. There are no better missionary magazines in the world than those published in America. Conspicuous among these I am proud to mention the *Missionary Herald* and the *Missionary Magazine*, of Boston, the *Foreign Missionary*, and the *Gospel in All Lands*, of New York, and the *Missionary Review*, of Princeton. The last two are undenominational and equally welcome to Christians of every sect. With just these two one may keep abreast of missionary progress in all lands, for they bring before the reader from month to month the freshest facts from well nigh every foreign field on the globe. Surely with such an abundance of missionary literature at our command one can plead no just reason for ignorance.

DR. J. L. PHILLIPS.

When young ladies learn to stick a pin in their apron strings so that it won't scratch a fellow's wrist, the course of true love will run a little smoother.

LOCALS.

STUDENT'S SOLILOQUY.

To pass or not to pass,—that is the question;
Whether 'tis better in the tests to labor
O'er difficult questions of keen professors,
Or to take "copious notes" from text-books and
By shrewd managing, use them? To "erib," to
pass,

No more; and by passing we know we end
The headache and the thousand natural shocks
A student's heir to,—'tis a consummation
Devoutly to be wished. To pass—to "erib."
To "erib!" perchance to fail! ay, there's the
rub;

For by a careless movement Prof. may see,
And, while we think ourselves secure, wrathful
Will mark us out; there's the respect
That makes calamity of college life.

Did you pass?

How did you spend your vacation?

Glad to see some of the old faces back.

Prof. S. thinks money is a difficult subject to handle. So do we.

Buy Sargent's non-corrosive galvanic pen. For sale at Fernald's.

"Prisoner, have you been convicted?"
"No, your honor; I have always employed first-class lawyers."

Plump girls are said to be going out of fashion. If this is true, the plumper the girl the slimmer her chances.

The *æsthetic* needle was what a Junior calls the *astatic* needle. He is really "too all utterly too but."

LOST.—One plate of molasses candy. The finder will be suitably rewarded on returning to Room 9, P. H.

The sidewalk from Skinner Street to Parker Hall received an extra two inches of gravel last term. No more mud there.

How is it Barber? Wouldn't a Sunday mail at the college be an improvement? The post-office is open Sunday mornings from 9.15 to 10.15 and you could easily call for it on your way to church.

Prof. S.—“Mr. D., what would be the full form for *dic*?” Mr. D. (promptly)—“Richard.”

The Sophomores want to know what the name of the hackman is who wants pay at each end of the route.

It rather strikes us that the Sophomores got left on the burning of the campus this spring. The Faculty rather got ahead of you—hey, Sophies?

Prof.—“What is the law of assumption in regard to a prisoner charged with crime?” Student—“He is assumed guilty until proved innocent.”

FOUND.—A new way of paying the national debt. Lay a tax on beauty. There isn't a woman living who would not demand to be assessed.

Beede, very excited over the discussion of a mathematical formula, determined the value of a portion of a line to be plus, hence, said our genius, the whole line must be more plusser.

Country Schoolmaster—“How many hens have you?” Boy—“Well, one died and the other didn't live.” Schoolmaster—“Then you have none?” Boy—“Oh, yes; we have got six that ain't hatched yet.”

We must say that the last night of the spring term was an unusually quiet one for that season of the year. Not much like the last night of the term one year ago. We believe no *hats* were sacrificed this year.

Latin prose. Mr. E. (on finishing a sentence, the construction of which he questioned) remarked—“Professor, I have not got that within a row of apple trees.” Prof.—“Well now, Mr. E., that perhaps is near enough.”

Class in Latin prose. Prof.—“Mr. C. will you take this sentence, ‘The king of the Cappadocians, rich in slaves, was without money?’” Mr. C. (translates)—

“*Rex Cap caruit.*” Prof.—“Now I don't know but a good deal of that is perfectly right.”

We call special attention to the communication in this number from the pen of Dr. J. L. Phillips, the eminent missionary in India.

There was a man in our class
And he was wondrous wise;
He sat up nights and studied Greek,
Until he strained his eyes.

And then he bought some spec's made on
A parabolic curve;
And then went on and studied Greek,
Till he cracked his optic nerve.

One of the classical scholars wants to know if, in the lines from Horace,

“*Erycina rideus,*
Quam Jocus circum volat et Cupido.”
“*Erycina*” is to be translated “Emma,” or whether there is another girl in the case.

Score one for the Faculty. But come to think of it, isn't it an offense punishable by suspension to set the campus on fire? We move that proceedings against Professors S. and R. be instituted immediately.

Boys, if you find it hard to get up to prayers in the morning, remember that all early risers are poor and unknown. No man gets up early unless necessity compels him to do so. The great, the rich, and the good lie abed in the morning. Therefore take courage.

Prof. S. hardly believes in the boys staying out of recitations two or three days preparing to go home. He thinks he could stand in one corner of the room, have his trunk in another, throw his things into it and wash his face all in ten minutes. Time is money. There's millions in it.

We have sometimes heard of boys sometimes keeping stolen bottles of champagne in their trunks to remember a hotel by in which they had worked, but we

never heard of one's keeping a champagne bottle full of water for that purpose till recently. It seems that one of our P. H. boys has one which he is zealously guarding.

The campus now resounds with the cries of the base-ballist. Hard work now will mean victory later.

The Sophs. solemnly declare that they will never cut church services again for the sake of reading advance French. Eight pages was what several of them recently read on Sunday in advance of their regular lessons, and Monday morning the Prof. remarked that as the next eight or ten pages were not of special interest, they would be omitted.

One of the boys reports having visited during vacation the High School of N——. While in the girls' department and listening with interest to the different recitations, a literary (?) young miss amuses herself with writing the following:

"Did you ever eat?"

"No, I never eat."

"What! you never eat?"

"Hardly Ever-ett!"

We have not been informed whether it was a Freshman or a Senior, who, seeing the sign "Gents' Furnishing Goods Retailed and Wholesaled," ran back to his room, got a bundle, carried it into the store, threw it down with an air of pomposity and said, "There are a couple of shirts I would like to have *retailed*."

Those Harvard boys must be unfortunate if the following is always the way it happens to them:

"So, breathing devotion, he bent his head over,
For it dawned on his mind that he'd 'lit upon
clover."

Her eyes answered back, "Look out for a
smack,"

And—no, though I wish I could say that he
kissed her,

I have to record that she had a small sister,
Who "bobbed up serenely," just then, so he
missed her."

—Crimson.

The following illustrates the esteem in which Bates students are held as teachers: A rural urchin, who has long been under the instruction of a pedagogue from that institution, asked a teacher who was soon to commence school in his district, "Have you been to Bates College?" Upon hearing the answer, "No," a look of surprise swept over his face and he replied, "Why, you can't keep our school. Any one can't teach our school who hasn't been to Bates College."

We clip the following from the *Lewis-ton Medical Journal*: "Professor R. C. Stanley, of Bates College, who gave the class a most thorough course in chemistry, is known as perhaps the best chemist in New England. He seems about thirty-five years of age, is 'solid' in physical make as well as mental endowments and scientific attainments. Plain and unpretentious in deportment, a fine sample of the cultured New England gentlemen. In his brief course he won the highest regards of his class."

The Professor of Mathematics is trying to explain to the class that the value of a certain expression is indeterminate and has been entirely around the class, seeking in vain for an answer to his questions. At last, after a lengthy explanation, getting desperate, he exclaims, "Can't you see, Mr. X., that we don't know anything about it?" An emphatic "Yes, sir," at first makes him think that he has succeeded; but the smiles on the faces of the class convince him that they know even less about it than he wishes.

We do not think it strange that the Sophomores positively refuse to lend their sister Sophomores to the Glee Club to go to Lisbon on another prize speaking evening. They say this is not co-declama-tion, if it is co-education. Notwithstanding the cut which they allow was very keen, they willingly forgive it as it was

only the second offense, yet they are deeply enraged that the Glee Club, after having enticed their sisters away, should allow them to go (like Tildy) to the depot, afoot and alone, and what was worse, sent them home at two o'clock in the morning with a hackman who attempted to collect fare after one magnanimous soul in the Glee Club had prepaid the charge on their precious freightage.

At the annual meeting of the trustees of the Maine Eclectic Medical College, held on Wednesday, April 12, the following business was transacted: H. C. Little was re-elected President of the board. S. W. Cook and Col. Enoch Perkins were elected members of the board to fill vacancies caused by the resignation of Charles Morrill and N. W. Dutton. J. A. Rochette, C. M., M. D., was elected to the chair of Physiology, and S. B. Sprague to the chair of Materia Medica. The affairs of the college were reported to be in a very flattering condition, the number of students being unusually large for the first term of a new college. We wish the new institution success in every particular.

For the special benefit of those who "tend out" to all the fires and sometimes cover a circuit of at least five miles before finding one, we give below the location of the fire-alarm boxes. It will cause a wonderful saving of shoe leather. Boxes:

- Box 17, corner Main and Frye Streets.
- Box 18, corner Vale and College Streets.
- Box 19, corner College and Sabbatis Streets.
- Box 27, corner High and Main Streets.
- Box 28, corner Lewiston Machine Shop.
- Box 29, corner Central and Winter Streets.
- Box 35, corner Lincoln and Main Streets.
- Box 36, corner Lisbon and Main Streets.
- Box 38, corner Main and Bates Streets.
- Box 43, corner Chesnut and Lincoln Streets.
- Box 47, corner Pine and Lisbon Streets.
- Box 57, corner Pine and Pierce Streets.
- Box 62, corner Bates and Birch Streets.
- Box 63, corner Park and Maple Streets.
- Box 72, corner Webster and Pine Streets.

The annual Sophomore prize speaking began in the college chapel, Tuesday evening, March 21st. The exercises of this division were of more than ordinary interest and reflected more than ordinary credit upon themselves as well as the professor who had them in charge. The following was the program:

MUSIC.

PRAYER.

MUSIC.

- Extract from Emmet's last speech. W. D. Wilson.
- Speech on the American War—Chatham.
- Higher Views of the Union—Phillips. E. R. Chadwick.
- England and Free Trade—Frye. F. C. Farnham.
- Progress of Humanity—Sumner. T. Dinning.
- The Nomination of Blaine—Ingersoll. G. C. Evans.
- Christianity and Patriotism—Ide. E. M. Holden.
- Pretext of Rebellion—Douglass. H. Whitney.
- Defense before Execution—Mme. Roland. R. W. Nutter.
- Elements of Success—Garfield. Miss E. M. Brackett.
- The Nomination of Grant—Conkling. Aaron Beede.
- Appeal to Young Men—Garfield. E. H. Emery.
- Sumner Hackett.

Wilson appeared with his customary easy manner. Chadwick's enunciation and pronunciation were perfect, his gestures fine, and the conception of his piece excellent. Farnham's gestures were natural, his voice seemed a little unnatural, general manner good. Dinning with strength and vivacity presented Mr. Frye's "England and Free Trade." Evans' manner was easy and graceful, voice clear and strong, gestures good. Holden showed evidence of having studied thoroughly his selection. Whitney was interesting from the forcible manner with which he delivered his part. Nutter showed a remarkable power of voice, but should seek to avoid a certain degree of affectation. Miss Brackett's selection was well chosen, and the passages of scorn and irony especially were finely rendered. Beede's

manner on the stage was pleasing and he seemed to have a good understanding of his piece. In many respects Emery's selection was well rendered. Hackett's fine voice, easy manner, and graceful gestures held the attention of the audience throughout. Six were drawn from this division who together with the same number chosen from the second division will contest for the prize as a third division. They are as follows: Chadwick, Dinning, Evans, Miss Brackett, Emery, and Hackett.

The second division of speakers declaimed at the chapel, Friday evening, March 24. The audience was somewhat smaller than is usual, owing to the state of the weather, but the speaking was good. The following was the program:

MUSIC.
PRAYER.
MUSIC.

Grattan's Reply to Corry.

Liberty and Union—Webster. *D. L. Whitmarsh.

The Victor of Morengo—Clarke. R. E. Donnell.

Pompeii. C. A. Chase.

American History—Verplank. Miss F. A. Dudley.

Eulogy on Garfield—Blaine. Miss E. L. Knowles.

Mount Tabor—Headley. W. S. Poindexter.

The Transfiguration—Headley. C. S. Flanders.

Results of the War to be Maintained—Garfield. J. W. Chadwick.

Legend of Bregenz—Proctor. C. W. Foss.

South Carolina and Massachusetts—Webster. Miss K. A. McVay.

Ideas the Life of a People—Curtis. F. S. Sampson.

Sims Anniversary—Phillips. K. W. Spaulding.

*Excused. W. H. Davis.

MUSIC.

The following six were selected to enter the third division: Donnell, Chase, Poindexter, Flanders, Foss, Davis.

The exercises of the final division were held at the Main Street Church, Wednesday, March 29, before a fair audience. Ballard's Orchestra furnished satisfactory music. The following is the program:

Sims Anniversary—Phillips. W. H. Davis.

Mount Tabor—Headley. C. S. Flanders.

Eulogy on Garfield—Blaine. W. S. Poindexter.

Speech on the American War—Chatham. E. R. Chadwick.

Results of the War to be Maintained—Garfield. C. W. Foss.

Liberty and Union—Webster. R. E. Donnell.

The Victor of Marengo—Clarke. C. A. Chase.

Defense before Execution—Mme. Roland. Miss E. M. Brackett.

The Nomination of Grant—Conkling. E. H. Emery.

England and Free Trade—Frye. T. Dinning.

Appeal to Young Men—Garfield. Sumner Hackett.

Progress of Humanity—Sumner. G. C. Evans.

Davis entered well into the spirit of his piece, his manner very easy and natural. Flanders was earnest and graceful, seeming to make the piece his own. Poindexter's rendering of Blaine's eulogy was very good. Chadwick was convincing and easy in his manner. Foss would have done well but for his failure to remember his piece, which marred the general effect. Donnell acted as though the stage was his natural home. Chase was cool and natural; his piece was well delivered. Miss Brackett's part was delivered in rather a monotonous voice, her rendering lacking enthusiasm. Emery was deliberate and seemed to feel at home on the stage. His conception of the piece was good. Dinning's was one of the best parts of the evening. The only fault to be found with Hackett was his hesitation at one point. But for this the whole prize would undoubtedly have been awarded to him. Evans' was spirited and at times quite forcible in his manner. The committee, Rev. A. P. Tinker, Hon. G. C.

Wing, and T. E. Calvert, Esq., after a long deliberation finally awarded the prize jointly to Chase and Hackett.

PERSONALS.

FACULTY.—Prof. G. C. Chase has returned to his classes after an absence of some months, during which time he has been successfully engaged in raising funds for the college.

'76.—R. J. Everett is principal of the High School at So. Paris, Me. He is spoken of in terms of high esteem and has held this position for several years.

'80.—M. T. Newton and E. E. Richards have recently been with us.

'81.—H. E. Foss preached Sunday A.M., April 9, at the Hammond Street M. E. church, Lewiston. Many of the students were present to enjoy the discourse.

'81.—J. H. Parsons, principal of the Maine Central Institute recently called upon us.

'81.—R. Robinson, C. P. Sanborn, and several other members of that class have cheered us with their presence.

'82.—W. H. Dresser is to teach a term in the High School at Lisbon, Me., where he taught last winter.

'82.—J. C. Perkins spent a portion of the vacation in Boston.

'83.—Miss N. R. Little is assistant in the High School at South Berwick, Me.

'83.—C. J. Atwater, the editor of the literary department of the *STUDENT*, has been engaged as principal of the High School at Princeton, Me., for the summer term.

'83.—E. J. Hatch has returned to West Auburn Grammar School. This is his second term at that place.

'83.—F. E. Manson and H. H. Tucker are again in college after a long absence at teaching.

'83.—E. Remick, editor on locals, spent the vacation with his friends at the Cosmopolitan Hotel, New York City.

'84.—C. A. Chase and R. E. Donnell have been canvassing in Great Falls, N. H., for W. C. King & Co., Springfield, Mass., for "Our Department."

'84.—F. S. Sampson canvassed for the same work in Oxford, Me.

'85.—C. F. Bryant, A. B. Morrill, C. M. Ludden, and I. H. Storer have been canvassing for a short time.

ALUMNI HISTORY.

[So few of the reports for '71 came to hand that we were obliged to postpone the report for one or two issues. We acknowledge our appreciation of assistance rendered by C. A. Bickford, '72, of the *Morning Star*. '74, '75, will be in the next number and we desire to have the reports all in by May 5th, if possible, and it will be a great relief if future classes will be so kind as to report at once.]

CLASS OF '72.

BALDWIN, FRITZ WALTER:

1872-74, principal Lenox High School, Lenox, Mass.; 1874-80, principal Nichols Latin School, Lewiston, Me.; 1880, pursuing graduate studies in Yale College; 1881, studying and teaching in New York City; 1882, acting pastor of Congregational church in Granly, Mass.; married in 1877.

BICKFORD, CLARENCE AUGUSTUS:

Tutor and instructor in Bates College, and student in Bates Theological School, Lewiston, Me., 1872-5; pastor Greenwich Street Free Baptist church, Providence, R. I., 1875-8; pastor Free Baptist church, Farmington, N. H., 1878-80; pastor Free Baptist church, Lawrence, Mass., 1880-81; resident editor *Morning Star*, Dover, N. H., since 1881.

BROWN, JOHN SEWELL:

Principal of Lyndon Literary Institution, Lyndon Centre, Vt., 1872-81; principal of Avoca High School, Avoca, Iowa, 1881-82.

GARCELON, ALONZO MARSTON :

Took preliminaries in Montreal, after which attended the medical department of Columbia College, N. Y., and graduated in 1876; immediately commenced practice in Lewiston, Me., where he has been since. Office in Savings Block, on Lisbon Street.

GOODWIN, EDWIN JASPER :

Principal High School, Farmington, N. H., 1872-81; principal High School, Portsmouth, N. H., since 1881.

JONES, JOHN AMBROSE :

After graduating in 1872, commenced the study of civil engineering and, with the exception of two winters' travel in Europe, has practiced the same in Lewiston and vicinity; has been city engineer the past four years.

MOULTON, ARTHUR GIVEN :

Teacher in High School, Auburn, Me., 1872; principal Lapham Institute, North Scituate, R. I., 1875; died June, 1875.

NASON, EDWIN FRANCIS :

Principal of Lebanon Academy, West Lebanon, Maine, 1872-73; principal of the High School, Whitinsville, Mass., 1874-75; teacher of Latin, Astronomy, and English Literature, Lyndon Literary Institution, Lyndon Center, Vt., 1876-79; teacher of music, Ridgeville College, Ridgeville, Indiana, 1880; teacher at Lyndon Literary Institution, 1880-81; at present in the editorial rooms of the publishing house of E. C. Allen & Co., Augusta, Maine. P. O. address, 51 Green Street, Augusta, Me.

PECKHAM, FREDERICK HENRY :

After graduation spent three years in the Theological School at Lewiston. Settled as pastor of F. B. church at Newport, Me., in July, 1875; 1st of May, 1877, became pastor of the F. B. church at Houlton, Me.; Jan. 15, 1880, tendered resignation of pastorate at Houlton, to take effect May 1.

STOCKBRIDGE, GEORGE HERBERT :

1872-73, principal of High School at Eastport, Me.; 1873-74, principal of High School at Richmond, Me.; 1874-76, assistant in London Literary Institution, Lyndon Centre, Vt.; 1876-79, student at Leipsic University, Leipsic, Germany; 1879-80, private tutor in Amherst, Mass., and instructor in Amherst College; 1880-81, assistant in Latin and German in John Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.; August, 1881, entered U. S. patent office. P. O. address, 819 M Street, Washington, D. C.

WILDER, THEODORE GREENLAW :

Teacher of Mathematics and English in Nichols Latin School, and student in Bates Theological School, 1872-75; same position in Latin School and tutor in Bates College, 1875-76; pastor of F. B. church, Blackstone, Mass., 1876-80; owing to ill health remained idle for the most part in 1880-81; pastor of the First Free Baptist church, Belmont, N. H., since June, 1881.

CLASS OF '73.**BAKER, JAMES HUTCHINS :**

From 1873-75 principal of the High School at Yarmouth, Me.; 1875-82, principal of the High School at Denver, Colorado.

COBB, FRANK WOODBURY :

He was born in Durham, Maine, Nov. 20, 1851; fitted for College in Lewiston High School; graduated from Bates College, 1873; was tutor in Bates College from 1873-75; graduated from Yale Theological Seminary, 1878; ordained pastor of Union Evangelical church at Three Rivers, in Palmer, Mass., Feb. 12, 1879, and died in office. He died in Lynn, Mass., Sept. 4th, 1880, aged 28 years. Of him the papers say: "Though young in the field, he showed the qualities that fit men for a long-continued, popular pastorate. He had the traits which would wear well, and would have adorned a long and busy

life. In his death his family lose a faithful, sympathizing son and brother, his friends a warm-hearted, genial companion, and his parish a promising and able pastor."

DENNETT, ISAAC:

Principal High School, Castine, Maine, 1873-74; student at law and teacher in High School, Yarmouth, Maine, 1875; principal High School, Castine, Maine, 1876; Superintendent of schools, Central, Colorado, 1877; Superintendent of schools, Pueblo, Colorado, 1878; Professorship of Greek and Latin in University of Colorado, Boulder, since 1879; married on the 3d of August, 1876, to Miss Isabel F. Cate, Castine, Maine.

GOODENOW, ABEL FREEMAN:

We quote from the *Morning Star*: "He was a native of Lisbon, N. H.; was converted when about 20 years of age; soon after this event he united with the church and was an active worker for the Master. Feeling that he must offer his services to Christ, he at once entered the path of duty, and begun a course of study at New Hampton, N. H. From there he went to Bates College, where he was highly esteemed for his manly course of conduct, and scholarly and Christian qualities. During the winter of '72 he was engaged as principal of Athens Academy, where he was greatly beloved. In the midst of his usefulness, the hand of disease and death was laid upon him. His life terminated at Athens, Me., Jan. 18, 1873. His death was peaceful and triumphant."

HARRIS, NATHAN WILLARD:

Spent two years at Yale, and in '75 received degree Ph.D.; on editorial staff of the Portland Press from January to August, 1876; read law in the office of Frye, Cotton & White, in Lewiston; since June, 1879, a practicing attorney in Auburn in the law firm of Harris & Oakes; in 1880 elected Register of Probate for Androscoggin County; P. O., Auburn, Me.

HUTCHINSON, FREEDOM:

Taught the High School at Topsham, Maine, 1873-75; read law in office of Hutchinson & Savage, Lewiston, 1874-76; admitted to the bar in Androscoggin County, Me., in April, '76, and in Suffolk County, Mass., May, '76; associated in the practice of law with Farnsworth & Conant, 11 Court St., Boston, 1876-80; since continued practice in Boston.

JEWELL, LESLIE CLIFTON:

Student at Barton University, 1873-76; practiced medicine at Cape Elizabeth, Me., 1876-81, and in Chatham, Mass., since 1881.

LIBBY, ALMON CYRUS:

After graduation Mr. Libby studied at the Institute of Technology in Boston. At the time of his graduation was Chief Engineer of West Amesbury Branch R. R.; was afterward one of the engineers employed in building the Lowell & Andover R. R., and was later the resident engineer on the construction of the Lewiston Water Works, on the completion of which, in 1879, he went to Colorado, where he has since resided; was first engaged as a civil engineer on the Denver, South Park & Pacific R. R., and since has followed the business of United States Deputy Mining Surveyor, with headquarters at Buena Vista; in February, 1882, he went to the City of Mexico to examine mines.

MARSTON, JOHN PIPER:

In Oxford Normal Institute, 1873-74; teacher in Wiscasset High School, 1874-78; instructor of Latin and Greek in Bath High School since 1878.

READE, CHARLES BONNEY:

Studied law with Frye, Cotton & White, Lewiston, 1873-75; practiced law in Lewiston, 1875-81; since October, 1881, has been Clerk of the U. S. Senate Committee on Rules, Senator Frye, Chairman, Washington, D. C.

SMITH, GEORGE EDWIN:

Taught High School, at Gray, Maine, 1873-74; read law in office of Frye, Cotton & White, Lewiston, Maine, 1873-75; admitted to the bar in Androscoggin County, Maine, and Suffolk County, Mass., April, 1875; associated in business with the late Horace R. Cheney, 1875-76; since continued practice in Boston; married Sarah F. Weld, West Buxton, Me., 1876.

WHITE, LUTHER ROBINSON:

Graduated from Harvard Medical School in 1878; practiced his profession in Belleville, Kansas, three years; then moved to Scandia, Kansas, where he has been practicing since; on January 1, 1882, he was appointed United States examining surgeon.

EXCHANGES.

Our accumulated pile of exchanges is frightful to contemplate, and when we remember that we must look them all through, one by one, note the titles of the various productions, glance through many of them and criticise them with the impartiality of a police judge, and when we look at the pile and think of it as a mass of crystallized wisdom, of the thought, the nightly strain, the brain rackings and the empty oil cans which it represents, we are dumb with the overwhelming consciousness of our own infinite littleness and we feel like confining our criticism entirely to the superficial appearance of the pile, as it lies before us. It is very symmetrical. We have piled them all up with the largest at the bottom, so that the pile will stand firmly. *The Oxford and Cambridge Undergraduate's Journal* forms the base. And, by the way, in our criticism of that journal in our last we are inclined to believe that we were slightly removed from our foundation. It is evident that from a hasty reading we misconstrued one of

the highest compliments ever paid to us, the significance of which could be seen only by reading almost an entire page. We would stand a treat, but we are temperance men.

At the top of the pile is the *Colby Echo*, not that we have arranged them according to merit, but according to the number of square inches they cover on the table. The *Colby Echo* is not the smallest in area, but we placed it on the top as a kind of cover to shed the dew. We regard it as one of the best of our exchanges. It evidently is not one of that class which considers a college journal as synonymous with a country lyceum paper to be read by a school-girl with a blue sash. The literary matter of the last issue would do credit to a journal of higher pretensions.

The *Presbyterian College Journal* has several columns in French, which we consider as a grand departure in college journalism. We admire this journal for the bold phrase under its title—"An organ of student opinion."

COLLEGE WORLD (Selected).

The Faculty of Yale have passed a law prohibiting the collection of subscriptions from the underclassmen, except by one of their own number.

The Seniors of Trinity have petitioned the Faculty to limit the number of speakers at the next Commencement to five. The petition was virtually granted.

A system of government has been introduced at the Illinois State University whereby the students are allowed to govern themselves. A constitution was adopted and a president, vice president, secretary, and treasurer were elected by the students. A marshal and three judges were appointed by the president. All violations of the laws were tried by this court.

The law-making power was vested in a general assembly of the students, but the president of the college had the power of veto. Laws were enacted on all the phases of college government and offenders were fined by the court. But the Faculty retained the power of suspension. A room was set apart for the use of the court and weekly sessions were held. Students passing a satisfactory examination in the constitution were admitted as attorneys of the court, but any offender was at liberty to plead his own case.

CLIPPINGS.

"Meet me," she said, "by the orchard wall,
To-morrow night when the sun goes down."
This is to-morrow and here am I,
And there's the wall and the sun's gone down.

—*Ex.*

A motto for young lovers: So-fa and no father.—*Ex.*

What did Cæsar die of? Roman punches.—*Polytechnic.*

Electricity in Franklin's time was a wonder; now we make light of it.—*Ex.*

Full many a hope of high per cent. is raised

By work examinations have entailed;

Full many a one is doomed to be amazed,

To find that he, in spite of all, has failed.

—*Ex.*

A prudent young man is like a pin—his head prevents him from going too far.—*Ex.*

Butler's Analogy. Prof.—"Mr. T., you may pass on to the Future Life." Mr. T.—"Not prepared."—*Ex.*

A mind the bell young man,

A going pell mell young man,

A stop conversation-ing,

Run from the basin-tag,

Rush for his seat young man.—*Ex.*

Sheridan says an oyster may be crossed in love, and rumor has it that a mosquito was mashed last summer on a Long Branch belle. In the future even Freshmen may feel the tender passion.—*Yale Record.*

Will the boy take a bath? No, the boy will not take a bath. His clothes are off because he is going to an examination. That is a lead pencil tied around his neck. He cannot cheat now, because he has nowhere to hide a book.—*Vanderbilt Observer.*

FLOWERS FROM THE CAMPUS.

Whatever fate the future holds,
Whatever scenes of bliss or woe,
O'er all that coming time unfolds,
Our college days their light will throw.

Though on the dark blue sea we sail,
Or o'er the fruitful earth we roam;
Whether in icy regions drear,
Or sunny climes shall be our home.

Whether we strive for world-wide fame,
Or blithe and happy plow the field;
Whether we serve the church or state,
Or in the shop the sledges wield,

Still pulse will throb and heart beat light,
As oft fond memory shall bestow
Again the joys of college days,
And those dear scenes of long ago.
—*The Buchtel Record.*

The lonely gleam of a sentinel star,
Just setting behind the tower,
Proclaims the death of another day
And midnight's solemn hour.

No sounds arise from the slumbering lake
With its shores of wood and hill;
No sound but the measured dip of oars
In the lake, now calm and still.

So hushed the wind that had over it blown,
So hushed the wave in its flow,
That every star in the heaven above
Has a mate in the depths below.

So still the wave, you can trace beneath
The line of the milky way,
Till it seems the pathway that angels make.
As they haste to the realms of day.

And the restless lake seems sleeping,
Like a child on its mother's breast,
And the mountain bending over it
Seem lulled to kindred rest.
—*Amherst Student.*

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CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Candidates for admission to the Freshman Class are examined as follows:—

LATIN: In six books of Virgil's *Æneid*; six orations of Cicero; the *Catiline* of Sallust; twenty exercises of Arnold's *Latin Prose Composition*, and in Harkness' *Latin Grammar*. **GREEK:** In three books of Xenophon's *Anabasis*; two books of Homer's *Iliad*, and in Hadley's *Greek Grammar*. **MATHEMATICS:** In Loomis' or Greenleaf's *Arithmetic*, in the first twelve chapters of Loomis' *Algebra*, and in two books of *Geometry*. **ENGLISH:** In Mitchell's *Ancient Geography*, and in Worcester's *Ancient History*.

All candidates for advanced standing will be examined in the preparatory studies, and also in those previously pursued by the class they propose to enter, or in other studies equivalent to them.

Certificates of regular dismission will be required from those who have been members of other Colleges.

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Students contemplating the Christian ministry receive assistance every year of the course.

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This is a department in the College, established by vote of the corporation July 21, 1870. It occupies Nichols Hall, situated about a quarter of a mile from the College buildings, and is in charge of a special Faculty appointed by the College corporation.

Candidates for admission are required to furnish testimonials of good standing in some Christian church, and to give evidence of their duty to prepare for the gospel ministry, certified by the church of which they are members respectively, or by some ordained minister.

Those who are not graduates from College, previous to entering upon the regular course of study, must be prepared for examination in the common English branches, Natural Philosophy, Physiology, Chemistry, Geology, Astronomy, Algebra, and in the Latin and Greek languages.

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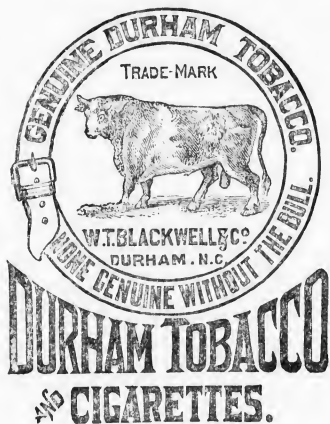
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DECENNIIUM

OF THE

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VOLUME X.



NUMBER 5.

GRADATIM.

MAY, 1882.

PUBLISHED BY THE CLASS OF '83.

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EDITORIAL.

ANOTHER shock of bereavement to the literature of the English tongue in the recent death of the poet philosopher, Ralph Waldo Emerson. Rapidly closing is this, the first epoch of our nation's literature, and we hear it often intimated that we are on the eve of a literary revolution; that none will be found to take the places of those great masters that are rapidly passing away; that none will dare to sweep those harps that to-day hang silent over new-made graves. But it seems to us that thoughts like these are groundless. A nation's literature is that nation's thought, and to radically change a nation's literature you must as radically change its modes of thought. The hour of a youth's bereavement for his father's death is the last hour in which we should expect him to depart from the ways of that father and forsake his teachings. So a nation's mourning hour is the last in which we should expect it to depart from the thoughts, the teachings, and the methods of its great and honored dead. No, we are not on the eve of a literary revolution, but we are on the eve of intensified Emersonism, Longfellowism, and Darwinism. It is the function of transcendent genius to set the world a copy and the ability to make the copy felt and appreciated usually accompanies such genius, certainly in the case under consider-

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
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
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ation. So that the world, for centuries, will continue to gaze on the copy of Emerson, and with trembling hand will seek to imitate it. A man, gentle as a child, modest as a maiden, has passed away, leaving behind him a name as grand as that of Plato. It is the great mass who fight the world's battles, tunnel her mountains, and transform the ocean into the festive halls of commerce. What, then, is the function of those quiet, sequestered, but far-famed spirits. It is the great massive iron engine that drags the long team over giddy summits, and in the sweeping grandeur of its power we fail to notice a still grander power, that which calmly sits within and moves the valves and levers that control the pulses of its mighty heart sending it as an obedient servant with thunderous tread across the longitudes. So we often gaze with pride upon the achievements of a great nation, and look with rapture on the victorious banners of returning armies. But we are liable to overlook the fact that the army, unless moved by a mighty conviction, would be as harmless as the mock drum corps of village school boys. It is here that we lose sight of the grand mission of the poet and the thinker, who, in the quiet of his home, marks out the channels for a mighty nation's thought, and amid the sweat of his toiling brain forges the irresistible thunder bolt of conviction and puts it into the hands of victorious armies. Such men are the great directing forces of the world.

The *Colby Echo* in an editorial in its last number, says: "The increased number of electives added to the Junior and Senior years must be considered a decided step of progress. While the step can but slightly strengthen our claim to the title of University, it certainly makes the difference between our own course of study and that of a fitting school more apparent."

We know not how other students of this college feel in relation to this matter, but for ourselves we most heartily concur in the sentiment of the Colby editorial. While we are proud, and we think justly so, of the high position Bates has attained, intellectually, among the colleges not only of this State but of all New England as well, yet we believe its curriculum might be improved in several ways. Not the least among these is this matter of electives. At present there is in our curriculum not one elective worthy of the name. To be sure we were told in our Sophomore year that French was elective with Calculus in the summer term. But when the summer term arrived we found that the election was entirely with the Faculty. That is, we were allowed to petition the Faculty for permission to take the French, and they, apparently without much reference to the petition, decided who could take it and who could not. The opponents of the elective system, we believe, claim that under it the harder, and on that account the more valuable, studies are always avoided, and only those chosen which are known to be easily learned. Now we think that facts will not bear out this assertion, but that it is most generally true that those studies which are of the most practical value to a student after graduation are the ones generally chosen, whether they are the most difficult or not. As for the mental discipline which they claim is to be gained by many studies, which, from their utter impracticability for after life, would never be chosen by sensible students, we think just as much can be obtained from many others of far greater practical value. We hope to see in the near future a goodly list of electives in our college course of study, for we think such a list would be for the best interests of the college and all connected with it.

All will be glad to hear that the "American College Song Book," so eagerly looked for, is about to make its appearance before the public. The book represents the talent of fifty institutions. It contains over 250 songs, among which are the best of familiar college glees, although in the main the pieces are new. "The book is a *royal octavo* volume. It is printed on heavy tinted paper with colored edges, and is bound in silk cloth with beautiful gold side-stamps." The retail price is \$2.00, but in order to obtain at once a large circulation the introductory price for a few weeks is to be \$1.30, and ten cents for postage. In a letter recently received from the publishers they wished us to express their sincere thanks to Bates, through the columns of the *STUDENT*, for the hearty co-operation and support it had given to the "American College Song Book." Address of publishers, Orville Brewer & Co., 441 W. Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

We wish to say a few words concerning *The Morning Star*, a paper published at Dover, N. H., under the direction of the Free Baptists. Although this paper represents in a measure the views entertained by that denomination, still it is not sectarian. Broad, unselfish views characterized this instructive sheet. We have been pleased to note the many and varied improvements in this publication during the past year. It may claim a place among the best religious organs of the day. Its articles on science, literature, general affairs, and religion express the thoughts of many able minds. It certainly should be found in every Free Baptist home.

We were unable to obtain the addresses of several of the alumni, and so we could not inform them that we were to give the history of their class in the May number, consequently we have received no report,

and have given no Alumni History in this number.

Classes '74, '75, and '76 will be given in the June number. We hope that no one will wait to be notified but that all will send in their history *at once*.

In the next issue of the *STUDENT* we shall endeavor to give a complete list of the programmes for Commencement week.

LITERARY.

MIDNIGHT, JULY 2, 1881.

BY J. L. WILLIAMS.

O midnight bells! O solemn midnight bells,
Sad, sad the news your mournful music tells,
That death hath swept away our hopes so long
deferred—

The noble heart is still. A Nation's eyes are
blurred

With tears, O deep-toned, sobbing, midnight
bells,

A Nation's stricken heart with grief your
anguish swells.

Low on the white sands, sob the waves along
the shore,

His eyes so late beheld. Night drops her black
pall o'er

The earth. The waves ebb out into the bound-
less sea

As his great soul hath passed into eternity.

Dear Father, God, we weep because we do not
know,

Why, in Thy wisdom, Thou hast ordered so.

Who knoweth but the grand work he had
planned to do—

The conquered party strife, the union bound
anew—

Could only through a Nation's common grief be
wrought?

Then hath God given him better than he sought,
And he, with clearer eyes than ours, from his
calm height

May watch the New Day breaking while we see
but the night.

FAITH IN THE UNSEEN.

BY F. L. B., '82.

We are not yet arrived at the summit where we can overlook the universe.—*Prof. George P. Fisher in the N. A. Review.*

A life for the unseen, through the unseen is to be regarded as the only perfect life.—*Prof. Stewart.*

THE relation of mind to matter has always been a problem for scientific investigation. When it became known, even in the early dawn of civilization, that every act of nature was governed by fixed laws, and that the earth itself had been stored with everything necessary for the temporal comfort of the human race, thoughtful men began to speculate as to that force, whether intellectual or physical, by which this system had been created. Grecian philosophy devoted its best thought to the discussion. Epicurus maintained that everything had its origin in chance. Democritus considered creation as the result of a peculiar combination of atoms. Plato and Aristotle, on the other hand, saw an intelligent force behind every cause and effect and claimed that none other than a divine mind could have originated such a perfect system of natural and moral laws. During each succeeding age the philosophical loom was busy weaving theories; but none of them have brought such terror to a large part of the Christian church as that of the Materialist who claims that "all phenomena are produced by the combination of material particles acting according to general laws." It is a significant fact, however, that materialism has to-day but little support from the best schools of philosophy. Comte, who was its prominent advocate, has few or none who will admit themselves to be his disciples. Huxley and Tyndall, after pushing their investigations to the utmost limits of scientific inquiry, have been compelled to admit a Supreme First Cause.

When men became convinced that a Creator actually existed, they instinctively sought out a method of worship for this invisible divinity. Brahminism, Mohammedanism, and Christianity are but systems crystalized from more than three thousand years of worship. Simultaneous with the birth and growth of a belief in a divine Being, was a belief in the immortality of the soul; and from the little handful of men who first accepted this faith, there has arisen an army three hundred million strong, under whose mighty tread error and unbelief are crumbling into dust.

One may say what he pleases against what he may term the *folly* of such a faith, and yet, when he contemplates what that faith has done toward moulding the lives and acts of mankind, he will be compelled to admit that there is behind it all a power which he cannot understand. Take away the belief in the unseen, which now animates the universal church of God; demonstrate to the world, if you can, that a life after death is as unsubstantial as the myths of heathen philosophy, and that all the patriarchs, disciples, and martyrs fought and died for a groundless faith; do this I say and you banish from among men that mighty, unseen power which holds in check a tempest of passion and appetite.

There are hidden spiritual forces about us whose existence is as real as matter, but whose nature is not yet fully understood. Socrates believed and implicitly trusted his *δαίμωνιον* or internal voice. Martin Luther called the unseen monitor of his life "conscience," and affirmed that he dare not disobey its teachings. Scientists have indeed outlined for us the general laws by which conscience is governed, but what can they say of the spirit voices, through whose inspiration Joan of Arc conquered the enemies of France and placed Charles VII. upon the throne? How can they explain the "illumination"

of Swedenborg by which he described events taking place hundreds of miles from his own home, at the exact moment of their occurrence? We do not yet know to what heights the soul of man may rise in the interpretation of spiritual phenomena. Wrapped as we are from the cradle to the grave in the mantle of the unseen, the tendency of our faith is ever upward. We endeavor to look through the mists and catch a glimpse of that Invisible One who holds the universe in his hands, but our eyes are covered with scales which will not fall away until the time of our dissolution. Then, the faith in which fifty generations of men have found strength and peace, will become sight. Then, and not till then, will the curtain which hides us from the unseen be rent in twain, and we shall stand within the portal of "that temple not made with hands, eternal, in the heavens."

HORACE.—BOOK I., ODE IX.

BY D. C. W., '85.

See Soracte's dazzling glow,
Standing deep in virgin snow;
While the burdened forests stand
Bowing to the grateful land,
And the river's glistening band
Is congealed.

Banish cold: and on the hearth
Pile the logs with social mirth.
Thaliarchus, draw thy wine,
Hallowed by the lapse of time,
Which in Sabine jar has lain
Long concealed.

Trust the gods with all thy cares:
They the storm-winds, waging wars
With the billows, dark and cold,
Will control, and safe withhold
Cypress tall nor ashes old,
To disturb.

What to-morrow's chance shall be
Strive not ere the time to see,
Whate'er fortune shall be thine,

Count it so much gained of Time,
Neither youth's romantic rhyme
Try to curb.

Ere old age comes, all too soon,
Beat the dance to joyful tune.
Seek the fields and gaily rove
With soft whisperings of love,
While the twilight stars above,
Mark the hour.

Hear the maid's betraying laugh,
By the wall concealed but half:
Seize a love-pledge from her hand,
Or her white arm's golden band:
See her laughing, coyly stand
In your power.

SCHILLER.

BY J. E. H., '81.

AMONG the many names that adorn the history of German literature, none receives greater homage than that of Schiller. Equally renowned as an historian, philosopher, and poet, he excelled in every species of composition, and no other writer has contributed more than he to establish a permanent literature, and mould the character of his age. A brief glance at his life and times may help us to a better appreciation of his works.

Frederic Schiller was born in Würtemberg, on the tenth day of November, 1759. Literature was at this time in its infancy, and the language had not yet acquired that permanency and definiteness of form that come only with the production of standard works. Prominent among the events of the poet's early youth, is his enrollment as a student of a school established by the Duke of Würtemberg. Here he was compelled to follow for six years a course of study wholly distasteful to him, all poetical employments being forbidden. No other event of his whole life had a greater influence upon his subsequent career. The restraint

to which he was here subjected gave rise to some of his most powerful productions. His tragedy of the "Robbers," the direct outgrowth of this virtual imprisonment, took the world by storm. Nothing of the kind had ever before been produced. It was a strong protest against oppression exercised by rulers, and its effect upon the people was incalculable.

As a dramatist, Schiller sustains nearly the same relation to German literature that Shakespeare does to our own. Each was the first of his own nation to use this form of writing with any great degree of success. Neither is distinctively national in character; both write for humanity, and their works appeal to mankind wherever found, and of whatever nationality.

As an historian, he takes a high rank among the authors of his nation, his most valuable contributions to this department of letters being a "History of the Thirty Years' War," and the "Revolt of the Netherlands." But perhaps Schiller is best known to the great mass of readers by his shorter poems and ballads. These are distinguished for vigor, depth of feeling, and beauty of form. Here his genius finds its best expression. In these spontaneous utterances he makes known to us his inmost thoughts and feelings.

An analysis of the works of Schiller shows that his genius was adapted to arrange rather than to create. He does not seek to analyze and explain the principles of human action, but takes man as he finds him and portrays with accuracy the feelings and sentiments of his heart. His characters are real and life-like, and his descriptions so vivid that we seem to be looking upon the scenes he describes.

In 1788 he became acquainted with Göthe, and the literary alliance then formed continued uninterrupted until Schiller's death in 1805. Each was the counterpart of the other. It has been said that Schiller was to Göthe what Virgil was to Ho-

mer. Göthe undoubtedly possessed the keener intellect, Schiller the deeper sensibility; Göthe was the more profound reasoner, Schiller the closer student of human nature; Göthe commanded the respect and admiration of Germany, Schiller her esteem and love.

Of Schiller's other contemporaries, the most noted were Klopstock, Kant, Wieland, Bürger, Herder, and Lessing, men whose philosophical, dramatic, and poetical works form an important part of the literature of to-day. Yet he surpassed them all. Göthe alone can fairly claim to be ranked beside him.

The results of Schiller's work can scarcely be overestimated. He found the language imperfect and changing. By his writings he helped to give it a definite form. He may be said to have founded the drama, and his works in this department, as well as in lyrical poetry, stand without an equal. He has also made many valuable contributions to philosophy and history.

But he accomplished his greatest work for Germany in giving an impulse to free thought. The people had not yet begun to think for themselves. Believing in the divine right of kings, they seemed to have no idea of injustice in their sovereign, and accepted everything from his hand without question. Schiller had experienced in his youth the injustice of his ruler, and his independent spirit revolted against every form of oppression. His whole life was a warfare against tyranny. He wrote for the purpose of inspiring in his countrymen the love of liberty and independence of thought. And his work was successful. Germany is to-day more free, more noble and intelligent for his having lived and labored for her. She honors him as her benefactor. And as long as Germany possesses a spark of national life, as long as there exists in her people a spirit of liberty, so long will she love and honor the name of Frederic Schiller.

FACTS FOR AMERICAN COLLEGE FACULTIES.

FOR the benefit of whom it may concern we wish to state a few facts relative to the human economy.

First,—An impression in order to become fixed upon the mind so as to remain more than a short time must occupy a certain length of time in the process of being formed. Any one who does not comprehend the full force of this law, we advise to go to a photographer and attempt to have his picture taken, after instructing the photographer to allow the light to fall upon the sensitive plate only the fiftieth of a second. Of course the result would be no picture, but he can sit again, and if he does not get a picture the second time he can sit again, and so on till he gets one, and by the time he gets one he will probably comprehend the law. But should he still fail to understand it he can go up on some small mountain, and, balancing his body on one heel, rapidly whirl around, and then after twelve weeks, attempt to count and describe all the objects he saw while turning.

If this experiment fails we have one more. He can perform a milder, but hardly less unreasonable experiment. He can take three or four pages of a foreign book, all covered over with words he has never seen before, and after spending two hours of study on them, lay the book aside till the following day, then spend the same time on three or four other pages, and so continue this process for four or five weeks, then turn back and hastily glance at the work of the first three days in connection with the regular work, *taking time to do so out of the specified two hours*, and on the following day as hastily glance at the work of the second three days, and so continue this process for four or five weeks longer. Then when one of the pages has been selected, on the principle of the lottery, from two hundred other pages, he can attempt

to define all its words in all their various forms, answer all possible questions concerning grammatical construction, etc., etc.

If the minuteness of this experiment should suggest that it was intended to be satirical, we shall not deny it, although we would not contend that, even in an American college, three or four pages of words which the student has actually never seen before, are ever assigned him. But that amount which he has *virtually* never seen we believe is frequently assigned him. We could truthfully say, that in rapidly turning round on the mountain we had *virtually* seen no objects, for they faded from the retina as soon as formed. So with the words. True our eyes may have rested on some of them. We may have procured their meaning for a moment simply to use them as instruments with which to make a recitation. Then they vanished, and of course sustained the same relation to our minds as if we had never seen them. The memory of a form or of a fact may be held in the mind for a few hours, by a mere effort, but when the effort ceases the form or the fact vanishes.

When an effort is necessary to retain a fact, that fact has not been digested by the mind. This principle explains why we may spend years upon a language, and then graduate from college with only half a dozen words we are able to define.

The mere ability to read a foreign page is a very different thing from such a knowledge of its words as shall render forgetting impossible, and may even establish an instinctive co-ordination between the movements of the brain and those of the articulating organs. Students seldom read a foreign language because they know the definition of the words, but because they remember the "story," and this in many cases they learn from an English version.

It is said that three or four hundred English words make up for the most part the vocabulary of daily conversation,

and if this be true of the English, most certainly is it true of the German, for that language is largely made up by compounding simple words. But putting the number at five hundred, the German language could then be mastered in fifty days at ten words a day. The history of every individual proves that the mastery of a language is only the gradual mastery of the meanings of its individual words.

There are certain verses, sayings and combination of words that we learned in our infancy, and to-day, after an elapse of years, there is no known process of human art by which they can be blotted from our minds. This is what we mean by the mastery of words. Although such a mastery of ten words a day would doubtless involve an amount of labor from which the ordinary student would shrink, yet we can afford to labor when stimulated by such a prize as would be the result of such a method.

But it may be objected that the student would not do honest work, that he could read a line or two just as well after spending ten minutes on it, as after spending two hours. But suppose the Prof., after six weeks, should chance to turn back, select a word at random, and write it on the blackboard with its letters reversed. How would the student be prepared to meet the following demand: "You may define the word I have written on the board, giving all its fine shades of meaning. Give the English word which comes nearest to a perfect synonym. Inflect the word fully without hesitation, and without a break in your language. How many times has the word occurred in our past six weeks' reading? And repeat backward the lines in which it occurred."

Of course there should be as radical a change in the method of recitation as in the lesson itself. The slightest manifestation of an effort on the part of the student to recall anything to mind, or any degree

of hesitancy should be regarded as a complete failure. If the question, however, was intended to be one which should involve the student's originality, of course this rule should not be observed.

The second fact we would mention is, that forgetting is a provision of the mind by which it is enabled to throw off indigestible facts, just as nausea is a provision by which the stomach is enabled to throw off indigestible food. Both are wise provisions, the one against bodily disease, and the other against insanity. This generation willing under the ban of an accursed educational system has the deepest cause for lifting up its heart in fervent thankfulness for the blessed boon of forgetfulness.

A young lady, personally known to the writer, recently entered Wellesley College. She was unusually brilliant—she was one of a very small number who entered without a condition. She was ambitious, and for a time bid fair to take the highest honor of her class, but she soon fell a prey to the cruel appliances of that institution of fashionable murder. Her mind became effected so that at times all the facts of her past life would suddenly leave her memory. And this was the most natural thing in the world. It was the effort of nature through this principle of mental nausea to throw off from her mind a great burden of indigestible facts. It was the vomiting of her sick and over-loaded mind in order that it might live.

When the stomach has digested a meal, that meal, of course, is no longer a burden to the stomach. So when a fact has been digested, it is no longer a burden to the mind. And as the stomach is strengthened by restricting the food and securing its thorough digestion, so the only way to strengthen the mind is by restricting the facts and securing their thorough assimilation.

We may carry our simile one step further and notice this fact. Those whose

digestion is most perfect are always those who eat most slowly, while the dyspeptic is proverbial for bolting his food. So those who can most thoroughly digest facts are those who take them in slowly. Hence the most powerful minds often appear dull, while those who cannot digest them are usually those who for four years gulp them down like a shark, and having delivered the valedictory with a sick headache go home to die of mental dyspepsia.

The third fact is, that forgetting is a wasting process as well as curative. Coughing, while it may save the lungs from consumption, also weakens them and the whole body. Nausea, while it may save the stomach from dyspepsia, also debilitates the whole system. So forgetting while it may save the mind from insanity, weakens not only the memory but the whole mind. Forgetting is a consumption of the mind. Then how wickedly unjust to crowd our minds with such an array of facts, that forgetting becomes an organic necessity.

These are radical views, but truth is always radical. We cannot expect college faculties to accept the whole truth at once, but we see no reason why they should longer persist in a practice which, viewed from the standpoint of the student, almost seems to originate in malice and a determination to defeat our own legitimate desires to know something.

S., '99.

COMMUNICATION.

Editors of the Student :

It was the middle of July when we took passage on the commodious steamer Appledore, at Portsmouth, N. H., for the Isles of Shoals. Great had been our desire to visit them,—those strange lonely isles, which had inspired so much enthusiasm

and poetry from most eminent writers. Whittier, Hawthorne, and Lowell have illuminated them with the magical light of their genius; and above all the pencil of Mrs. Thaxter has portrayed their sublimity and picturesque beauty with so much, both of vigor and delicacy, that nothing is left to be desired. On this clear day there was nothing to mar the keen enjoyment of their charms. Swinging from the wharf we glided quickly past pleasant Kittery side, where the Pepperell Hotel and the stately mansion of Sir. Wm. Pepperell—hero of Lewisburg—was clearly seen, past the home of Geo. Wentworth, whose marriage with Martha Hilton, Longfellow has so pleasantly portrayed in the "Tales of a Wayside Inn." We glided on until we reached the open sea and struck out for the slowly lifting bulk of Appledore. Drawing near Appledore, the boat's shrill whistle announced the number of our passengers, and soon after we landed on the pretty floating wharf which the Leighton brothers have provided for the safety and comfort of their guests. There was a pleasant gathering upon the wharf of expectant people, and there were many affectionate greetings.

The question is often asked, Why are these lonely Isles so thronged with guests the season through? The reason of their preference to all others is not, however, for to seek. It is to be found chiefly in their climate. Seated within dim view of the main land, the summer winds from all quarters are tempered and refreshed by the broad expanse of ocean around them; the thermometer is steady; the skies are clear; the sea is blue and bright; pleasant breezes cool the blood and brace the nerves; and sleep is relaxed and soothed by the perpetual splash of a slumberous ocean. Sometimes, indeed, the tempest rises in its wrath and awakens old ocean from its repose, and then for a space the uproar of the elements are appalling; but this fierce mood is not the habitual temper of the place

during the summer months. Those who love to witness nature in her wild and angry mood should visit her here in the December storm.

None of the group are of any considerable size. The total area does not exceed six hundred acres, of which Appledore is the largest and by far the most attractive. A long volley divides it into two unequal parts. Across this the Appledore Hotel extends with its pleasant lawns in front, and before these lies an artificial lakelet formed by a dam of rocks which separates its smooth waters from the ocean billows. It is here that many a boy has learned to swim, has pulled his first oar, and "trimmed his first sheet." It is here that many a young lady has made herself accomplished in rowing, and little ones bathe to their heart's content. The entertainment of children is made a specialty here, and their comforts and pleasures are regarded almost before anything else.

In the rear are the huge kitchens and laundries which so vast an establishment requires. And just back of the north wings of the hotel stands the "Prince of Whales." A few years ago a whale was captured off the island and towed safely to the shore. The proprietors of the Appledore, after learning the *modus operandi* of cleansing the bones, prepared the huge carcass for preservation, and after arranging every bone carefully put them together just as they had been in nature, erected a suitable building with iron pillars, and swung the skeleton underneath with iron rods, hooks, and chains. To-day he is one of the curiosities of the place, and in front of the building painted in conspicuous letters, one may read his title, "The Prince of Whales."

On the rising ground, a few rods north from the hotel, stands a broad based, substantial monument to the Hon. Henry B. Leighton, who died May 18, 1865, aged 61. He received his title from having held some office in the State government of New

Hampshire. He came to the Appledore with his family and built himself a cottage, not with any idea of giving public entertainment. But the keen-scented found him out on his mimic continent, and almost before he knew it he was a "host in himself." The fact that this great establishment came from such a small beginning, is evidently one reason why it never loses its attractions. The things that grow are always much more interesting than the things that are made. With hundred of guests crowding its tables, overflowing its beds, and swarming up and down its long piazzas, the Appledore is still homelike to a degree that has no parallel among summer resorts. The genius that directed its beginning still presides over its comforts and conveniences. It is no wonder that year after year the guests of former years return to revel in this pure and silent world.

A little to the left of the hotel is the cottage of Mrs. Celia Thaxter, sister of the brothers Cedric and Oscar Leighton, who are, without doubt, the most popular landlords in New England. In front of Mrs. Thaxter's cottage is the flower garden which she has celebrated in her book.

Think not flowers are wanting on this sea-girt isle. The sun that shines upon these barren ledges and the winds that visit them, seem not only to "Touch the human countenance with a color of romance," and to make blanched cheeks ruddy once again, but to bestow upon every flower that blooms upon the Isles a color that its kindred on the main can seldom boast.

There is but one tree growing upon Appledore, an elm, covered with yellow lichen, which pierces the piazzas of the hotel, midway of its great length; but the low blueberries grow everywhere, and the spiked tendrils of the blackberry and raspberry make many a forbidding interlacement. There is something almost

pathetic in the way in which the grasses and herbage nestle among the rocks, as if they feign would clothe their jagged forms with many tinted drapery. The masses and lichens emulate their zeal. Appledore is almost as rich in them as any mountain side. And still the glory of these islands is not in anything that clothes the rocks, but in the rocks themselves. If they could be stripped bare of every scrap of green they nourish with precarious food, they would be just as grand as they are now, though far less beautiful; for their soft gray and brown wed very happily with the scanty grass and foliage, and bring forth exquisite effects of color. But who shall fitly speak or sing the wonder of these cliffs and crags, these precipices that repel the ever fresh invasion of the sea, these seams and scars, these dike and battlements, these veins of different sorts so curiously twisted, so fantastically braided by all the fairy hands that moulded all this fearful pageantry? In what a fierce, wild mood the elemental forces must have been when they did so strange a piece of work as this?

"A heap of bare and splintery crags,
Tumbled about by lightning and frost."

Of the many dikes about the shoals, South Gorge, on Appledore, is the most wonderful. Here the trap rocks, everywhere softer than the adjoining granites, have been eaten out by the sea. It gives one a tolerable—one might say no tolerable—idea of eternity, to think how long the sea must have been gnawing and nibbling here to bring about the present state of things. Near by, there is a fearful precipice with a retreating base, and there being a convenient cleft you can lean over the edge and fancy yourself leaning over the prow of some ship aground upon the half-tide rocks below, or upon Noah's Ark atop of Ararat. Here, at the edge of evening, it is well to come and linger till

White Island Light flashes its red and white alternately, and you think of that sad poem, which begins

"I lit the lamps in the lighthouse tower,
For the sun drooped down and the day was
dead,
They shone like a glorious, clustered flower—
Ten golden and five red."

Often tremendous breakers encompass the islands, when the surface of the sea is perfectly calm and the weather serene and still,—the results of great storms far out at sea. A "long swell" swings indolently, and the ponderous waves roll in, as if tired and half asleep, to burst into clouds of splendor against the cliffs. There is no sound more gentle, more slumberous, than the distant roll of these billows; it is a long and peaceful sigh, a dreamy, lulling, beautiful sound, which produces a lethean forgetfulness of care and pain, makes all earthly ill seem unreal.

It is pleasant in the long summer afternoons to set high up on the cliffs and watch the breakers gather one after another

"Cliffs of emerald topped with snow,
That lift and lift, and then let go,
A great white avalanche of thunder,"

which makes the solid earth tremble. One might believe that Neptune himself had charged upon the Isle. The southern portion of Appledore is full of interest, from the traces of vanished humanity which one beholds. Garden and cellar walls, all overgrown with shrubs, and vines, and mosses, and few graves dug, where only they could be, in swampy hollows, with the granite slabs of the island placed at head and feet,—slabs quarried for the hapless mourners by the lightning and the storm. Wild thistles spread, and tall mullen stalks stand like sentinels over the scene. Sitting among the ruins, imagination builds them up again and tries to people them with the folks who

made this wilderness once blossom with their rose of joy.

It was with reluctance and regret that we bade adieu to our gracious host and took passage on the steamer Appledore, for Portsmouth.

"Behind us lay the island that we loved."

We have not tried to analyze the fascination of this island. It would not prove an easy task. But, having enjoyed our visit so much, we resolved to tell our joys to others, if haply they may enter unto them, and perchance follow our example.

O. L. F., '83.

LOCALS.

We're '84 class young men,
We'll try no more young men
To get lessons on Sunday
For fear that on Monday
We'll hear that we'll skip them again.

A Junior's translation of *was giebt's*—
"What are you giving us."

How many Sophomores "elected" French instead of Calculus this term?

We were recently pleased to meet and form the acquaintance of Mr. Mitchell of Colby, '84.

Hinds, formerly of Bates, '83, but now of Colby, '83, has been elected one of the editors of the college annual.

Maine.—Every school in the State should be furnished with Webster's Unabridged.—N. A. LUCE, *State Supt.*

The campus now resounds with the cries of the base-ballist.—*Bates Student.*

We had reasons for believing that the crying up there would take place later.—*Bowdoin Orient.*

How about the crying on the 17th? It strikes us that it was not Colby who did it. May 24th—Our crying here has also begun. How do you like the sound of it?

THE STUDENTS' MOTHER GOOSE MELODIES.

If all this world were Latin verbs,
And all the seas were Greek,
And all the trees
Were new ideas,

Why couldn't the old world speak?
It's enough to make a man tremble and grow weak.

Isn't it about time to begin practicing for field day? Boys, get out the cannon ball and the hammer, and let's try our muscle.

Monday, May 15th, one was reminded of the first two lines of that Senior's poem, which read—"Snow, snow, beautiful snow, Be gosh, be gosh, be gosh."

We are not quite sure, but it appears from the street that one of the mathematical Prof.'s pear trees, on the side hill, is three-sixteenth of an inch out of line.

Scene in German: Prof. G. (to Mr. Z.)—"What is the connection between *Haus* and *Scheune*, meaning House and Barn?" Mr. Z. (dreamily)—"*Shed.*"

Rev. Mr. Street, of Lowell, Mass., gave a very interesting and instructive lecture before the theological students in the college lower chapel, Wednesday evening, May 10th.

Those who went to hear "Josh Whitcomb," declare that they were lame for a week after, from laughing so much, and they could prove it too, "if old Bill Jones was alive."

We hope to be able to furnish our readers with an all-night session of Congress, in our June number, from the pen of an alumnus who spent the winter in Washington.

Quite a number of Bates boys are to go to the Hotel Pemberton, Hull, Mass., to serve as waiters during the summer season. Several other colleges will be represented; among them, Dartmouth, Bowdoin, and Tufts. Geo. C. Evans, '84, is to be head waiter.

Pretty long lessons, those (in German).

The following is a revised edition of the Junior Class : Roscoe Conkling, Me Too Platt, Ingersoll, Our Town, Nunkey, Old Coco, Pop Gun, Haw Haw, Frye Says So, Let Me See, and Mike.

It is said that a Freshman, while recently loafing in the reading room, read two columns of advertisements out of the French paper, without knowing it was French. Truly, the world moves.

The Bates B. B. C. as now arranged, consists of the following players : Sanford, c. ; Freeleigh, p. ; Atwood, 1st b. ; Tinkham, 2d b. ; Bartlett, 3d b. ; Merrill, s. s. ; Douglass, l. f. ; Whitmore, c. f. ; Richards, r. f.

Isn't it most time for those lectures by Rev. G. S. Dickerman on History, to be given to the Junior Class. They do not wish to have these lectures in the same way they had them by Rev. W. H. Bowen last fall, that is, not at all.

Prof. Stanley's Saturday morning lectures to the Junior class, which have been discontinued for a few weeks, are again on the programme, and the "lazy Juniors" are no more to be disturbed from their Monday morning slumbers.

Much pleasure was felt at Bates over the result of the first game of ball between the Bowdoin and Colbys, won by the latter. We always did like those Colby fellows, and if we can't win the championship this year we hope they will.

The Freshmen recently were obliged to prepare analysis of essays on various subjects. Mr. — on being called to read his, said that his subject was a very difficult one and he was afraid he had not done it justice. It was "The Difficulties of Family Government." "Never mind," said the Prof., "You will probably understand that better some time."

We hardly dare to announce the engagement of S—, '99, for fear that it might be a mistake, but we are informed that he recently offered to give a young lady a name, which sounds as though he was rather matrimonially inclined.

F. L. Blanchard, for the past year the President of the Polymnian Society, at the expiration of his term of office, Friday evening, May 19th, delivered a very interesting lecture before the society and a few invited friends, on the subject of Dickens.

Prof. (on Pastoral Theology)—"In the case of those who have sinned away the day of grace, and have no concern." Student (who wishes to say that he has had experience with such persons)—"That's my experience." General interest in the class.

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The *Orient* thinks Colby and Bates are remarkably silent on the subject of baseball. As for us, we do not pretend to play ball much this year, though we have in the past, as Bowdoin well knows, but we think Colby spoke pretty loud at Waterville on the 17th. We heard the echo of it down here, and it made our hearts glad.

Rain prevented the appointed game with the Colbys which was to have been played at Waterville on the 20th. Though we should have been agreeably disappointed if we had won the game, yet we are sorry it could not have been played. No games have been arranged, as yet, with the Colby boys, but we hope there soon will be.

ENIGMA FOR THE SOPHS.

My first's in the future, but not in to-morrow,
 My second is in pain, but not in sorrow,
 My third is in Soph., but not in Prep.,
 My fourth in a bird you have not seen yet;
 My fifth is in Harkness, and also in Hadley,
 My sixth you say when you're feeling badly,
 My seventh is in rope-pull, but not in base-ball,
 My eighth in gymnasium, but not Parker Hall,
 My whole is something with which you are
 perfectly familiar.

The course of lectures delivered by ex-President Hill, of Harvard College, at the College Chapel, on the "Postulates of Revelation," was one of the profoundest ever delivered in this city. The closest attention was required to follow him, in many cases, even by those who had previously studied up on the question, while he was often far beyond the depth of ordinary mortals.

An alumnus returning to his *Alma Mater* would scarcely know the old reading room. New paper, new paint, new chandelier, and a new carpet—to say nothing of the improvement made in the looks of ceiling, by the addition of several coats of whitewash—have so changed its appearance that its best friend wouldn't know it. It is decidedly a move in the right direction, and we think we have a room to be proud of now.

Wednesday afternoon, May 17th, an interesting game of ball was played on the delta between the Troubadours, Capt. Hackett, and the Muldouns, Capt. Davis, resulting in a victory for the Troubadours by a score of 19 to 18. The game was between two nines from the Sophomore Class, and was played for the high stakes of a bushel of peanuts. Capt. Davis's men furnished the nuts and '84 had a jollification a few nights after. We are sorry to be obliged to chronicle that the scribe received none of the peanuts.

A chum is a very good institution sometimes, and then again sometimes he isn't.

The following incident illustrates one of the times when he isn't: One of the Freshmen, on retiring a few nights since, told his chum that he should not get up till seven o'clock the next morning. Now his chum, being of a perverse turn of mind, immediately determined that he should not lie abed till that time in the morning if he could help it. About five the next morning the chum awoke and then commenced a system of persecution calculated to wear out the patience of No. 1 and make him get up before his appointed hour. But all in vain. At last he was about giving it up in despair when a lucky thought struck him. Waiting till his chum was fast asleep he leaped from bed and set along the hands of the clock from 6.30 to 7.30 o'clock, then turning to the bed he commenced pulling the clothes from his chum, at the same time telling him to get up if he wanted to go to prayers. He lazily rolled over and glanced at the clock. His chum says that the speed in which he got out of bed, dressed, and got down to his breakfast would rival that of Maud S. When he reached the breakfast table and found himself sold a madder Freshman could not be found in this small world of ours.

Going on the principle of "better late than never," we give below the report of the Senior Exhibition, which, by right, ought to have been reported in the last number. A good number was present, and the exercises, viewed in the light of the average merit of the parts delivered, were a success. Music, as usual, was furnished by Perkins. W. H. Cogswell was the first speaker, and he delivered his part with ease and grace. The object of his effort was to prove that the spirit of national conquest has its true counterpart in individual injustice, and that he who falls before a thousand gleaming bayonets as well as he who falls before the dagger of the midnight assassin, is murder's

victim. H. S. Bullen showed that true greatness has a wider significance than that which levels mountains and marshals armies. His argument sustained well the comprehensive definition of Carlyle. Mr. Tracy's subject was "Utilitarianism." He said that a nation's greatness does not lie in its material triumphs. The greatness of our nation lies not in her railroads, her bridged chasms and mighty cities, but in the breasts of her noble, free-born citizens. J. C. Perkins very eloquently described the condition of Arabia, the birth-place of Mahomet, and how the new-born prophet aroused the people and hurled them against the Assyrians. He gave a rapid sketch of this remarkable man. F. L. Blanchard's subject was, "Faith in the Unseen." He spoke of the various doctrines held by the ancient philosophers. Of all the philosophies, that which has terrified the world the most is that of materialism; but this doctrine is inadequate to explain the known phenomena of human life. E. R. Richards spoke on the subject of "Evolution." The doctrine, he said, is founded on the known principle of development in nature. The doctrine recognizes a power higher than that bounded by the conception of man. B. W. Murch spoke on the subject of "Spain." He said, "How sad are the words, 'It might have been,' when they become the epitaph of a nation." He gave a rapid sketch of the rise and progress of Spain, and how she suddenly rose from obscurity to the front rank of nations; but to-day, she is as a gnarled and shriveled sapling to the giant oak, compared with what she might have been. J. W. Douglass' subject was "Patriotism." Love of country is not so much an attachment to a particular place as to the principle with which we have become assimilated. He considered the patriotic sentiment as an element of our nature. W. T. Skelton spoke on "Reformers." Mankind have divided them-

selves into two great classes, reformers and conservatives; the former have been the successful men, while the latter have never really commanded the world's respect. He spoke of man as a progressive being. In the successive victories of freedom, the reformer has always proceeded according to that course, which in after ages has been approved. S. A. Lowell's subject was "Possibilities." He began by relating anecdotes of Napoleon and Grant, illustrative of their all-conquering energy of character. He took a very strong ground, which, perhaps, would hardly stand the test of observation, but the power and beauty with which he presented his argument, compensated for any extravagance, and made his doctrine true for the time being. The power to make *impossibilities*, *possibilities*, is the measure of human greatness. W. S. Hoyt spoke on "Nihilism." His views were rather novel. He said: "The Nihilists, like our own fathers, seek to build up a free and noble government; they are actuated by high and holy motives. The Russians are, to-day, crushed by a despotism, the worst the sun has ever shone upon. Men are arraigned and condemned on suspicion alone. Is it any wonder that they deem any measure justifiable, even royal assassination? In Russia, open war is impossible, but they will never be satisfied till they effect their great purpose."

I love thee, Mary, and thou lovest me.
 Our mutual love is like the affinity
 That doth exist between two simple bodies,
 I am Potassium to thine Oxygen.
 Sweet, thy name is Briggs,
 And mine is Johnson. Therefore should not
 we
 Agree to form a *Johnsonate of Briggs*?
 We will. The day, the happy day is nigh.
 When Johnson shall with beautiful Briggs
 combine.—*Punch*.

PERSONALS.

Faculty.—Prof. Stanton is still busily employed in labeling and arranging the new books for the college library.

'82.—W. T. Skelton is engaged in the general work on "The Royal Path of Life," for a firm in Massachusetts."

'82.—A. Lowell is teaching at Yarmouth, Me.

'83.—A. E. Millet is teaching a term of school at Milton Mills, N. H.

'84.—James A. Meikle died at his home, Milton Mills, N. H., Sunday, May 7th. A sketch of his life will appear in our next number. The following resolutions have been adopted by the class:

Whereas, Almighty God, in His Divine providence, has seen fit to remove from this life our esteemed classmate, JAMES A. MEIKLE,

Resolved, That, while we sincerely mourn the loss of one endeared to us by the ties of friendship, we recognize in this, our affliction, the hand of a kind heavenly Father, who doeth all things well.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the relatives and friends of our deceased classmate.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the BATES STUDENT, *Lewiston Journal*, and *Granite State News*, and also that a copy of the same be sent to the family of the deceased.

WM. D. WILSON,
W. H. DAVIS.

E. R. CHADWICK,

Bates College, May 10, 1882. Committee.

'84.—E. F. Burrill has gone to Massachusetts for a few weeks.

'84.—G. C. Evans is to be head waiter at "the Hotel Pemberton," Hull, Mass.

'85.—F. E. Parlin is absent from college, teaching a summer term of school, at North Yarmouth, Me.

'85.—C. E. Tedford is supplying the pulpit at one of the Free Baptist churches in Bath, Me.

EXCHANGES.

The last issue of the *Bowdoin Orient* tells us that the *Colby Echo* is silent on the subject of base-ball. This it does in a boastful, triumphant spirit. Quite amusing, friend *Orient*! About twenty-four hours afterwards the Colbys gave the Bowdoin a most disgraceful whipping. In the extended criticism which the *Orient* gives to our own publication we think we can detect the three following elements: malice, coarseness of nature, and superficiality. It says that the BATES STUDENT reminds it, in external appearance, of Dr. Ayer's Almanac. Now, for our own part, we should much rather our journal should remind people of Dr. Ayer's Almanac by its *outside* than to remind them of Mother Goose, by its *inside*. The editor manifests his coarseness of nature by attempting to be funny in his criticism of our editorial on Longfellow. He attempts to ridicule its opening sentence, "Longfellow is dead!" Now my little man you have much to learn, but be patient; you have evidently a long time in which to learn it. Don't you know that the sentence was not intended as a matter of news, but simply as an exclamation of sorrow? Perhaps the article deserved criticism, but it seems to us that the name of Longfellow, to a student of Bowdoin College, should be enough to secure for him a sober consideration. Bowdoin College is the last source from which we should expect a rowdyish criticism of an article on Longfellow, whatever the merit of the article. He was their most distinguished and honored alumnus. Concerning the merit of the article we would say that it has been submitted to the criticism of one of the finest scholars in New England, who pronounces it good, and all its figures and phrases appropriate. And some of those very portions which our learned (?) friend (the

Orient) attempts to ridicule, he pronounces peculiarly appropriate. Now, shall we abide by such authority or by that of a beardless boy whose father's purse may buy his brainless passage through Bowdoin College? We believe that few, at this time, would write on the subject of Longfellow without expressing some feeling, and this we did, and the following is the scholarly (?) criticism of the *Bowdoin Orient*: "Ah! we choke. We sob. We weep. We can do no more." Could such a criticism have emanated from any but a coarse mind? When friends meet around the coffin of a common sorrow are they likely to ridicule each other's manner of expressing his grief? But listen to the following, "We had thought all the poets in the country had exhausted their vocabularies on this subject, and that we would no longer be harrowed by their mournful wails." What stronger evidence could we have, not only of coarseness but of downright brutality? Longfellow has been dead two months and this little presumptuous stripling, in peevish fretfulness, complains that the country will not cease to mourn. Perhaps, my little boy, if this great nation knew that its wail disturbed you it would cease, although it is doubtful. It would probably wail on just as it has always done whenever the dark angel has laid his hand upon the eyelids of genius. Could Bowdoin College find no better specimen to edit its "Mother Goose?"

The *Sunbeam*, coming to us from Ontario Ladies' College, seems brighter than ever. It contains an article on "Music and Poetry," just what we should expect a lady's mind to dwell upon. But the manner of treating it is not at all suggestive of the so-called feminine weakness.

We have just received a copy of *Cap and Gown*, a monthly, published by the literary societies of the University of the South. It contains a well-written article, entitled "American Literature," but

its egotism is amusing. It condemns, as superficial, all American literature and especially that of New England, and suggests that the evil will be remedied when "the South comes forward and gives tone to literature as she has done to everything she has touched." It says, "She has excelled in politics and war, can she not do so in literature also?" We fancy her success in literature, relative to that of New England, will be about the same as it has been in politics and war.

COLLEGE WORLD (Selected).

Dickinson College is to have an Alumni Record.

The State University of Texas will be located at Austin.

Fifteen Lassell girls will travel in Europe this summer, at a cost of \$675 per capita.

The Garfield professorship fund for endowing a chair at Williams, has reached \$42,000.—*Argo*.

The Yale Glee Club recently gave a concert at Tremont Temple, Boston, where they met with good success.

Williams College is about to receive a gift from ex-Governor Morgan by way of a students' dormitory to cost \$100,000.

Only one Prof. of political economy in America opposes Free Trade. It is Thompson of Pennsylvania University.

President Robins, of Colby University, tendered his resignation at the close of the winter term which was accepted by the Board of Trustees at their meeting, February 14th.

On the occasion of the funeral exercises of the late Chinese professor of Harvard, no recitations were suspended. The *Herald* criticises the college authorities for their want of respect for the dead teacher.

A co-operative society has been established at Harvard for the purpose of facilitating the exchange of second-hand furniture, books, etc., and also securing other text-books at lower rates for the students connected with it.

CLIPPINGS.

Seniors in Yale are requested to take "Porter twice a week," regardless of temperance principles.—*College Argus*.

A shallow system of education tends to make original people commonplace, and commonplace people conceited.—*Ex*.

"Did you call your brother a liar?" asked the stern parent, and the culprit replied: "Well, I said he was a book agent."—*Ex*.

A dull old lady, being told that a certain lawyer was "lying at the point of death," exclaimed: "Massy sakes! won't even death stop that man's lying?"

A sentimental youth was heard to ask his lady, "Why can't I spell Cupid?" "You can, can't you?" "No, for when I get to C-u, I can't go any farther."—*Ex*.

The following inscription found in a church yard a few miles this side of Boston, is suggestive of a wrecked and shattered life: "He loved not wisely, but too Wellesley."—*Yale Record*.

"A fresh fifth grade young man,
Of no one afraid y. m.,
A rush down the stairway,
In a reckless don't care way,
Bring up on his head young man."

A punster asks: Could Socra-tes girls?
Could Bartholo-mew? Could Shake-speare an eel? Could Shy-lock a bank safe?
Could Cata-line his trouserloons? Could Ameri-cus? Could Living-stone a cat?—*Ex*.

FLOWERS FROM THE CAMPUS.

WHEN THE TIDE COMES IN.

I.

They stood together upon the sand;
His boat was waiting beside the strand;
The sun was low in the glowing west,
And a crimson glow on the ocean's breast.
And he said, as he kissed her on brow and chin,—
"I must go, my pet;
I will draw my net,
And come back to you, lass, when the tide comes in."

II.

Then he stepped on board, and he sailed away
O'er the blood-red waters adown the bay;
And the sun went down, and the shadows crept
Out over the sea where the breakers slept.
The waves on the shore made a noisy din;
But her heart was light,
And her eyes were bright
And she sang, "He'll come back when the tide comes in."

III.

The storm came on when the tide was low;
And the breakers' foam was as white as snow;
The waves came thundering in to land,
With a heavy tread on the reeking sand,
And the midnight sky was as black as sin;
And her face was pale
As the fisher's sail;—
But she cried: "He'll come back when the tide comes in."

IV.

She knelt, in the morn, when the storm was past,
O'er a form, on the sands by the breakers cast,
And she moaned, and moaned, but no word spoke she,
And her moans were lost in the sobbing sea,
Her cries were drowned by the breakers' din;
But her heart—it knew
That his love was true;
He had kept his word, when the tide came in.
—*Tuftsian*.

UNREST.

In pensive mood upon the shore,
Where breaks old Ocean's solemn roar,
Alone I stand.
The waves, still high from recent storm,
With cloud-crowned cliff conspire to form
A picture grand.

Wave after wave, in ceaseless flow,
The foam-capped billows come and go,
Nor rest can find.
Their hollow murmurs, as they break,
Within my soul a sadness wake
But half defined.

Clear mirrored in their seething crest,
I see portrayed my heart's unrest
With vivid power,
For, like those waves, tossed to and fro,
My heart no soothing rest may know,
Nor peaceful hour.

Oh waves, in madd'ning fury tossed;
Oh heart, bewailing hopes long lost,
By fears oppressed;
He, whom the tempests wild obey,
Who rules the hearts of men, can say,
"Peace, be at rest."
—*Bowdoin Orient*.

THE FOUR SEASONS.

"Look at the Senior, grave,
Pride of the white and blue;
Resolute, bold and brave,
Shouting for eighty-two.

"Hark! the nobby Junior comes,
Careless, happy, bright and free;
Naught cares he for all the world,
Save the class of 'eighty-three.

"Noise and canes
The Sophomore,
Beer and snab,
'Tis 'eighty-four.

"Tell me, is the thing alive!
Little Freshy? 'eighty-five?"
—*Tuftsian*.

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All candidates for advanced standing will be examined in the preparatory studies, and also in those previously pursued by the class they propose to enter, or in other studies equivalent to them.

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This is a department in the College, established by vote of the corporation July 21, 1870. It occupies Nichols Hall, situated about a quarter of a mile from the College buildings, and is in charge of a special Faculty appointed by the College corporation.

Candidates for admission are required to furnish testimonials of good standing in some Christian church, and to give evidence of their duty to prepare for the gospel ministry, certified by the church of which they are members respectively, or by some ordained minister.

Those who are not graduates from College, previous to entering upon the regular course of study, must be prepared for examination in the common English branches, Natural Philosophy, Physiology, Chemistry, Geology, Astronomy, Algebra, and in the Latin and Greek languages.

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7.20 A.M., for Portland and Boston.
11.28 A.M., for Portland and Boston.
2.25 P.M., for Winthrop, Waterville, Skowhegan, Farmington, and Bangor.
4.15 P.M., for Portland, and Boston via boat from Portland.
11.05 P.M., (mixed) for Waterville, Skowhegan, and Bangor.

Passenger Trains leave Lewiston lower Station:

6.30 A.M., for Brunswick, Bath, Rockland, Augusta, Portland, and Boston.
8.20 A.M., (mixed) for Farmington, arriving at Farmington at 1.35 P.M.
10.50 A.M., for Brunswick, Rockland, Augusta, Bangor, and Boston.
2.30 P.M., for Farmington.
5.30 P.M., for Brunswick, Bath, and Augusta.
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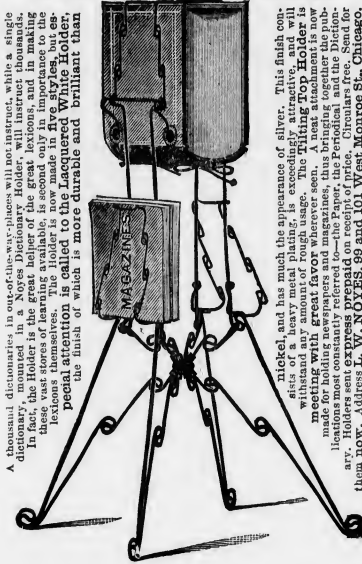
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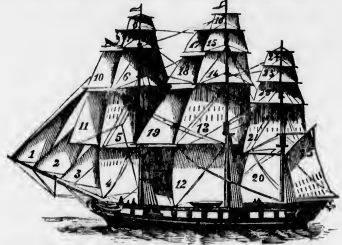
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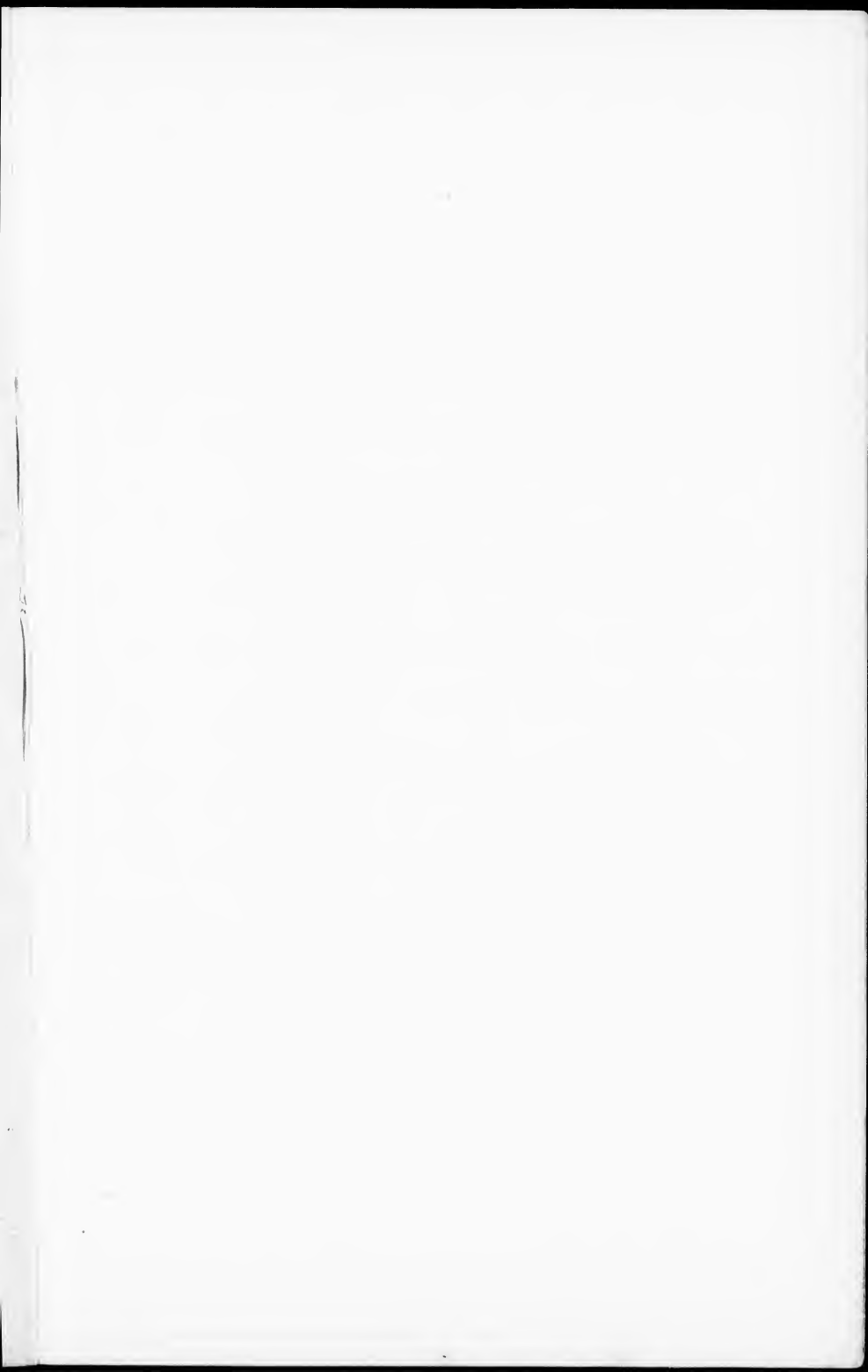
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EDITORIAL.

OUR readers will notice that the present number of the STUDENT contains about twice as much matter as previously, and we hope to be able to maintain its increased size through the remainder of the year. For our ability to do this we are largely indebted to the increase in our subscription list; and for this, we would express our thanks to those who have so generously responded to the appeal which we made in our first issue, to all friends of the STUDENT, that they would make a personal effort to extend its circulation. Its subscription list has increased about one-fifth. From all parts, subscriptions have come to us, and many of them from unexpected sources. Friends of the STUDENT, one and all, we thank you.

Class of '82, your college life is ended; and over all its fond associations, its noble aspirations and lofty endeavors, its pleasures, its griefs, its loves, falls now the gloomy pall, and they are borne into the cemetery of the past where lie the cherished memories of the days that were.

And now as you depart, do not forget the momentous duties that thicken around you. You will be separated. The tones of the old bell that have daily called you to your tasks will call you no more, and the words pregnant with wisdom from the lips of your noble instructors will instruct

and encourage you no more in your voyage through this roaring, toiling, stormy world. But be true to yourselves, and to that human nature within you which is the best manifestation of the Divine. Remember that of all mankind the American scholar and thinker has the most momentous work. Wherever human victims are writhing in the chains of vice and sin; wherever humanity struggles and groans and prays beneath the burden of misdirected effort, there is his field of labor. Wherever the snowy breast of Truth is crushed beneath the giant heel of Wrong, there God is calling to the rescue the American scholar.

Then, as graduates from this young and growing American institution, which with many of its young sisters was born amid the luxuriant and fragrant foliage of the world's late thoughts, we would ask you to make the most of yourselves; and may the day never come when the sight of an old text-book, all covered with the dust of years, and soiled and disfigured by thoughtless hands, shall thrill your hearts with the sad memories of misspent years.

The memories of the fleeting, dreamy hours you have spent here may glide into the silent halls of forgetfulness, yet the discipline, the moulding influence, and the character which you have received here must remain your continual possession when the names of pupil and teacher shall be heard no more forever. And if you have been urged by the one grand motive to do the most for yourselves and your fellow-men, each treasured thought shall be a bright gem in your coronation, when out of the dark earth-worm shall shoot the angel's wing.

Those of us who still linger behind in classic halls extend to you the parting hand, and bid you God-speed and an affectionate farewell.

We have noticed in college for the past

two years what has greatly surprised us, and that is the comparatively small number of students who remain in the city during Commencement exercises. On those occasions we would naturally expect to see a full attendance of students, for several reasons. The program of Commencement week is made up from the best literary material to be obtained. The graduating orations are the best productions of the most talented members of the class; the address before the literary societies is by the best speaker that can be secured, in short, all the exercises are the best work of the best men. We believe that if more members of lower classes remained to these exercises, they would not only be paid in the enjoyment they would receive, but from thus seeing the best efforts of others they would receive ideas and suggestions that would incite them to greater improvement in speaking and writing. Doubtless, this year, the Cary concert will induce more than usual to remain. We hope that all who do so will be so well satisfied that another year they will stay and try to induce others to do the same.

Guiteau is soon to be murdered because he murdered somebody else, and humanity will be satisfied, like the unreasoning but impulsive child who turns in anger to crush the stone against which he has stubbed his toe. When will Christians learn that the offices of human government is not revenge? When will man with his boasted science learn that crime is a moral deformity, the halting of a crippled spirit, and that the truest and grandest mission of Christianity is to make crutches and canes for lame souls?

Our Western exchanges are congratulating themselves upon the formation of a Western College Press Association which was formed at Indianapolis, Ind., May

2d, 1882. According to its constitution the object of this association is to increase the efficiency and extend the influence of the College Press. A meeting of the association is held annually and prizes are offered for the best articles on subjects of general college interest. One of the best features of the association is the provision for a department in one of the Chicago dailies, to be maintained by the association. We congratulate our Western contemporaries upon the successful inauguration of their scheme, and wish for the Western College Press Association a long life. But now why cannot New England have a similar association? It has, we believe, been talked of considerably in the past, but the talk has amounted to nothing. The College Press of New England has always held a high position among the college publications of the country, and we think that by the aid of some such an association as that of our Western brothers of the quill, its influence would be largely increased. Cannot some of our older papers take the initiative in this matter?

It is a most significant fact that hardly a college professor can be found to-day who does not believe in the general principles of evolution. The doctrine is permitted, and even mildly taught, in our theological schools. This we regard as a significant omen. It heralds the hour when science and the church shall shake hands over the grave of Charles Darwin, for that is the only place that the fates appoint for their reconciliation. Science bore his coffin with uncovered head, while the Church followed behind in respectful silence, but would not be called a mourner. But Mr. Darwin was a professed Christian. He was a member of the Church, and in his death the Church as well as Science lost one of her best friends, though she will hardly acknowledge it yet.

The world knows too little of the doctrine of Darwin. Just as fast as Christians learn what Darwinism means, it ceases to disturb their peace.

It was such men as Darwin that transformed this world from a plain a few miles square into the grand old globe that it is, and hung it up on gravitation's golden chain. It was such men as he who awoke the race out of the horrid nightmare of superstition.

As a child is usually cross when early awakened and called to irksome toil, so the world is cross to-day because Charles Darwin shook it and made it open its eyes on awful problems. But when the world, with its duller intellect, has solved those problems to its own satisfaction, which we believe he had already solved, then the ancestors of those who pictured his funeral train, as a band of gibbering monkeys, will cast their laurel branches on his never-to-be-forgotten grave.

As the end of the college year again returns, with its various anniversary and Commencement exercises, we are naturally led to look back hurriedly upon those events of the past year, which, occurring among our American colleges would be likely to have important, permanent influence upon them as a whole. As a rule, there has been an absence of striking incidents. The usual number of young men have entered, the usual round of study has been pursued, the usual amount of excitement over base-ball and athletics has been developed, and though in some institutions there have been changes in instructors, and though some have sustained loss by conflagration, and our own by a decision of the court, no radical changes are apparent in any department. But if extraordinary advance has not been made, there are certainly no signs of a retrograde movement, nor is there any reason for regarding the future prospect as other

than encouraging. The value of a liberal education was never greater, its importance more generally admitted, the class seeking it more numerous or determined, nor the friends of our colleges more alive to their needs.

An objection to college education urged by many, namely, that it tends to disregard the practical for the ideal and fanciful, has been significantly answered in the healthy tone of college sentiment and the college press toward Oscar Wilde, the Englishman, who, appearing as a self-appointed apostle of "æstheticism," has been extensively lionized, and obtained a considerable following, though not in the college world.

No occurrences more likely to permanently influence the future have taken place than one which has arisen from the conduct of students toward one another; and in another instance the means used by professors towards students infringing the rules. A suit for damages, from hazing in Bowdoin has been tried, resulting in a disagreement of the jury. If in the final decision the alleged perpetrators should be mulcted in heavy damages, it is undeniable that the effect will be to greatly discourage those midnight pranks and actions which, though not done in malice, have often brought discredit on college life in the public. On the other hand, the shooting of a student by a college professor in Minnesota, naturally causes us to wonder at the state of affairs that causes professors to go out evenings armed with deadly weapons to watch for students engaged in misdemeanors. A detailed account of that affair would be interesting, and the results will be carefully watched.

By some, however, the past year will be remembered with no ordinary interest. The classes of '82 will ever remember it as the time of completing that course of study in which they have so long labored.

And as they soon leave us and go forth from college halls to mingle in the world, we congratulate them regarding it as one of the steps of what we believe to be a common progress and advance.

By the time this is in print the field day exercises may have taken place, and the result *may* have surpassed the hope of even the most sanguine; but it certainly can not be what it *might have been*. We often hear the question asked: "Why cannot Bates make as good a record in her field-day exercises as other colleges?" We answer: "She can." To be sure, we have not the large number to choose from which many colleges have, but with the number which we have, well-trained, a record can be made which would be a credit to almost any college. Not until other colleges had been in practice for weeks, and not until we began to think that field day interest had *died out* at Bates, did we see the slightest manifestation of anything like enthusiasm for athletic sports. The gymnasium has been as vacant as a church on Monday. The weights have been laid away in the attic, and the muscle has grown weak. We may be able to go on the field without practice, and still carry out the day's program, and have the prize awarded to the winning class, but can we then boast of our *record*? It is said that *practice makes perfect*, but it usually requires that one practice more than twenty-four hours to become proficient in any one thing, and thus it is with field day. We can not expect by throwing the heavy weight *once* in front of Parker Hall to go on the field and beat the record of him who has practiced a month. Neither can we expect by running around the gym. *once* to race with him who practices daily; but we do say that with plenty of practice Bates can make for us a record of which we can be justly proud. We hope it may be thus this year, but if not let us

remember the little motto, "Practice makes perfect."

LITERARY.

SUCCESS.

'Tis June, full June, the queen month of the year,

Is crowning all the outward world anew,
Each morn, the roses sparkling with the dew
Ope their bright petals to the daylight clear;
Beauty outrivaling beauty far and near,
The essence of success breathes through and through;

The harmony of living yet seems new;
The chalice of earth's joy is brimming here
But brimming cups o'erflow, and waste and fail,
And roses cast their dying lustre down,
So soon their life is "ended like a tale,"
The bright buds fall a dry and ugly brown,
Yet One there is, who saith, "Ye shall not fail,"
Albeit *success* wears not the golden crown.

KATE HANSON.

EDUCATION AND NATIONAL PROSPERITY.

[We are happy to present to the readers of the *STUDENT* the following portions of the address of Rev. Dr. Bowen, in behalf of this college.]

THE relation of education to national prosperity is exemplified in the history of our nation. The central idea, the one great principle of the fathers of the republic was that virtue and intelligence are vital to its welfare and perpetuity.

When a nation bases its life upon the grand, yet perilous principle of man's capacity for self-government, and proclaims as its fundamental doctrine the political equality of all men, how will this experiment succeed, where is prosperity, nay, existence itself, if the body politic be not made virtuous and intelligent? "An ignorant republic is a political chimera."

Give our sons that intellectual and moral training which arouses thrift, emulation, and progress in their calling; increase their inner worth, develop their mental power, and you make men, and the nation that rejoices in such men, rich, just, free, and unconquerable.

Intelligent labor builds up a nation. Ignorant labor is always expensive and wasteful; education is economy. A famous labor report of the English Parliament gives testimony to the influence of education in promoting individual thrift and national prosperity, and declares of certain Continental States that "they have grown in skill and progress in proportion to the excellence of the education and training they give to their manufacturing population."

We are emphatically a working nation. The hum of spindles, the clicking of tools in mines and quarries, the noise of innumerable railroad trains, and the deftly-working machines of agriculture proclaim our intense activity. Amid this activity we need to be taught that enduring, valuable prosperity is not in the accumulation of wealth, but in that "truer culture, which is neither of poverty nor of wealth, but is the beautiful fruit of the development of the higher part of man's nature."*

Colleges sustain a vital relation to this general development, this happy culture and ennobling of the people. This relation exists because of the solidarity, the mutual inter-dependence, of all educational interests; the need of good, lower schools and instruction "to furnish materials for the higher schools and instruction to work upon; and the need of higher schools and instruction as goals for the lower instruction to work up to." Space will not allow me here to state and illustrate, at length, the relations and value of the work of colleges in originating, developing, and invigorating the common

* C. D. Warner.

school system of this country, but it can be easily shown that, because of that work alone, if we were to regard no other, the relation of a high and healthful, intellectual and moral training in our colleges to common life, to the welfare of the laborer, to all the associated interests of society, is of the most intimate and important kind.

Let us consider specifically the relations of Bates College to these questions of patriotism, intelligence, and religion. What are its special claims upon public sympathy and benefactions? It is but nineteen years since this college was established. Its growth has been rapid and healthful. It has been conducted with a spirit which attracts the attention of those seeking collegiate education, so that it has now one hundred and fifty students. Its last graduating class numbered thirty-six. Its work has increased beyond its means; its usefulness and influence are limited by lack of funds. It is specially compelled to appeal to the friends of education for help, because of its failure to obtain the munificent sum of \$100,000, pledged by Mr. Bates. But if this loss shall raise up many friends who will pray and give for the college, the seeming disaster will prove a blessing.

In the Providence of God, the college exists; and the number of students that have found it a welcome place for their education; the large number that, without prospect of diminution, but of steady increase, continue to seek its privileges; the important relations of the college, and its influential work, proclaim unmistakably the necessity for its continued and enlarged existence. The ready accessibility of the college; its eligible environments—being in an intelligent community, in a city of unsurpassed thrift and industry, of varied and extensive mechanical pursuits; in the heart, also, of a fertile and prosperous agricultural region, which

is supplied with excellent schools of all grades, and boasts a large population of more than ordinary intelligence—make its position a fortunate one.

The government of the college aims to make it a well-appointed, attractive, and progressive Christian college; believing in, and endeavoring to incorporate in its life, the much-applauded motto of President Woolsey, "We should place character before culture, and culture before knowledge."

The great question, it seems to me, is not shall the *college* live, but shall *we* live if we fail to appreciate the blessings and opportunities which its life brings to us. Its presence asks every thoughtful man, every Christian, every friend of his country how much he values the principles and influences which it is laboring to promote. Shall it *honor us* by setting forth our liberality, and our appreciation of that education and religion for which it nobly stands!

It is not yet fifteen years since its first class graduated. But its alumni have attained high positions of usefulness and won great honor in their work. The principals of high schools in thirteen cities and in numerous large towns; two teachers in the higher public schools in Boston; five professors in four different colleges, Harvard College, Colorado State University, Bates and Hillsdale Colleges; the editor of *The Morning Star*; pastors of important churches in Providence, Portland, Lowell, Dover, Lawrence, Chicago, Bath, and many other places, are alumni of this college. Another graduate was, for some time, an editor of the *N. Y. Independent*. One of the youngest of the alumni has contributed poems of marked excellence to the *Century*. The graduates of Bates are men of enterprise. Some have already taken prominent positions in the professions of law, medicine, and engineering. The Speaker

of the last Maine House of Representatives is an alumnus of this college. A colored man who graduated from it has been chosen State Senator in Florida. Another graduate has recently been invited to the Presidency of the Agricultural College of Colorado, at a large salary. Such are some of the men who have been prepared for their important places in life by this college, few of whom would have ventured to hope for a liberal education, but for its generous help and encouragement. Who can estimate the value and wide reach of gifts which have enabled it to do this work?

Your attention is especially called to its claims for aid, on account of the great work it is doing in affording education to young men of limited means, giving free tuition to more than fifty such students, to whom it says in helpful sympathy, as Pres. Hopkins, of Williams College, said to Mr. Garfield, "Come, and we will do what we can for you." Its expenses are comparatively small, and it means to make them as low as possible. Our tuition is \$36; at Amherst and Brown it is \$100; at Harvard and at Yale, \$150; at Dartmouth, \$70; at Bowdoin and at Williams, \$75. The general average of expenses in Bates College is but \$175, while in these other colleges they range from \$400 to \$700 per annum.

It is emphatically a working college, and in a special sense it is the people's college. As Hon. James G. Blaine remarked to me concerning it, "It has not got above its work, but is doing earnest, faithful, thorough service in the most valuable directions." Our students come wholly from the ranks of hard-working, intelligent people and humble homes. It being a young college, there are no questionable college traditions and customs to be perpetuated; cliques and caste, and hazing, are not recognized. The students are constantly brought and kept

in contact and sympathy with the people by being obliged, most of them, to support themselves largely by teaching or other labor during a part of every year of their course. They are thus better prepared to meet the wants of the people, and for greater future usefulness. The influence of this college upon the general education of the country may be measured somewhat by this significant fact that, on an average, about seventy are engaged in teaching for quite a number of weeks each year, and that after graduation they are specially welcome and desired as teachers.

We would call attention to the college on no mere local or restricted grounds, as greatly as these concern the immediate communities amid which it stands, but more broadly on those of national good and general prosperity. For the influence of the college is not of mere local importance; the eyes of many communities in many States and Territories are turned to the valuable work of its graduates. Our work and spirit as friends and helpers of this college are known and read more generally, and with increasing interest, with every advancing year.

Attention is called to the number of graduates occupying positions of great responsibility and influence in the ministry of several large denominations. On the banners of one of Cromwell's regiments was written, "Let us not for the sake of living, lose what men should live for." This is what every earnest, devout pastor is saying by life and word to all around him. He stimulates the intellectual life as well as the moral life of men, and exerts an incalculable influence on the education of the country; therefore whatever we do to further ministerial education is one of the widest and wisest provisions for the mental and moral growth of the people.

Look upon this college in its enduring and important relations as con-

tributing to those influences which God sets in motion to win this nation and the world to himself, and all efforts and gifts in its behalf will assume an importance and be clothed with a dignity which proclaim emphatically that we are co-workers with Him.

As the agent of this college, observe that I do not *beg* for it. Its claims can need no importunities or supplications to your hearts from me. I claim only to set before you opportunities for well and noble doing, acting simply as a medium through whom you may exercise a high and holy privilege.

In all the helps which the sons of this college give to national good and prosperity, they will perpetuate your gifts and cause your memorial to be built not only in the life of the college, but in that of the nation. The vast, white marble Milan cathedral, with its graceful pinnacles and massive walls, stands a monument of beauty and skill not to the architect and the master-builder alone, but somewhere, and as an essential part of its magnificence and glory, there is embodied in it the simple service of the peasant girl, who, to supply her father's wasted strength, brought him his noonday meal. So when this great temple of Christian service in the life of a great nation is received with God's approving word, "Grace unto it, Grace unto it," it will be a benediction upon the humblest gift rendered by his lowliest child.

This is the question for us to solve: Shall they who go forth from this college, they who are to teach, and they who are to legislate for this nation, they who are to stand among its spiritual and civil leaders, have an adequate training, one which shall honor us and truly declare our appreciation of the great work of this college in helping to solve the vast issues that are before this nation?

These great and sacred influences of

patriotism, learning, and religion which this college sets in motion are worthy our hearty sympathy and generous aid. If it be patriotism to aid our country, it is the dictate of patriotism and piety to aid her institutions of learning. Days of trial and doubtless of darkness await her, but she will emerge from them purified and glorified, if, as the Athenian of old, who, holding it glorious to love simply the civil institutions of Athens, exclaimed fervently, "Dear city of Cecrops," we, with no less fervor, but with the nobler spirit of Christian patriotism, loyal to Heaven and to her, shall say, Dear land of my fathers, thou must be won to Christ and kept for him!

It is not man pleading with you for this college, and the sacred, vital interests it represents. It is the voice of God calling to the keepers of his vineyard!

ALEXANDER POPE.

BY E. F. N., '72.

ALEXANDER Pope was born in London in 1688, and was the son of a retired merchant. He early devoted himself to versification, or as he tells us, he "lisp'd in numbers." He became a keen student of language and literature, learning much by himself without the aid of a master, and also receiving private instruction. We are told that at fifteen he resolved to go to London, in order to learn French and Italian there by reading the authors. His family were then residing upon an estate at Windsor, and his desire, in a person of his state of health, seemed quixotic in the extreme, but he persisted and accomplished it. In study he was ever indefatigable and full of zeal in research. He began to write for the press at an early age, doing an amount of work that seems appalling when we think of his feeble frame. Between 1706 and 1709,

he wrote the "Essay on Criticism," which was published in 1711. In 1709 appeared his "Pastorals." The "Essay on Criticism," was soon followed by "The Messiah," the "Elegy to the Memory of an Unfortunate Lady," and "The Rape of the Lock." Next came the "Ode on St. Cecilia's Birthday," and "Windsor Forest." In 1713 he issued proposals for a translation of Homer's *Iliad*, which was completed in 1719. In 1715 appeared "The Temple of Fame"; in 1717, the celebrated "Epistle of Eloisa to Abelard." In 1722 he sought subscriptions for a translation of the "Odyssey," and the work appeared in 1725, though Pope is credited with only twelve of the twenty-four books of this version. The remaining books were the work of William Brown and Elijah Fenton, minor poets of that day. In 1725 Pope also issued an edition of the "Plays of Shakespeare," which did not reflect much credit upon his skill as a commentator. In 1728 the "Dunciad" appeared, and in 1732 he gave to the press the first of the four epistles which comprise the "Essay on Man"; the second and third appeared in the next year, and the four were published collectively in 1734. In 1732 there also appeared some of his imitations of "Horace's Satires" and other minor poems; in 1735 his "Literary Correspondence"; and in 1737 his imitations of the "Epistles of Horace." Such in brief, is a list of his most important literary work. He died at Twickenham on the 30th of May, 1744.

But this brief story in itself gives us but a slight idea of the personality of one of the most singular characters in English literature. Rarely do we meet with one that commands so much pity and condemnation with so little of love. Weak and feeble in constitution, of exceeding low stature, and so deformed that he was nicknamed an "Interrogation Point," so slender and weak that artificial supports

were needful that he might stand erect, and with his vital functions so disordered that his life was one "long disease;" surely he was ill-fitted, physically, to cope with the world in general. One can scarcely wonder that the mind held within so frail a body, and brought into contact with the life that Pope met, should have soured somewhat and developed that vindictive malice and unjust aspersion, even of his friends, which a later age has so unhesitatingly condemned. We find him capricious and fretful, quick to detect slights, bitter and malignant in his resentment of them; lavishing his affection on a woman who was disposed to be kind to him, and then in anger at her rejection of him, turning all his love to hate, and pursuing her with a vindictiveness that gave her bitter cause to remember "the wicked wasp of Twickenham." A friend gives him honest, though as the event showed, mistaken advice, and he treasures up the hurt, and replies with cutting satire, alienating one who might have been true and helpful; another, himself steeped in the poison of cynicism and misanthropy, begs him when he thinks of the world to give it another lash at his request, and the misguided one is only too eager to obey. Would that Pope had loved Addison more and the Dean of Dublin less!

Again we find him acting as the mouth-piece of the deistical Bolingbroke, and voicing opinions for which he was afterwards glad to find an apologist, and which some have gone so far as to say he did not understand, though this is doubtless a libel on his intellect, whereas the fault was probably in his heart. Perhaps it was not the best of fortunes for such a man as Pope to have been loved by Dean Swift, to have been the friend of Bolingbroke, and the lover of Lady Mary. One may well question whether such friends were best fitted to sweeten his bitter tem-

per, to elevate and purify his somewhat diseased imagination, to make him true to humanity and to God. Little was there to brighten his gloomy life, outside of the books which he honestly and devoutly loved. The love of his simple old mother was almost the only human love upon which he depended and to which he made return; until the day of her death, in 1733, at the age of ninety, she was the object of his care and affection, while she lavished upon him all the love of her nature, and satisfied by her honest, if ill-judged praises, the craving for adulation and flattery, which was so marked a trait of his character. It seems almost pitiful to think of this being, with a child's body and a man's brain, living out his life in a solitude which, as it was not the solitude of genius, had not its consolations. That he made this solitude deeper than was needful can not be denied; his artificiality in all his public relations, and even in many of his private ones, his seeming inability to act in a straightforward manner to attain any given end, his cynicism and malignancy, could not but deepen the gloom in which his physical state might naturally plunge him. Feigning to scorn public or private opinion, while he writhed under its sarcasms, distrusting his fellows and seeing a selfish motive under the simplest acts, jealous of the robustness of Steele and the good nature of Addison, inordinately fond of praise, and morbidly sensitive to blame, hardly venturing to write a letter without thinking how it would sound when posterity should read it, one would turn from him with angry impatience, did not the thought of how he must have suffered, change our impatience to pity and make us eager to find some veil of human charity to throw around his sad and lonely figure. Let us hope in the books that he loved he found some consolation for the healthy human life that he lost, and in following out his own adopted

life in literary labor some pleasure, as he has certainly given some to those who came after him. It is pleasanter, on the whole, to think of his work than of the man. Let us glance at it.

"What do you read, my lord?" asks Polonius; "Words, words, words," replies Hamlet, and it is in some such way a careless reader might reply to a similar question, after laying down a volume of Pope's poems. But one might add, the feeblest combination of words, unenlivened by any fire of imagination, and devoid of any fervor of poetic passion, that the annals of English literature presents. Milton died in 1674, Pope was born in 1688; but from Milton to Pope, what a descent! The one, intellectually isolated from his age, dwelt in the solitude of genius; the other, physically isolated from his age, dwelt in the solitude of temperament: the former, towering above his fellows, swept with his keen gaze the infinite horizons that belong to Alpine outlooks; the latter, on the level of his age, viewed only the encircling horizon of his own narrow plain: Milton, with blinded eyes, and heart worn by controversial strife, reveled in all the glories revealed to high poetic vision and forgetful of individuals chanted his pæons of praise for all that is noblest and best in human life; Pope, dwarfed and distorted in body, peered with curious eyes at his fellows and devoted his powers to discerning and lashing the vices and follies of individuals, forgetful of human nature at its best. We can thus easily conceive Milton's muse as soaring unrestrained in long, eagle-like flights; but Pope's never. The latter seems always to be rolled decorously around on the trucks of the heroic couplet. Milton's muse could soar with his subject; but Pope's subject was always compelled to move along in conventional style with his muse. Yet, after all, Pope was the offspring of his age and environment. To

the age of Puritanism and principle, had succeeded the looseness of the age of the Restoration, and now had come the artificiality of the age of Queen Anne. Into this age Pope was born, and became its poet. He tells us himself: "At fifteen years of age I got acquainted with Mr. Walsh. He encouraged me much, and used to tell me that there was one way left of excelling; for though we have several great poets, we never had any one great poet that was correct." So correct diction became the prevailing characteristic of his verse. One might almost call it the shell of poetry without the soul; but a shell beautifully carved and decorated with all the minuteness and skill of Chinese workmanship. It is pleasant to look at, but there is not much life in it. It is good for the edification of the moment, it furnishes mild sensations of pleasure, excites gentle titillations of the fancy, and abounds with flashes of wit; but if tired by any standard of high creative imagination, it fails to meet the test. Pope has, however, done one thing better than it has been done before or since; in "The Rape of the Lock" he has given us the finest specimen we have of the mock-heroic. Again, if Pope did not possess great creative genius, he certainly did possess an intense poetic sensibility, and he was a keen, critical admirer of the works of the older masters in song, and was a devoted worshiper of genius. It is told of him that he one day said to a friend: "I have always been particularly struck with this passage of Homer, where he represents to us Priam transported with grief for the loss of Hector, on the point of breaking out into reproaches and invectives against the servants who surrounded him and against his sons. It would be impossible for me to read this passage without weeping over the disasters of the unfortunate old king." And then he took the book, and tried to read aloud the passage, "Go, wretches,

curse of my life," but he was interrupted by tears. Possibly this susceptibility to poetic work in a sphere vastly greater than his own, helped him to finer work in his own narrower limits, and whatever he had to say he was keenly desirous to have said as perfectly as possible in his own way, and so he strove to attain that accuracy of phrase and "justness of expression," for which he is celebrated. In this he seems almost more French than English, and it is not impossible that, had he been a Frenchman he would have won a wider fame than he did as an Englishman. His frequent use of antithesis is at times wearisome to an English ear, his effort to ever have a second line rhyme with his first, sometimes obliging him to sacrifice sense to sound, renders a reader impatient, while the regular, recurrent beat of the iambic pentameter becomes monotonous. It is almost impossible that this should be otherwise. Let it be said to his credit that in the line he marked out for himself, he has succeeded where almost any other would have failed, and may fairly be said to have won the title of the prince of correct poets. One can see how in some things he strove to emulate his predecessor, Dryden, whom he admired. Dryden writes "Absalom and Aithophel" and "MacFleckroe," and Pope writes "The Dunciad"; Dryden translates the Satires of Juvenal and Persius, while Pope imitates those of Horace, a choice better adapted to their respective talents than when Dryden translates Virgil, and Pope, Homer. In the "Ode for St. Cecilia's Day," at which each tried his skill, the palm is usually awarded to Dryden. After all we can but admire the literary activity of Pope, and the amount of work that he accomplished under such physical disadvantages seems stupendous. And if he has not given us any great work of imagination, he has left a most delicate specimen of fancy; and if he has not won

the title of a philosopher he has bequeathed us a large number of terse, epigrammatic phrases which have become proverbial, furnishing the language, it is said, with more quotable passages than any author, save Seakespeare, and perhaps Milton.

FAITH AND REASON.

BY S., '81.

IT IS truly said by Cæsar that men most readily believe what they wish to believe. The creeds of men are too often the mere statement of their prejudices. Their desires and passions pervert the true into the false and the false into the true. The different beliefs concerning God are but the outgrowth of the different characters of men. A just man worships a just God; a merciful man, a merciful God; an honest man, an honest God; a wicked man, a blind God. It is thus that a man's purposes and impulses are reflected from the cold and polished surface of his creed. Tell the world what you believe and it will soon know what you are.

Now to believe is to accept as true. But will any honest man accept as true what he knows to be false? Will he even desire to accept it? He will desire rather to know what is true in order that he may know what to believe. How then can he find the truth? I answer by the careful exercise of reason. By reason I do not mean the syllogisms of logic. They are comprehensible only to the few. Truth is not in the hands of an intellectual monopoly. It is within the reach of all. By reason I mean the intelligence,—that which applied to ordinary affairs is called judgment, common sense; applied to religious matters, right and honest thinking. The only good thing is the true thing, and we cannot gain it by shutting our eyes but by opening them.

Here, then, is the true relation between faith and reason. The intelligence must rule, not obey; must precede, not follow faith. He who first forms his opinions, then reasons to support them, is worthy of distrust. Not to abandon an old idea when convinced of its falsity, nor to accept a new one when convinced of its truth, is the sum of infidelity.

It is not claimed that religionists have overestimated the importance of faith in those matters which so vitally concern the present and future welfare of man; but only that their zeal has sometimes caused them to attempt to establish what they believed the true faith by wrong and unjust means. They have tried to force men's opinions. They lose sight of the grand fact that man possesses the God-given power of assimilating truth, and become angry with the world because it will not accept their *ipse dixit*, and become in too great a hurry to damn the world. They have been too severe in their maledictions of doubt. "He that doubteth is damned," has been their battle cry. Ignorance and falsity never had a stronger, nor one which could hold the credulous more securely in the ranks of superstition.

Spenser well makes Blind Devotion the mother of Superstition. Whenever religion degenerates into superstition, then the reason of men is fettered by vice and ignorance. Cowardice is the voucher of their Orthodoxy; they *dare* not question.

Honest doubt is as high a prerogative as honest faith. It arises not from the excess, but from the immaturity of thought. It has been confounded too often with indifference, which is in its very nature dishonest. The former implies thought; the latter, its absence. The former is the door to the true temple of faith; the latter, a sure way to the wilderness of unbelief. He who thoughtlessly accepts, is as criminal as he who thoughtlessly denies. No thinking man can have unquestioning faith

without first having questioned. How can there be certainty without knowledge? A spirit of inquiry is the mightiest engine of modern progress. Would that it were tempered more with honesty and reverence!

If Martin Luther had not doubted, the church might still be held in the chains of superstition. That doubt was the beginning of religious liberty—the key that unlocked the prison doors of the Christian church. Have we not an equal right to doubt the creed of Martin Luther? Nay, are we not in duty bound to question it?

A reasonable faith is the only honest, the only true faith; it is the only faith that can "remove mountains and cast them into the sea;" it is the only faith that can rise above the blinding atmosphere of prejudice and view the light of truth in all its magnificence; it is the only faith that convinces men.

It is related of Daniel Webster that he never could plead a case in which he did not believe, but when he had faith in his cause, no power of eloquence or logic could wrest it from his grasp. When the evidence was sufficient to convince him that his client's cause was just, he never failed to convince the jury.

Those thoughts that have become assimilated into the life of the world, that have persuaded men to a higher plane of character, and revealed to them the most glorious truths, have been the offspring of a grand and unshaken faith—a faith that is the result of honest inquiry, a faith founded on reason.

ANCIENT AND MODERN LITERATURE.

BY F. P. M., '74.

LITERATURE is the *direct* work of men of genius and talent. But it springs indirectly from the minds of the people. Lit-

erary men, Jupiter-like, conceive in their own brains the thoughts begotten by contact with the people, and in due time Minervas spring forth in the form of fully developed literary productions. The poets say Prometheus stole fire from heaven with which to animate the man he made from common clay. Our literary men only mould into better shape the common thoughts of men and breathe upon the mould a higher inspiration. No genius can *create* thought. Thought is developed by association of existing ideas. And new thoughts may be awakened by new experiences. A literature is *built up* like the coral limestone; it grows above and dies below, living upon its own decay. But polyps do not create the lime with which they build. They simply gather materials from their surroundings. So literary men unconsciously absorb the sentiments of the society in which they move. In turn society feeds upon its own thoughts enlarged, classified, and enforced by the wit and genius of its literary men. Even the much-scouted Darwin was not an absolute novice. He only expressed in the concrete, openly and decidedly, what a large class of literary and scientific men had long believed in the abstract, hesitatingly.

We all have ideas more or less developed; but our ideas flit about us like disembodied spirits, more troublesome than comforting. That literature is best which vivifies these flitting idealities, and clothes them in the most attractive garb. Just as white light, which is a combination of all colors, in passing through a prism is decomposed into distinct colors of varied brilliancy, so the common thoughts of the people, in passing through the minds of literary men, are changed into brilliant attractiveness. We are elated when we read what causes us to exclaim, "That is true, but I never thought of it in that light before." The object of literature is to bring to light truths that we have long seen

dimly through the haze that enshrouds our own minds. Such literature develops character. It makes thought spring into action. For our acts are based upon what we are led to believe is right and true. This is why "Uncle Tom's Cabin" had such a wonderful influence. It simply developed existing thought. This, too, is the secret of the success of the "Fool's Errand," and the writings of Dr. Holland. And the simple melodies of Longfellow have given joy and inspiration to more hearts than the deeper tones of Tennyson. This is because Tennyson's thoughts are not distilled from the thoughts of the common people. We conclude, therefore, that the greater the disparity between the thoughts of the writer and the reader, the less the influence of the literature upon the people.

This leads to the real difference between ancient and modern literature. Most ancient literature contained thoughts beyond the grasp of the people, or foreign to them, and thus affected them very little. Modern literature is more strictly the outgrowth of popular thought, and gives tone to the national character.

No literary production more clearly illustrates the peculiarities of ancient literature than the Iliad. It is a masterpiece of literary art. In point of originality and depth of thought it surpasses most modern productions. But the untutored Greeks could not fathom its depth. It extols character, but it is that character represented by the Latin word *virtus*, bravery in war, rather than the English virtue, integrity of manhood. It teaches religion, but it is the religion of gods, heroes, and princes, rather than of ordinary men. It makes the gods and princes of supreme importance; men, their tools and playthings. So it was something beyond the people, external to them, concerning them only as it amused them. Any object grows dim as it recedes from view. The great star Sirius is a magnificent orb; but,

so far away it does not furnish us so genial light as our own little fairy, the moon. So the Iliad, though an object of intense brilliancy, was so far above the people that its light could not penetrate the darkness that brooded over the Grecian mind. The eagle soaring with outstretched pinions, almost to the crystal arch of heaven, is an object of curiosity and wonder; but it has no voice to touch the heart like the sweet notes of the thrush. This great epic excites our curiosity, but it does not affect our feelings like some of our own simple lyrics. What American youth has not been stirred to manly action by the simple "Psalm of Life"? But who has been made braver by the bravery of Achilles, or more virtuous by the virtue of Apollo? The Iliad taught the Greeks to pour forth vows to Neptune, "Whose liquid arms the mighty globe surround," but it did not teach them that with the grace of God upon the heart within they could make their simple lives sublime.

What is said of Homer is also true of Virgil, Dante, and all the great authors of ancient literature. Even Horace, Rome's classic lyrist, displays the same peculiarities. Almost every ode makes allusion to a god, or a queen, or to great men's public virtues. Extolling the virtues of the gods and public men did not develop, nor did it much concern, the people's private virtues. Modern literature paints the character of heroes. But in the modern hero we see only our own souls projected. The ancient hero was the soul of a god debased by mortal contact. The modern hero is the better part of ourselves, and shames the baser part. The ancient hero was a being above man, and could produce no emulation. In this respect "Paradise Lost" resembles ancient literature. Though one of the greatest poems in the English language and strictly religious, it does not affect us as a people nearly as much as the simple lines of Whittier. This is because Milton

dealt with beings above us, with whom we have no natural sympathy.

Truth is eternal; nature, inexhaustible. Hence the ancients worked just as deep a mine as we. But the gems of truth, like diamonds, shine best when polished by their own dust. Their superstition and false notions of deity led the ancients to distort the revelations of nature, and gave them false notions of the destiny of man. Civilization affects literature as truly as climate affects vegetation. The orange blooms in the orchards of the sunny South, and the waving grain clothes the prairies of the West. The two could not be reversed. Of course a peculiar literature would spring up in Greece and Rome, lands plowed by the thunderbolts of Jove and planted with the seeds of pagan mythology. Ancient literature could not be otherwise than it is. The course of the world in past ages was zigzag. Society advanced grasshopper-like by long leaps, followed by longer pauses. Men were either heroes or—nobody. Naturally literature celebrated the deeds of its heroes, and the great revolutions of society. We, almost, have no great men. Now progress, though rapid, is more steady. Beneath old systems of thought an underlying, undermining current is formed like the stream under a melting glacier. And old institutions begin to crumble, soon to be broken into dissolving icebergs. Men are moved in masses. Society is more sympathetic. Men deal with each other, and feel for each other. So modern poetry is the result of feeling, the poetry of the heart; ancient poetry was the result of thought, the poetry of the intellect.

We conclude, therefore, if ancient civilization produced the *greater* fruit, modern civilization has produced the more varied and nutritious. But if we would learn what Christianity has done for the world, if we would know just what the ancients were, let us study the classics. For the

productions of literary men are monumental tombstones to dying nations, on which are inscribed the age and character of the people they represent.

BRIDAL FLOWERS ON THE COFFIN.

BY S., '99.

In the woodland's fragrant bowers,
Haunts that lovers ever seek,
There I breathed 'mid conscious flowers
What young lips will ever speak.
And I fondly now remember
How I plucked the wild flowers there,
And with blushes deep as ember,
Twined them in thy golden hair;

How I twined the buds of summer
With the myrtle from the heath,
And with love's first tender murmur
Whispered, "'Tis thy bridal wreath!"
Then I gazed with pride and gladness
On that more than queenly brow,
With no token of the sadness
That those roses bring me now.

Oh! the changes, oh! the sorrow,
That awaits each human heart,
Joy to-day, but on the morrow
With wild accents, we must part.
Must I feel that I am waking;
Must I turn from this pure stream;
Must I know the chords are breaking,
In the fabric of love's dream?

Oh! thou Great Eternal Lover,
Author of each beating heart,
O'er my sinking spirit hover,
While I tear this wreath apart,
Disentwine the tender token,
For its flowers, unfaded now,
And with grief that's all unspoken
Bind them on a marble brow.

Idle scoffers; tell me never,
There's no land where we shall meet,
That in Heaven's bright forever,
Ne'er her angel soul shall greet.
For while human hearts shall listen
At the tomb with bated breath
And hope sees a faint star glisten
'Mid the awful gloom of death.

While we hear the sound of trailing
Down the starry stairs of night,
Grief will listen midst her wailing
To those messengers of light,
As on viewless wings they hover
Round the darkness of the tomb,
Whispering soft to friend and lover,
"Thou shalt meet beyond the gloom."

INGERSOLL AND THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION.

BY S., '99.

IT is useless to contend that the history of the church does not present a sad picture, for the crimson marks of her bloody hand have stained its pages and her extinguished fagots lie at the feet of philosophy.

A just cause always loses by claiming too much. If we are to meet the champion of atheism, we must meet him with fair and honorable concessions. It will not do to assume premises that cannot stand before the verdict of history, that awful judge from whom there is no appeal. We will frankly yield to the mighty apostle of unbelief the above concession, and he may paint it as black as the depths of human hate, nor will we attempt to answer it, nor offer in its behalf one single plea. But be it understood that our concession is with reference to the church of history, and not of to-day. The fact that it has risen from the depths into which it had sunk, and is still steadily rising, is proof that it contains the elements of its own purification.

The grandest revelation of modern science is that the Christian religion is based in the organic constitution of man. This revelation is the outgrowth of the youngest yet grandest of all the sciences, that science which has given birth to the sublime and almost bewildering conception, that every element of the soul, every faculty of the mind, has its mate in the form of a cosmical law.

We possess the faculty of reason which continually impels us to ask why; and accordingly there exists in the outward universe as its counterpart, the law of causation in accordance with which all things are governed.

We possess an instinctive love of music, a distinct and separate faculty of the mind,

and accordingly there exists the everlasting law of harmony. Our faculty for mathematical computation finds its mate in the eternal relations of time and space and number and quantity. This doctrine of the mutual correspondence of the mind and the outward universe is not a new one, it was foreshadowed in the writings of Swedenborg, and is to-day as well established as any fact of modern science. And thus armed would we dare to enter the arena.

Were the reality of light called in question, we should point to the human eye. Could any one be found who should deny the reality and existence of sound, with what triumph should we point to the ear. Were it possible to question that man is an eating animal, our answer would be the existence of the stomach.

Now there are just as many organs in the brain, hence faculties in the mind, as there are principles in the universe, no more, no less.

Robert Ingersoll tells us there is no God. But science puts its finger on the God-organ in the brain, an organ whose function it is to produce that moral sensation known as reverence for God. It produces no other effect in savage or civilized man. The function of the stomach is to digest food, and at intervals, to produce a longing and a love for food. Is not this a sufficient proof that nature has somewhere produced food with which to satisfy this longing and this love? So when we find a physical organ whose sole function it is to produce a love for God, shall we say that there is no God with which to satisfy that love? A stomach forever doomed to hunger in the presence of imaginary food! A lung strangling for air in the depths of a universal vacuum! An ear forever straining to catch the voice of harmony, while nature shrinks beneath the wing of everlasting silence! An eye forever gazing into the blackness of

universal night, while no wave of ether stirs the starless depths!

What should we say of such inconsistency in nature? Robert Ingersoll believes in the eternal consistency of nature. He has but transferred his worship from God to Nature, and no argument could convince him that she would for once be inconsistent. But he must tell us why she gave us a God-organ and no God.

Every precept, and every exhortation of the Christian religion, is the recognition of the function of some particular organ; and every prohibition is the recognition of its liability to perverted action.

The ethics of the Christian religion is based on the principle of right and wrong, and science lays its finger on the organ of conscientiousness. Prayer is as much an organic function of the soul as digestion is of the physical system, and for the same reason it has an organ. Will Mr. Ingersoll tell us that nature has given us a prayer-organ, and has given us nothing to pray to? One has said that if there were no God it would be necessary to invent one, and it certainly would, for this prayer-organ demands a God as an organic necessity as much as the lungs demand air.

Christ said "love thy neighbor as thyself," which is only the organic function of benevolence translated into human speech. He taught the doctrine of spirituality, and science points to the organ of spirituality in the human brain. And so it is that every teaching of Christianity responds to an organic necessity of our being. Could such a scheme have originated in human wit? As well might you argue that the stars are fagots hurled into the sky by human hands.

The fact that the church has misinterpreted the Christian religion, and even fought over it with savage cruelty, so far from being an argument against it, is one of the most powerful and convincing ar-

guments for its reality, for that message professing to come from heaven, which contains nothing sufficiently above the dead level of the world's present thought to insure its misrepresentation, rest assured, was born of human cunning.

An age in which "Hate thine enemy" was an axiom of social science, could not comprehend that messenger whose very burden was "Love thine enemy."

The church which Mr. Ingersoll attacks is but a human organization, and hence liable to all the imperfections and mistakes that characterize human nature. But the Christian religion is a divine formula which the human church is trying to solve. The school-boy may misinterpret an algebraic formula and thus arrive at wrong conclusions, but he does not thereby destroy the everlasting mathematical truth embodied in the formula.

So the church has misinterpreted the formula of the Christian religion, and yet it stands as the embodiment of eternal truth.

Would Mr. Ingersoll claim that the science of medicine is a myth because its history is dark and ludicrous? Would he tell us that the tactics of the great Napoleon were imperfect because his raw recruits got snarled? Or, would he point us to the veteran hosts whose movements were like the evolutions of a dream.

The Christian religion is the divine tactics, the church are the raw recruits and their evolutions have been awkward; but they are slowly mastering the tactics, already their movements begin to be graceful, and by and by they will wheel into line at the Great Command, and the hosts of darkness will reel back in the sullen silence of defeat.

The so-called warfare between science and religion is only that barrier of bashful reserve that always springs up between the hearts of destined lovers.

Though we cannot deny the dark history

of the church, we may glory in her future.

You have stood amid the gathering gloom of a thunder storm, and listened to the song of a bird till the angry lightnings cleft the clouds with fiery sabers, and hoarse-voiced thunders blow their iron bugles down the brazen steep, and in the din of elemental strife that sweet song was drowned. But when the sun came out again in smiling glory to kiss the jeweled eyelids of a thousand weeping trees, you heard that same sweet-voiced bird again. So humanity once listened to a sweet song that echoed down the starry aisles. And then the storm came. Earth resounded with the clang of steel, and cruel fagot fires lit up the heavens with lurid gleam, and a sweet voice was drowned. But when the storm had passed, that same voice was singing, "Peace on earth, good will to men." And humanity still listens with rapture to that song, and will continue to listen when Ingersoll and those who wake his thunderous plaudits have passed to the pulseless bosom of the unbreathing dust. They will listen as long as sorrow's untimely visit shall dim with tears the jeweled hours of youth, as long as love shall bend over silent couches and leave its kisses upon lips that answer not, as long as human hearts shall beat to the rhythmic movement of love's great poem.

A FEW PLAIN FACTS ON THE CHINESE QUESTION.

BY F. O. MOWER, '78.

IN the April number of the *STUDENT* I noticed an article on "What shall we do with the Chinese Immigrants?" by A. B., '84.

I read the article with mingled feelings of surprise and disgust; the more so be-

cause I realized that the writer was simply giving expression to the opinion held by a large majority of our Eastern brethren. Still it was a surprise to me that even a Sophomore should sit down and write with so much self-complacency upon a subject he knew comparatively nothing about, though there was a certain Sophomoric positiveness and cool assurance that was truly refreshing.

I propose to state a few plain facts, hoping thereby to disabuse the minds of all who read this article of a few of those extraordinary and monstrous misapprehensions so prevalent throughout the East. I shall first speak of the general character of the Chinese, so that we may have a just and clear idea of what kind of a race it is that some of our Eastern sentimentalists would like to hug to their bosoms and make citizens of.

Two years ago last April the *New York Tribune*, among other gross misrepresentations, stated with much editorial sapience that "a Chinaman under sentence of the law is understood to be a novelty in California, if not, indeed, a thing entirely unknown." California papers did not allow this monstrous statement to go unchallenged. It was shown that they furnished twice as many criminals according to their numbers as did the Caucasian race.

Soon after this a leading writer in the *International Review* asserted in that didactic fashion that always means a conclusion from unfamiliar premises, that "the Chinaman, whatever may be the defect in his moral code, neither sheds blood, robs, brawls, ravishes, nor drinks rum. His vices are confined to gambling, petty pilfering, smoking opium, and living compactly and indecently." This, too, was taken up, and it was proved, what has been proved over and over again, that the tendency to shed human blood is fatally strong among the Chinese. In opposition to this statement in the *Review* was pub-

lished the fact that there were twenty-four murders in San Francisco in 1880, and that *eight* of these were committed by Chinamen, and upon the slightest provocation. The publication of such facts as these, one would imagine, should be an answer for all time to such malassertions. But evidence has again been furnished that the old error is still prevalent.

A short time ago a letter was received at the office of one of the leading papers of San Francisco from a person in Newburyport, Mass. In this letter the writer claimed to represent the opinions of ninety-nine out of every one hundred throughout the East. Among other questions was this, "Do you find any Chinese names among those convicted by the courts of any serious crimes, such as murder, arson, burglary, savage assault, and kindred brutalities?"

To the average Californian such a question reads like a colossal joke. It seems hardly credible that the constant reports of Chinese crimes contained in the California papers should either be overlooked or suppressed. Yet how else can such wide-spread ignorance upon this subject be accounted for? Now for a few figures from the reports of the wardens of our two State Prisons.

In the San Quentin Prison the total number of prisoners on hand, April 20th, 1882, was 1,181, of which number 226 were Chinamen; in the Folsom Prison, 303, of which number 37 were Chinamen. Total number of Chinese prisoners in both prisons, April 20th, 1882, 263; total number of prisoners of all other nationalities, 1,221; population of the State (census of '80), 865,000; Chinese population (census of '80), 73,500.

It will thus be seen that the Chinese form one-twelfth of our population; but that instead of furnishing one-twelfth of the State's criminals they actually contribute over *one-fifth* of its convicts. Or,

to make the matter still clearer and closer, while 791,500 whites, colored, and Indians, furnish fifteen criminals out of every 10,000, the Chinese ratio is *thirty-six* to each 10,000, or nearly *two and one-half* times greater. So it must be as clear as the sun at noonday that the Chinese, instead of being an inoffensive race, do really furnish more than twice as many criminals as the Caucasians whom they bless (?) with their presence. How a person can, in the light of these facts, speak of the Chinese as a "gentle," "harmless," "inoffensive race," that "will eventually become good and desirable citizens," is a thing past all comprehension. And when it is said that the Chinese are bloodthirsty, brutal, violent, and dishonest, an assertion is made that is founded on *facts*, not on prejudice; it embodies the bitter experience of the very bone and sinew of our State, and is not the wild whoop of the hoodlum.

A. B. says: "The assertion that Chinese immigrants demoralize our citizens is absurd and monstrous. It is the direct outgrowth of narrow-minded prejudice and selfish villainy." Pretty bold language to be used in characterizing the people of a State like California, and as false as it is bold. I shall attempt to show that there is not a city east of the Rocky Mountains that would endure the presence of the Chinese with so little friction as has San Francisco. But before going any farther I would ask my readers to remember who we are, and to reflect that we are of New England and Eastern birth. The population of California is composed largely of the best brain and muscle of New England and of the Middle States, together with the best blood of the sunny South,—the sons of the old slave-holders being the fiercest in their opposition to any form of servile or coolie labor, knowing from bitter experience the horrors and degradation of African slavery. Thirty years ago the Chinese were welcomed

among us. When California was admitted into the Union, the Chinese were invited to participate in the joyous event. When the national anniversary came around, the Chinaman was a feature in the procession. When the Burlingame treaty was negotiated, the people of California honored its author with a civil banquet at which the governor of the State presided. This, it seems to me, is a sufficient denial of any race prejudice.

The people of California have lived with this question from its first germ upon our coast, and have watched its growth and development until to-day. And when we say to the people of the East,—when we all unite in saying,—when one and all of our most honored clergy, when our business men, our professional men, our laborers, our artisans, our journalists, our statesmen, our thinkers, our men of leisure, our men of property,—when all of us unite in declaring that in this question is involved our lives, our future, our property, our homes, our liberties, and our civilization; when we declare to our Eastern countrymen that we cannot endure this competitive struggle with Asiatics and live, we have a right to a fair hearing, and not such a base and unpardonable betrayal as we have received at the hands of Republican leaders. Why, no longer ago than May 13th, I read in the telegraphic dispatches that John I. Davenport had just returned to Chicago, from Cumberland, Md., where he had been to hunt up testimony in regard to the “Morey forgery,” while Republican Senators have been voting for the very same principles which the “forged letter” attempted to fasten upon Garfield as our standard bearer. Great shades of Tartarus, what consistency! Yes, we have been basely betrayed by Republican leaders, but we who were born in the old Pine Tree State—our governor and many of our leading men were born there,—we, I say, are proud of the fact that we have one

champion of our cause in the person of Senator Hale; and should have had another, had ex-Secretary Blaine remained in the counsels of the nation. And it was in exceeding bad taste, to say the least, for the *Lewiston Journal* to speak of Senator Hale as “an apostle of the sandlot.”

I have said that no Eastern city would endure the presence of the Chinese with so little friction as does San Francisco. Let us see if this is a logical conclusion. One-fifth of the entire population of San Francisco are Chinamen; one-half of the male adult population are Chinamen; there are two Chinese laborers for every white laborer; fifty Chinamen can and do live in a tenement where a white family of five would be illy accommodated; their food is tea, rice, dried fish, and desiccated vegetables, all of which they import from China; they import and make their own clothes; they have no wives to support, no children to educate; they have developed no new industry in the State; they are leeches draining our resources and sending our very life-blood out of the country; they pay no taxes, perform none of the functions of citizens, and are capable of performing no duty incident thereto; their criminals, their paupers, their opium-eaters, and their lewd women are out of all proportion to their numbers; our prisons are overflowing with them; our insane asylums, almshouses, and pest houses are crowded with them.

How would Eastern cities be affected by a like ratio of immigration of Asiatics? This would give more than 200,000 Chinese in the heart of New York; the same number to Philadelphia; 175,000 to Chicago; 60,000 to Boston; from 7,000 to 8,000 in each of the cities of Portland, Bangor, and Lewiston. These people are all males, all workers, and can live for *ten cents* a day. Assume that all are quiet, industrious, and law-abiding, what would New York, Chicago, Boston, Portland, and

Lewiston do about it? What would the women who wash, the men who saw wood, and those who toil at daily labor do? What would the factory girls and the men and women who work in the boot and shoe shops do? What could they all do to earn bread? How could they live? Would there be riots in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Portland, and Lewiston? Or would the meek and lowly laborer see his family starve, and himself lie down and die? I leave my readers to draw their own inference.

4,080 Chinese came to San Francisco in April; nearly 5,000 have arrived thus far during the month of May; 10,000 will come in June; and 80,000 Chinamen are awaiting transportation at Hong Kong, to come within ninety days. This rate of immigration would land on the Atlantic coast 9,600,000 Chinese in one year. As our Senators have truly said, "A barbaric invasion is upon us." It is no time for sentimentalists in the East to talk about the "great fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man" in connection with the Chinese; it is a question of life or death, a question whether we shall preserve our institutions and our civilization pure and uncontaminated for ourselves and our posterity, or give them up to the barbaric hordes of Asia. For to permit this heartless, wifeless, childless population of adult male barbarians to swarm in upon our virgin soil, usurping the unoccupied places, driving out those who are already here, and preventing others from coming who would form homes, raise families, and become citizens, would be a crime against God and humanity for which we should deserve to be eternally condemned.

Some of the Faculty at Yale reserve the right of marking lower than zero by means of minus signs, when the ignorance exhibited by the student is too abysmal.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Editors of the Student :

BARNSTABLE, MASS., May, 1882.

To those who have never been so happy as to pay a visit to this oldest section of New England, the name "Cape Cod" seems to be a synonym for *sand banks* and *sterility*. Such people coming here would expect to find a barren tract of loose sand, with few trees, and little or no vegetation of the smaller sort. But as far as the peninsula from the "shoulder" to the "elbow" is concerned, that is an erroneous idea. It is true there is much sand upon the shores, and more or less in the interior; yet the grass is as green, the flowers as bright and fragrant, the trees—where they have been allowed to stand—as large and thrifty, and the streets and walks, for the most part, as solid as can be found in any other section of New England.

However unfavored Cape Cod may be in many respects, it is a very pleasant place to live in during the summer, and is getting to be quite a famous resort for many of the city people who pass the warm season at the sea-shore.

The people here belong chiefly to the old Puritan stock, and are very intelligent. Their intelligence is exhibited in the fine system of public schools which they have established, and the commodious, comfortable, and well-furnished school rooms they have provided. Like most New England communities, Cape Cod is well supplied with church edifices of every description, from the stately building with its ambitious, tapering spire, to the humble chapel without steeple or belfry. Also there is here every sect and every shade of religious opinion, and consequently all grades of gospel speakers, from the dignified Unitarian, with his perfect enunciation, well-rounded periods, and logical discourses, to the plain, zealous, hard-working and poorly-paid Methodist.

Society here is, to a considerable extent, divided into castes. Being only a few miles from Plymouth, the upper part of what now comprises Barnstable County, was settled at a very early period in the history of New England, and there are many old families here whose wealth and aristocratic ideas have been handed down through many generations from their English ancestors. These families are proud and exclusive. Then there is a second class, as wealthy in many cases as the previous, who have passed a greater portion of their lives upon the quarter-deck, and won their wealth from the ocean. And lastly, the class of poorer people, laborers, fishermen, sailors, etc.

Strolling through the village cemetery, a few days ago, your correspondent discovered the grave of Thomas Hinckley, who was Governor of the Plymouth Colony, just before, and immediately after the interruption by Sir Edmund Andros, and who died in 1706. The old grave-stone had gone to decay, and a new one was erected in 1829, beneath which repose the remains of one who lived and ruled two hundred years ago, in those troublesome times, before the Plymouth Colony united with the Massachusetts.

Farther on are some old head-stones planted nearly two centuries ago. They are of slate, and their rudely-carved skulls, quaint inscriptions, and queer old-fashioned spelling carry one back in imagination to the old colonial days, and he almost expects to see one of the good old Pilgrim Fathers standing before him, when the sight of some elegant marble monument of the present decade suddenly brings him to the realization of the fact that he belongs to the nineteenth, and not the seventeenth century. Then the thought comes, How many hopes have been buried here since those old head-stones were erected? How many tears have watered these sods? How many

stories are hidden here of love, of hate, of joy, of misery, forgotten long, long years ago.

But Messrs. Editors, I shall be occupying too much of your space, yet I do not wish to close until I have said that the influence of old Bates is felt even on Cape Cod, for six of her sons from the classes of '77, '78, '80, and '81, are now teaching in this vicinity, and none of the graduates of other institutions stand higher in the estimation of school officials here, than do some of those who have come from our *Alma Mater*.
R. R., '81.

[Having reserved space in this number of the *STUDENT* for a promised letter from an Alumnus now located in Washington, D. C., and the letter not having come to hand, we occupy that space with extracts from one of his private letters to one of the *STUDENT* Editors, trusting he will pardon the liberty we take in thus putting him in print without his knowledge or consent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8th.

My Dear L.:

I find enough to do to keep me employed most all the time, so that really the only time I can call my own is Sunday. I have been busy for a week or two in gathering statistics for our Senator's report on the French Spoliation Claims, an abstract from which you may have seen in the papers. The claims are very ancient, having been before Congress since 1802. To get at the history of them and their disposition in the various Congresses since that time, required much research and examining of old reports and "pub. docs."

I have been here now seven months, and Washington seems much like home to me. It is a beautiful place to be in at this time of year. The grass and the foliage (May 8th) are as far advanced as in June, at home, while the temperature is just comfortable. We have had no hot days as yet, but it is unusual.

I came up to the Capitol Saturday evening to a tea party in the Rotunda, in aid of the "Garfield Memorial Hospital." It was a swell affair, attended by the President, Cabinet, and all the dignitaries, and lasted from seven till twelve. The various States had tables around the Rotunda, at which were sold refreshments, and there were the usual catch-penny arrangements to be found at such levees. The Marine Band was stationed in the old Hall of Representatives, adjoining the Rotunda, and those inclined could dance. I went to Barnum's circus one night that it was here, more to see Jumbo than anything else. The President and several of the Cabinet, with other notables, were there. A week ago yesterday (Sunday), in company with a friend, I took a long walk and saw more of the suburbs of the city than I had seen before since I came. We took the horse-cars and rode to the end of the route in Georgetown, then crossed the Potomac at the aqueduct bridge, and found ourselves on Virginia soil in the upper end of Arlington. Arlington Heights range up and down the river, opposite Washington and Georgetown, for a distance of three or four miles, and as they command a sweep of the city, were strongly fortified during the war. We mounted the Heights at the upper end and walked "across lots" their whole length, to the old Lee Mansion and estate, which is at the lower end and now occupied as the National Cemetery. The remains of the old fortifications are plainly visible, though only one, Fort Whipple, is now kept up and garrisoned. That is occupied at present as a school for instruction in the Signal Service. I was much surprised to see the desolation of war so apparent after so many years have elapsed. The country back of the Heights as far as can be seen is barren in the extreme. An occasional ruin of an old farmhouse shows that once fine farms were located there.

Now, negro huts dotted here and there, with now and then a drove of hogs, or a stray mule are the only signs of life visible. Not a fence, and scarcely a tree is left standing in the background, everything of that kind having gone into the camp-fire of the Army of the Potomac, which was encamped there so long. The old Lee estate at the lower end of the Heights is a beautiful place. The estate contains about 1000 acres, and buried there are about 15,000 soldiers slain on Southern battle fields. The view from the piazza of the old mansion is grand, extending from the colleges at Georgetown above to the Navy Yard and Arsenal below, and taking in the whole city, with the river from the aqueduct bridge until it disappears below the long bridge and toward Alexandria. We continued our walk along the Georgetown and Alexandria turnpike, a road terribly out of repair, but a fair sample of Virginia roads, until we came to the "cross roads," when we turned toward the city and crossed the long bridge. We tramped about five hours, and about ten miles as we estimated it. I was well repaid, for it was like visiting a new country. Much that I saw reminded me of Missouri, as I remember it.

C. B. R., '73

LOCALS.

"Vacation is coming,—I wish it would come; I'll sell off my ponies and buy me a gun."

"Vacation is coming, and tests, too, I 'specs, Hold on to your ponies till you get through your 'ex.'"

Busy time.

Examinations.

The Juniors have enjoyed several tramps with Prof. Hayes, in search of flowers for analysis.

"Tell me not in mournful numbers,
You have had a horrid dream;
'Twas the nightmare broke your slumbers,
'Cause you eat too much ice-cream.

"Let us then get up to breakfast,
For I have an appetite
That will make my boarding mistress
Burst her apron-strings with fright."

Motto for the Parker Hall boys—Matt.
vii: 7, l. c.

Arrangements have been made for the Cary concert the 27th.

The Freshmen got their first "cut" on Prof. Rand the other day.

The closing sentence of a Junior test paper—"No *encores*, please."

Several of Bates boys attended the Bowdoin field day and ivy day exercises.

Many of the students listened to Senator Frye's speech in Auburn, Tuesday eve, May 30th.

They say that '82 have Eaton Pease. Rather early, isn't it? Have you any left for the 4th?

'82 will soon leave us, when '83 will assume that Senior dignity of which we hear so much. Prepare boys, prepare.

Senior dignity has had a fall. The members of '82 have been seen playing "leap frog" (or as one fellow has called it "jump toad") on the campus.

Prof. Angell is building a large and fine residence upon his lot on the corner of Frye and College Streets, which is to our minds one of the finest lots in the city.

The Sophomores say they didn't propose to take their class ride on Saturday, A.M.; you couldn't have half so much fun as on some other day when you were conscious of "skipping" a day's work. It's nature.

They were talking about old books in the library one day, a *Senior* and Prof. H., when the Prof. remarked that he

thought he had one as old as any in town, printed in 1456. The *Senior* innocently inquired if it was printed in this country. We are ready to go down town, M.

The new song books have come, and seem to meet with general favor. The forty copies sent were not enough to supply the demand. The book contains four pieces from Bates: one from '82, two from '83, and one from '85.

One of the students had recently become very much excited over something, and was using big words at the rate of fifty miles an hour, when one of his friends tried to pacify him. "Well now, H., if that had happened to you what would *you* say?" H. (who had studied German)—"I should say that I was not satisfied, *damil*."

There has never been a time in the history of Bates when so many of the students have left before the close of the term, as the present. It must be very annoying to the Professors, besides requiring much extra work and time to prepare our tests beforehand, and then be obliged to watch us for two hours. Do we appreciate all this? Probably not the *latter*.

Some of the boys were recently discussing the question as to which religious denomination in the United States had the largest membership. M. maintained that the Catholic was the one, and finally being rather hard-pressed said, "Well, they are the biggest, anyhow, and I could prove it if I had a *Green's Almanac*." The rest queried what *Green's Almanac* had to do with religious denominations.

If you want to exasperate a fellow who is trying to raise a moustache, propound to him the conundrum: "If you were locked up in a fourth-story room, and the house should take fire, how would you get down?" And when he gives it up, say, "by clipping your moustache," and he

will turn round and go to "plugging" with his face picturing the most utter disgust imaginable, for all such puny attempts at wit.

A shoemaker, whose patronage was somewhat injured by his less honest but more successful rival across the way, thought to repair his fortunes by advertising his integrity. He accordingly had painted on his sign, "MEN'S *sibi conscia recti*." His neighbor, nothing daunted by any new fangled "men's" wear, in the way of understanding, had painted upon his sign, "MEN'S and WOMEN'S *sibi conscia recti*."

On the evening of Friday, June 2d, Prof. Angell gave to the Junior class, with their ladies, a farewell reception, the class passing out of his instruction at the close of the present term. As is usual at these receptions, a very enjoyable evening was spent, with music, conversation, a bountiful collation, etc. '83's relation with Prof. A. have always been of the most pleasant character, and that he may live long to give such receptions to each Junior class, is the hearty desire of the present one.

"At Illinois College, those students who reach a certain standard in daily recitations are excused from examinations. The plan is giving general satisfaction." Would not such a plan work admirably at Bates? We venture to say that the average rank for the term would be materially raised, and the general scholarship be far in advance of what it is at present. For certainly half an hour extra work daily, on each study, would be of more value than half a day cramming for examination at the close of the term. A trial of this could do no harm.

The order of exercises at Bates College Commencement will be as follows:

Sunday, June 25th.—Baccalaureate Exercises at Main Street Free Baptist Church, at 2.30 P.M. Sermon by the President. At 7.30

P.M., sermon before the Theological School at the same place, by Prof. R. C. Stanley.

Monday, June 26th.—At 2.30 P.M., Sophomore prize debate at Main Street Free Baptist Church. At 7.45 P.M., Junior exhibition at the same place.

Tuesday, June 27th.—At 2.30 P.M., Class Day exercises. At 4 P.M., annual meeting of alumni at college chapel. At 8 P.M., Cary concert, for the benefit of the college, at Music Hall.

Wednesday, June 28th.—At 9 o'clock A.M., annual meeting of the corporation at college chapel. At the same hour, examination for admission to the college, at the college library. At 2.30 P.M., anniversary of the Theological School, at Main Street Free Baptist Church. At 7.45 P.M., literary exercises of the alumni, at Main Street Free Baptist Church. Orator, A. M. Spear, Esq., Hallowell, Me. Poet, Rev. A. L. Morey of Gray.

Thursday, June 29th.—Commencement exercises at 10 o'clock A.M., at Main Street Free Baptist Church. At 7.45 P.M., address before the Literary Societies, by Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage at Music Hall.

Friday, June 30th.—President's reception to the graduating class, at his residence.

At the close of Dr. Hill's lectures at the college chapel, May 25th, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted. The audience in attendance on the lectures in the chapel of Bates College, by Rev. Dr. Thomas Hill, of Portland, on the "Postulates of Revelation," express their appreciation of the kindness of the lecturer and the excellence of the course, in the following resolutions:

Resolved, That our thanks are due and most cordially tendered to Dr. Hill for the profoundly philosophical conclusions and inspiring lectures which have enlarged the horizon of our thoughts, quickened our perceptions of the highest truth, and stimulated us to a more reverential and devout contemplation of the works of God as revealing His existence and infinite attributes.

Resolved, That we thank God for devout and scholarly men, of whom Dr. Hill is a representative, who not only confirms the faith of those who wish to believe, but vanquish skeptics and infidels on this ground.

Resolved, That we give the venerable Doctor our most hearty God-speed in his future labors in investigating and disseminating truth, and will cordially welcome further instruction, whether from his pen or his lips.

(Signed),

G. S. DICKERMAN,

On behalf of Trustees.

B. F. HAYES,

On behalf of Faculty.

B. MINARD,

On behalf of Theological School.

EVERETT REMICK,

On behalf of Students.

In response, Dr. Hill expressed surprise that the audience should find anything to thank him for, since it had been fully as great a pleasure for him to speak as it could have been for the audience to listen to him.

IN MEMORIAM.

Death has entered the ranks of '84 for the first time, and removed from us our beloved classmate, James Alexander Meikle.

He was born at Chiplendale, Mass., Feb. 20th, 1858. When he was six years of age his parents removed to Milton Mills, N. H., where for several years he worked with his father at printing cloths. At the age of seventeen he left home and went to Shapleigh, Me., where he worked in a woolen mill, carefully saving his earnings for the purpose of attending school. While here, he became an earnest Christian, and united with the Free Baptist Church.

After spending three terms at New Hampton Institution, he entered Nichols Latin School, where he was graduated in the class of '80. In the following fall he entered Bates College with the class of '84.

During his first year in college, it became evident to his friends that close application to study was breaking down his health. He was loath to yield, but in October, 1881, he left college, and went to Minnesota, hoping to recover his failing health. The climate of Minnesota was unable to stay the hand of consumption. He rapidly grew worse, and on the 6th of May returned to his parents at Milton Mills, where he died two days later.

Although for a time he seemed to lose something of his interest in religion, during his last illness he returned to his early love, and died a happy Christian.

Mr. Meikle's mind was of an elevated

order. From his boyhood he was a close observer of truth. He never slandered any one, nor was he inclined to mingle with the low and base. His associates were generally chosen from those older than himself, but he was always courteous and polite to all.

He possessed a degree of resolution and perseverance which is rarely seen. Satisfied with nothing short of a thorough knowledge of his studies, he was often found bending over his books at a late hour of the night. His spirit of independence would not allow him to rely on others; by teaching in winter, and canvassing in summer, he paid his entire expenses at school. Although he often sacrificed sleep and rest to his ambition, we can but admire that energy and perseverance which inspired him to always reach out for something greater and more noble.

Let us learn many useful lessons from his good qualities of which few men have more.

FIELD DAY SPORTS.

THE CUP WON BY '83.

The annual field meeting of the Bates Athletic Association was held on the Maine State Fair Grounds, on Friday, June 16th. Owing to a request from the Agricultural Society that we charge no admission, the day was not advertised, consequently there were few spectators except the students.

The day was more successful than the preparation gave promise for. All but one of the numbers being contested by more than two members.

Of the seventeen numbers on the program, '84 and '85 took one each, '82 took six, and '83 the remaining nine, giving her the cup for the ensuing year. The following is the program with the winners and their scores:

1. Half Mile Run—Winner, McKenney, '82; record, 2 min. 30 sec.
2. Sack Race (distance 100 yards)—Winner, Chase, '84; record, 5 sec.
3. Hop, Skip, and Jump—Winner, Bartlett, '83; record, 37 ft. 10 in.
4. Standing High Jump—Winner, Bartlett, '83; record, 4 ft.
5. Three Standing Broad Jumps—Winner, Bartlett, '83; record, 27 ft. 9 in.
6. Potato Race—Winner, J. W. Douglass, '82; record, 5 min. 14 sec.
7. Throwing Base-Ball—Winner, Cowell, '83; record, 284½ ft.
8. Mile Run—Winner, McKenney; record, 6 minutes.
9. Putting Shot (20 pounds)—Winner, R. H. Douglass, '82; record, 21 ft. 8 in.
10. Throwing Hammer (25 pounds)—Winner, Tinkham, '83; record, 54 ft. 7½ in.
11. Mile Walk—Winner, Harlow, '83; record, 9 min. 5 sec.
12. Running High Jump—Winner, Bartlett, '83; record, 4 ft. 9½ in.
13. Standing Broad Jump—Winner, Bartlett, '73; record, 9 ft.
14. Running Broad Jump—Winner, Bartlett, '83; record, 17 ft. 9 in.
15. Hurdle Race—Winner, Hoyt, '82; record, 30 seconds.
16. Three Legged Race (distance 100 yards)—Winners, Douglass and Emerson, '82; record, 13 sec.
17. One Hundred Yards Dash—Winner, Bartlett, '83; record, 10 sec.

W. S. Hoyt, '82, acted as field marshal; S. C. Moseley, '79, and C. B. Rankin, '80, as judges. Mr. Witherell as referee, and J. L. Reade, '83, and S. Hackett, '85, as timers.

BASE-BALL.

The base-ball season at Bates opened on Wednesday, May 26th, when a game was played at Brunswick between the Bates and Bowdoin nines. A slight lack of confidence was felt in our nine before the game, and consequently we were the more surprised and pleased at the result. The Bates won the toss and took the field, blanked their opponents, and were themselves retired in the same condition. In the third inning Bates obtained the first score. In the fourth the Bowdoins made three runs and the Bates two, thus tying the game, but in the fifth the Bowdoins made three more. This ended the run-getting till the eighth inning, when Bates

again tied the game. The Bowdoins then ran in two men in the ninth, and their spirits rose accordingly, but they were doomed to disappointment, for the Bates in their inning succeeded in obtaining three more, thus winning the game by one score. The game, though loosely played on both sides was a very interesting one. The following is the full score:

BOWDOIN.		A.B.	R.	IB.	T.B.	P.O.	A.
Stetson, 3b.,	. . . . .	5	0	0	0	1	2
Wright, p.,	. . . . .	5	0	1	1	0	9
Knapp, c.,	. . . . .	5	0	0	0	8	0
Waterman, l. f.,	. . . . .	5	2	1	1	0	1
Cook, s. s.,	. . . . .	5	3	2	3	1	1
Barton, c. f.,	. . . . .	5	2	0	0	2	0
Packard, lb.,	. . . . .	4	0	2	2	9	1
Torrey, 2b.,	. . . . .	5	1	1	1	5	3
Phinney, r. f.,	. . . . .	5	0	0	0	0	0
Totals,		44	8	7	8	16	17

BATES.		A.B.	R.	IB.	T.B.	P.O.	A.
Merrill, s. s.,	. . . . .	5	2	1	1	1	5
Tinkham, 2b.,	. . . . .	5	1	2	3	2	0
Sanford, c.,	. . . . .	5	2	2	2	8	4
Richards, c. f.,	. . . . .	5	1	1	1	1	1
Bartlett, 3b.,	. . . . .	5	1	1	1	1	2
Douglass, l. f.,	. . . . .	5	2	1	1	1	0
Freleigh, p.,	. . . . .	4	0	1	1	2	6
Whitmore, r. f.,	. . . . .	4	0	0	0	0	0
Atwood, lb.,	. . . . .	4	0	1	1	11	2
Totals,		42	9	10	11	27	20

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bowdoin,	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	2-8
Bates,	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	3	3-9

Time of game—2 hours 10 minutes. Umpire—A. H. Perry. Scorers—Bowdoin, R. C. Washburn, '83; Bates, W. F. Cowell, '83.

The second game between the Bates and Bowdoins was played on our grounds on the 27th, and resulted in a victory for the latter by a score of 13 to 12. Both nines played a better game than the first, our nine slightly excelling both at the bat and in the field. But our errors were costly, and a lucky two-baser in the ninth gave the Bowdoins two runs and the game. The following is the score in detail:

BOWDOIN.		A.B.	R.	IB.	T.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Stetson, 3b.,	. . . . .	5	2	2	2	1	1	4
Wright, p.,	. . . . .	6	2	3	4	2	8	0
Knapp, c.,	. . . . .	6	0	1	1	6	0	2
Waterman, l. f.,	. . . . .	6	1	0	0	2	0	1
Cook, s. s.,	. . . . .	5	1	1	2	0	1	2
Barton, c. f.,	. . . . .	5	2	3	3	3	0	3
Packard, lb.,	. . . . .	5	1	1	1	10	0	1
Torrey, 2b.,	. . . . .	5	2	1	2	3	3	3
Collins, r. f.,	. . . . .	5	2	0	0	0	0	1
Totals,		48	13	12	15	27	13	17

BATES.	A.B.	R.	IB.	T.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Merrill, s. s., . . .	6	1	1	1	2	7	2
Tinkham, 2b., . . .	5	2	3	5	3	1	0
Sanford, c., . . .	5	1	1	1	3	0	2
Richards, c. f., . . .	5	1	1	2	2	0	0
Hatch, r. f., . . .	5	1	1	2	0	0	1
Douglass, l. f., . . .	4	3	2	2	1	1	0
Bartlett, 3b., . . .	4	1	1	1	2	1	2
Freligh, p., . . .	5	1	1	1	1	6	6
Atwood, lb., . . .	5	1	1	1	13	0	1

Totals, 44 12 12 16 27 16 14

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bates,	4	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	1-12
Bowdoin,	0	0	1	1	0	4	1	3	3-13

Umpire—Will Pingree. Scorers—Bowdoin, R. C. Washburn, '83; Bates, W. F. Cowell, '83.

On the 30th of May, Decoration Day, the Colbys came to Lewiston and played their first game with the Bates. From our experience of last year, and from the report of the Bowdoin-Colby game we expected to encounter a strong team and we were not disappointed. The Bates, as usual, won the toss and took the field. Colby, by bunching of hits and costly errors ran in five men in the first inning, while the Bates were blanked. Then commenced the tug of war. For four consecutive innings both nines were retired in almost one, two, three order. Then in the sixth the Bates took their turn and tied the score, running in five scores. Again the blanking process began and continued till the end of the ninth inning, when the score was still even. In the tenth, the Colbys succeeded by virtue of several costly errors on our part in obtaining two runs, neither of them earned, while the Bates were again retired without a score. The game was one of the most interesting and hotly contested ever played in this city, both nines playing an almost faultless game with the exception of one inning for each.

COLBY.	A.B.	R.	IB.	T.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Doe, c.,	6	0	1	1	9	2	1
Andrews, c. f., . . .	6	1	2	2	2	0	0
Wright, l. f., . . .	5	1	2	2	1	0	0
Ryder, lb.,	5	1	0	0	9	1	0
Garland, 3b., . . .	5	1	1	1	4	2	3
Emerson, r. f., . . .	5	2	1	1	1	0	0
Woodcock, s. s., . . .	5	1	1	1	0	2	3
Barton, p.,	5	0	0	0	0	2	3
Bosworth, 2b., . . .	5	0	1	1	4	3	1

Totals, 47 7 9 9 30 12 11

BATES.	A.B.	R.	IB.	T.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Merrill, s. s., . . .	6	0	1	1	1	0	1
Tinkham, 2b., . . .	5	1	1	1	6	1	1
Sanford, c., . . .	5	1	1	1	10	0	2
Richards, c. f., . . .	5	0	0	0	1	0	1
Hatch, r. f., . . .	5	1	0	0	0	0	0
Douglass, l. f., . . .	5	1	1	1	1	0	1
Bartlett, 3b., . . .	5	1	2	2	0	1	2
Freligh, p., . . .	5	0	2	2	1	11	2
Atwood, lb., . . .	5	0	1	1	9	0	0

Totals, 46 5 9 9 29 13 10

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Colby,	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2-7
Bates,	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0-5

Umpire—F. Wilbur, Bates, '83. Scorers—Colby, W. K. Clement, '84; Bates, W. F. Colby, '83.

The fourth game of the season and the third with the Bowdoins was played at Brunswick, Saturday, June 9th, and resulted in another victory for the Bowdoins. As usual, the Bates outbatted their opponents, but their errors were very costly and the Bowdoin's hits came at lucky places to bring in runs.

BATES.	A.B.	R.	IB.	T.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Merrill, s. s., . . .	4	0	0	0	1	0	2
Tinkham, 2b., . . .	4	0	1	1	1	2	1
Sanford, c., . . .	4	2	2	4	6	1	0
Norcross, r. f., . . .	4	1	2	2	1	0	1
Richards, c. f., . . .	4	1	2	3	1	0	1
Douglass, l. f., . . .	4	0	1	1	2	0	2
Bartlett, 3b., . . .	4	0	0	0	2	4	1
Freligh, p., . . .	4	1	2	2	1	3	0
Dorr, lb.,	4	1	1	1	9	0	1

Totals, 36 6 11 14 24 10 9

BOWDOIN.	A.B.	R.	IB.	T.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Winter, lb.,	5	1	2	2	13	0	2
Wright, p.,	5	1	1	1	3	4	0
Knapp, c.,	5	1	3	4	5	0	1
Waterman, s. s., . . .	5	1	1	1	2	2	2
Cook, 2b.,	5	2	2	2	0	2	3
Barton, c. f.,	5	2	0	0	0	0	0
Packard, r. f., . . .	5	2	1	1	1	0	0
Torrey, 2b.,	4	1	0	0	3	3	0
Collins, r. f., . . .	4	0	0	0	0	1	0

Totals, 43 11 10 11 27 12 8

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bates,	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0-6
Bowdoin,	0	1	0	4	2	0	0	4	0-11

Umpire—M. A. Pingree, Lewiston. Scorers—Bowdoin, R. C. Washburn, '83; Bates, W. F. Cowell, '83.

The winning of this game gave the Bowdoins two games to our one, and consequently their expectation went up to a very high pitch. But the next game played at Lewiston, June 14th, was an example to them of the frailty of all human calculation. The Bates again won the toss and took the field and blanked their opponents in the first three innings, while they suc-

ceeded in obtaining two runs themselves in the third. In the fourth the Bowdoins put in three runs, and their hopes went up again, but the Bates in their half of the inning ran in two more, making the score stand: Bowdoins, 3; Bates, 4. The Bowdoin made their last run in the fifth, and the Bates theirs in the sixth. In order that the Bowdoins might take the afternoon train for home, the Bates did not take their half of the ninth inning, so the Bowdoins had that advantage. That it was a well played game on both sides, the following score attests:

BATES.	A.B.	R.	1B.	T.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Merrill, s. s., . . .	4	0	1	1	1	5	3
Tinkham, 2b., . . .	4	0	1	1	4	2	1
Sanford, c., . . .	4	0	0	0	11	2	0
Norcross, r. f., . . .	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Richards, c. f., . . .	4	1	2	4	0	0	1
Douglass, l. f., . . .	4	1	1	1	1	0	0
Bartlett, 3b., . . .	4	1	1	1	1	0	1
Freligh, p., . . .	3	1	1	1	1	3	1
Dorr, lb., . . .	3	1	0	0	8	0	0
Total, . . .	34	5	7	9	27	12	7

BOWDOIN.	A.B.	R.	1B.	T.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Stetson, 3b., . . .	4	0	0	0	3	1	2
Wright, p., . . .	4	0	1	1	2	3	2
Knapp, c., . . .	4	0	1	1	6	0	0
Winter, lb., . . .	4	1	1	1	7	0	1
Waterman, 3b., . . .	4	0	0	0	0	2	0
Cook, 2b., . . .	3	1	1	1	2	3	1
Barton, l. f., . . .	3	1	0	0	1	0	0
Packard, c. f., . . .	3	1	1	2	2	0	2
Collins, r. f., . . .	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total, . . .	32	4	5	6	24	9	8

Bates,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bowdoin,	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	—5
Bowdoin,	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	—4

Umpire—M. A. Pingree, Lewiston. Scorers—Bates, W. F. Cowell, '83; Bowdoin, R. C. Washburn, '83.

The second game with Colby was played at Waterville, June 17th, and was won by the Colbys, 14 to 6. Our boys say they might have stood a good chance of beating the nine, but they could not beat them and the umpire too. On the whole, we think we have every reason to be satisfied with the work the nine has done this season. To be sure they have not won the championship but we did not expect that. But we now think that with anything like fair umpiring in the last game with Colby we should have stood a very good chance of winning.

With the Bowdoins we are now even, and if the next game can be played we think our chance of winning it are at least equal to theirs. The nine has all done well. Mr. Sanford behind the bat has played well in every game, doing especially fine work in the last two Bowdoin games which he played without an error. Freligh has shown that he can pitch when he has the mind, though he seems to have his off days, yet we think he has improved somewhat with every game, if we except the third Bowdoin game. Captain Tinkham has given good satisfaction, both in his play and in his ruling of the nine. In short, the whole nine has done well, and we are satisfied with them, for they out-fielded and outbatted their opponents in every game except the first.

PERSONALS.

FACULTY.—Prof. Angell is erecting a fine building on the corner of Frye and College Streets.

A new Prof. next year (perhaps).

'72.—F. W. Baldwin has accepted a call to the Granby Congregational Church, Granby, Mass.

'82.—F. L. Blanchard is to be on the reportorial staff of the *N. Y. Tribune*.

'82.—W. G. Clark is spending a few weeks in Iowa, hoping thus to regain his health.

'82.—C. E. Mason will engage in the sale of "The Royal Path of Life."

'82.—R. H. Douglass will study law in the West.

'82.—J. C. Perkins has been teaching in the Maine Central Institute during the past five weeks. The exercises of anniversary week pay a high compliment to his efforts.

'83.—E. Remick is cashier at the Hotel Pemberton, Hull, Mass.

'83.—W. H. Barber is to be employed in Epping, N. H., for the vacation.

'83.—O. L. Bartlett is to be waiter at the Marshall House, York Beach, Me.

'83.—H. O. Dorr is to wait at Crescent Beach, Mass.

'83.—J. B. Ham is to be porter at the same place.

'83.—E. J. Hatch will be employed as clerk in one of the summer hotels in this State.

'84.—E. F. Burrill, E. R. Chadwick, C. A. Chase, T. Dinning, R. E. Donnell, Miss Ella F. Knowles, W. D. Wilson, and others of '84 will canvass during the coming vacation for W. C. King & Co.

'84.—E. E. Emery is second head waiter at the Hotel Pemberton, Hull, Mass.

'84.—H. M. Hersey is to be toll collector near the Glen House, at the White Mountains.

'84.—E. M. Holden and H. Whitney are to be waiters and F. S. Sampson porter, at the Hotel Pemberton.

'84.—K. W. Spaulding will engage in the sale of trees this summer.

'85.—M. N. Drew will go to the Glen House as waiter this vacation.

'85.—G. A. Goodwin will work at the Marshall House, York Beach, Me.

'85.—C. A. Scott, C. E. Stevens, M. P. Tobey, and C. A. Washburn will serve as waiters this vacation.

'85.—C. F. Bryant, F. S. Forbes, W. W. Jenness, F. E. Parlin, I. H. Storer and others previously mentioned are to canvass for "Our Department" this summer.

THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.

SENIOR CLASS.—F. E. Briggs is about to settle with the churches in Parkman and Abbott, Me.

J. R. Franklin will continue his pastorate at White Rock and Little Falls.

L. C. Graves will still preach at Bean's Corner, Jay, Me., after graduating.

A. T. Holman is to continue his labors at the F. B. Church in Lisbon, Me.

A. L. Morey will complete the year for which he has engaged with the church at Gray Corner, Me.

G. N. Musgrove will supply the pulpit at Greene, Me., until January, and is to remain in the Theological School at Lewiston for the coming year.

G. O. Wiggin has accepted a call to the F. B. Church at Bristol, N. H., and already entered upon his duties.

MIDDLE CLASS.—R. W. Churchill continues to supply at Richmond, Me.

B. Minard, who has been at Gardiner, Me., since last September, will continue his relations as pastor of the F. B. Church, in that place.

JUNIOR CLASS.—K. Bachelder will be employed a portion of the time this vacation in raising the balance due on the Pittsfield Institute Endowment Fund, and in collecting the sums already subscribed.

E. Crowell expects to supply for the church at Port Midway, N. S., during the vacation.

E. F. Freese has engaged to supply for the coming year at New Gloucester, Me.

B. S. Rideout will continue his labors with the church at Lisbon Falls, Me.

J. L. Smith also continues his efforts with South Lewiston Church.

ALUMNI HISTORY.

[We are obliged to postpone the report of '76 in this number, as only five of the members have given us the needed data. We are very grateful to Mr. H. Woodbury, Secretary, for sending us the class letters, but since these extend back only about two years, we shall seek to obtain a fuller account. '76 and '77 will appear in the September number, and we hope to receive reports at once.]

CLASS OF '75.

BRACKETT, JAMES RAYMOND:

Principal of the High School, Montpelier, Vt.

COWELL, HERVEY SUMNER:

1875-76, principal of Clinton Grove Seminary, Weare, N. H.; in fall of 1876 became principal of the Academy at Francetown, N. H., where he has since been employed; also supplies the desk at the Deering Centre Congregational Church.

FULLER, FRANK BOUTELLE:

Spent three years in the Harvard Medical School and received the degree of M.D. from there in 1878; practiced medicine for a few months in Wilton, Me.; in Feb., 1879, was appointed Medical *Interne* to the Rhode Island Hospital at Providence, R. I., and after six months' service from the first of March, 1879, was appointed Surgical *Interne* in the same hos-

pital; served in that position the regular term of six months; March, 1880, was appointed and served as House Physician to the Boston Lying-in Hospital, Boston, Mass., for the usual term of four months; in Nov., 1880, settled in Pawtucket, R. I., where he has since practiced his profession; in Dec., 1880, was appointed physician to the Pawtucket Dispensary, which position he now holds; is a member of the Rhode Island Medical Society, and the Providence District Medical Society; address, 18 High Street, Pawtucket, R. I.

GILES, HORATIO FRANK:

Been in business in Franklin, N. H., since graduating; present address, Franklin Falls, N. H.

HALL, HENRY FRANK:

Graduated from Columbia Law University, Washington, D. C., in 1879; was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court, District of Columbia, in same year; 1879-81, was associated in the practice of patent law with Messrs. Dyer & Wilbur, Attorneys & Counselors in Patent Cases, of Washington; since then has been engaged in the patent law practice for himself in Washington, D. C. Present address, 816 F Street, Washington, D. C.

HUTCHINS, JOSEPH HERBERT:

1875, acting as assistant editor of the *Morning Star*; 1876-77, teaching in Wakefield, N. H.; since Sept., 1878, principal of Northwood Seminary, Northwood Ridge, N. H.; and since 1880, Superintendent of schools of Northwood, N. H.

NASH, JAMES:

Studied law in the office of Frye, Cotton & White until 1877; since then has been in business in Lewiston, Me.

OAK, GEORGE:

Practicing law in Boston, Mass.

PALMER, LEWIS MERRITT:

From 1875-78 was principal of High School, Hopkinton, Mass.; 1878-81 was in Harvard Medical School, Boston, graduated in June, 1881; March, 1881-82 was Medical and Surgical *Interne* in Rhode Island Hospital, Providence, R. I. Married March 28, 1882; has been practicing medicine in South Framingham, Mass., since April, 1882.

PALMETER, NATHAN SANFORD:

Entered the Theological School in autumn of 1875; for the next two years supplied various pulpits; on account of

sickness was unable to complete Theological course until 1880; then settled with the church at Meredith Village, N. H., where he remained nine months; owing to failing health had to leave the field in the fall of 1881; went immediately to Boston and engaged for a firm in that place; health being greatly improved he expects to again enter the work of the ministry in some form in the fall; present address, 475 Hanover Street.

SALLEY, ASHMAN THOMPSON:

Entered Bates Theological School in the fall of 1876; supplied the F. B. Church at Lawrence, Mass., from July to Nov.; from Dec., 1876, to May, 1879, supplied for the Roger Williams F. B. Church in Providence, R. I.; graduated from Bates Theological School in June, 1879; then again supplied for the church in Lawrence, Mass., for three months; Nov. 1st, accepted a call to the R. W. F. B. Church, in Providence, R. I., where he has since remained.

WASHBURN, FRANK LESLIE:

Practicing law in Boston, Mass.

WOOD, GEORGE WILLARD:

Studied two years at Yale, taking degree of Ph.D.; studied in Lewiston till 1881; admitted to the Bar in Suffolk County, Mass., Jan., 1881.

CLASS OF '74.

ACTERIAN, HAGOP HAROOTUM:

1874-77 was occupied in the Bates Theological School; 1877-78, preached at West Falmouth, Me.; from 1878 to date, has been at North Anson, Me.

CHANDLER, HENRY WILKINS:

In Sept., 1874, went to Washington, D. C., where he attended the law school until 1876; in 1876 went to Florida and engaged in teaching; in 1877 was admitted to the Florida Bar; editor of the *Ocala Republican* during the campaign of 1880; was also one of the campaign speakers and a member of the Republican State Committee; in 1880 was elected State Senator for a term of four years. Address, Ocala, Marion County, Florida.

CROMETT, FREEMAN TURNER:

1874-77, principal of Oxford Normal Institute; in April, 1877, was admitted to the Oxford Bar, and entered into partnership with G. D. Wilson of South Paris; in Oct., 1878, went to Boston and entered

the University Law School, taking the degree LL.D. in June, 1879; since that time has been in practice in Boston; in Oct., 1880, married Miss Annie C. Bent of South Paris; present address, 30 Court Street, Boston, Mass.

EASTMAN, ANDREW JACKSON:

Student in the Theological Seminary, Lewiston, 1874-77; began stated supply with the Free Baptist Church at Steep Falls, Me., in Dec., 1876; ordained and installed pastor at Steep Falls, Nov. 1st, 1877; May, 1878, accepted call and removed to Farnumsville (Grafton), Mass.; fall of 1880, opened Free Baptist Mission in Worcester; resigned at Farnumsville, and took charge of mission in January, 1881; effected the organization of a church, and was installed pastor, April 7, 1881; pastor for one year; April, 1882, accepted call, and removed to Pittsfield, N. H.; married, Sept. 13, 1877, to Miss L. F. Smith, Campton, N. H.

FROST, CHARLES SAMUEL:

Supplied the pulpit of the Anburn Free Baptist Church one year following graduation; took a three-years' course at Bates Theological School, graduating therefrom in 1878; in August of same year was ordained and installed pastor of the F. B. Church, St. Johnsbury, Vt.; from there came to Pawtucket, R. I., April, 1881, as pastor of the F. B. Church, of which he is still pastor.

HOFFMAN, JOHN HENRY:

Graduated from Bangor Theological Seminary in 1877; ordained over the Congregational Church in Henniker, N. H., Aug., 1877; installed as pastor June, 1878.

KEENE JOSIAH FONTAINE:

Practicing law in Minneapolis, Minn.

MOULTON, ALVAH ORY:

Since graduating has been in Parsonsfield, Me.; has been teaching a portion of the time; has also been Chairman of the Superintending School Committee in that town. (We obtained these few facts from one of his classmates.)

MOULTON, FRANK PIERCE:

Principal of the High School, Littleton, N. H., 1874-77; a member of the Bowdoin Summer School of Science, Brunswick, Me., during the summer of 1876; teacher of Greek and Latin in New Hampton Literary Institute since 1877; a member of Martha's Vineyard Summer Institute, Vineyard Grove, Mass., during the

summer of 1879; in the fall of 1879 became Associate Principal of the New Hampton Institution, which position he still holds; married Jan. 27, 1881.

NOBLE, FRANCIS LOW:

1874-77, studied law in the office of Strout & Holmes Portland, Me.; admitted to the Cumberland Bar in the spring of 1877; in California for five months in the year of 1878; 1879-80, in Minnesota; since then has been in practice in Lewiston, Me., office in Savings Bank Block.

SMITH, THOMAS PERKINS:

Taught in Somerset Academy, Athens, Me., 1873-76; Sept., 1876, entered Harvard Medical School; graduated from same in 1879; June, 1879, began the practice of medicine in Westbrook, Me. (village of Saccarappa); married, Dec., 1879, to Annie H. Lord, Athens, Me.

SPOONER, THOMAS:

June, 1877, graduated from Bates Theological School; Aug., 1877, ordained at North Berwick, Me.; Jan. 1, 1878, married to Miss Clara Prescott; April 1, 1880, became pastor of Whitefield, N. H., Free Baptist Church.

STANFORD, FRED BENJAMIN:

1874-75, editorial writer on the *Commercial Chronicle*, New York, also occasional contributor to several other daily and weekly publications in the same city, including the *Sun*, the *Independent*, and the old *Hearth and Home*; 1875-78, literary editor of the *Sunday-School Times*, Philadelphia; 1879-80, literary editor of the *Independent*, New York; 1880-81, lived at leisure in the South and New England recovering from ill health; 1881 to present date, engaged in miscellaneous literary work, contributor to various newspapers and periodicals. Resides chiefly in N.Y.

WAY, MARTIN ATWELL:

Principal of the High School in Woonsocket, R. I., 1874-76; married to Miss Annie C. Piper, of New Hampton, N. H., in Jan., 1875; in 1876 he went to Portland, Me., as teacher of Greek and Latin; here he devoted much of his time in the study of natural history; the summer vacation of 1877 he spent in collecting, analyzing, and putting up flowers. He died of typhoid fever in Portland, Me., Sept. 25, 1877, after a short, but useful and exceedingly promising life. His noble character is still blessing the world by its pure, elevating nature.

EXCHANGES.

Another "quack, quack," from the Bowdoin baby's Mother Goose, but this time with the intonation of injured innocence. It tells us that we shall doubtless apologize after cool consideration for our reply to its criticism of the STUDENT. But we must confess that we can see nothing to apologize for, unless it be for wasting a charge of buck-shot on a ground-sparrow. It says: "We believe that we fully appreciate the spirit in which it was written, and would reply in the same choice language, but the attempt would be useless." Perhaps it would not be useless; there's nothing like trying. Of course it would be harmless. It would fall

A tiny arrow, soft and low,
From Bowdoin baby's bended bow.

But then it would give you practice and discipline, and you surely need it.

By way of venting its spleen in the form of feeble sarcasm, it says: "Unfortunately we have never received the polish and elevating influence of that excellent fitting school, yeelp Bates College." Yes my little friend, it is regarded as quite a good fitting school, for it fits students to become *men*, which can hardly be said of that venerable institution, which a few days ago sent to our ball ground such rowdyish delegates that it was found necessary by the gentlemen of Bates fitting school to guard the honor of its ladies from beastly insult. Such appears to be the seraphic refinement and elevating influence of Bowdoin College.

But it is not altogether the moral status of Bates that makes it a good fitting school, for it is regarded as one of the foremost intellectually. So much so that the *large colleges* like Bowdoin rejoice in every opportunity of receiving into the last term of the last year of their course *without an examination*, and graduating with the highest honors those who have despaired of taking the highest honors at the fitting school.

Here is what Goosy says in speaking of the Bowdoin Medical School (which by the way, is about all there is left of the college): "Those embryonic race exterminators across the way, who are preparing themselves for a life-work of slaughter or something as near to that as their knowledge will allow, &c., &c., &c." Just think of a downy-chinned, little fel-

low talking that way about the great medical institutions of this country. As our illiterate grandmothers would say, "He does beat all." One would think that his little wings had grown strong in the tempests of six centuries, and over the abyssal depths of thought he hung hovering like a star.

Sir Isaac Newton walked out one day on the shore of the great ocean of knowledge and picked up a pebble, but the pompous poodle that bites the bucks that butt the Bowdoin baby's Mother Goose has swallowed up the whole ocean, and is now engaged on the smaller lakes and rivers.

We have received a copy of the *Nichols Echo*, published annually by the students of Nichols Latin School, Lewiston, Me. It is fully equal in merit to the average college journal.

COLLEGE WORLD (Selected).

Examinations are to be dispensed with at Wellesley.

The Yale Faculty have abolished the Freshman class supper.

Both Tennyson and Thackeray left Cambridge without a degree.

Sixty-two per cent. of Harvard's graduates of last year studied law.

Cornell will this year for the first time, give Commencement honors.

The young ladies of Eastham College have organized a base-ball club, and practice daily.

The first catalogue of the University of Notre Dame, Ind., was printed by Hon. Schuyler Colfax.

Physical health is required for admission by Wellesley College; and a knowledge of physiology by Cornell University.

In the year before the war it is said that North Carolina University ranked next to Harvard in the number of its undergraduates.

President Porter of Yale, President Barnard of Columbia, Professors Sumner and Whitney of Yale, Hitchcock of Dartmouth, and Marsh of Lafayette, all favor the spelling reform, and practice it in private correspondence.

F. F. Gunn, of the Senior class of Williams College, has declined the honor of the valedictorian on the ground that he has always considered the system of marking used in the college as unfair.

The professorship of anatomy, now held by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, was established in 1782, when the Harvard Medical School was founded. The position was first filled by Dr. John Warren, who was succeeded by his son, Dr. John Collins Warren, and in 1847 Dr. Holmes assumed its duties upon the resignation of Dr. Warren. There is no other institution in the country where, for a century, a professorship has been held by only three men.—*Ex.*

Daniel Pratt insists that his recent article in the *Herald* has already had so salutary an effect upon the authorities that the good results should be followed up. That we may be of some service in putting these great ideas before the college in general and the Faculty in particular, we publish the following, of great importance to Harvard University:

"Let Shakespeare stand behind the door,
Let Byron take his pen no more,
Let Milton moulder in the tomb,
And give the Great American Traveler room."

Addressed to the President and Faculty of Harvard University, greeting: Gentlemen,—There has been great changes in the Hebrew and Greek writers of Antiquity, by the Hebrew and Greek writers of this Modern Age of literature and science. My great experience in the classic Shades of Learning, forces me to challenge the educated world to prove any Heaven without life, reason, logic, order, harmony, genuine faith, belief in harmony with the organic and natural laws which govern, regulate and harmonize mankind in the present tense, heaven possessed in the human mind. The value of all objects and subjects depend on the harmony of saving properties of the Deity for powers, and their value is in their power. If the Faculty will give me some encouragement to write for the college papers, or a chance to speak in the transit of the Memorial Hall a few times before the Commencement, I want to go to London, England, this summer.

DANIEL PRATT,
Great American Traveler.

CLIPPINGS.

This is a Junior. See his Plug Hat. He has a Stick in His Hand. Which is the Stick? The Junior is not a Stick. Oh, no! He has a Plug, too. The Plug is Too-Too. Does he Chew the Plug? No, he does not Chews to. The Plug is used to ride. When did he get those Kids? Do Juniors often have Kids? Yes, yes! The Kids raise Cane. Does the Junior ever Cane the Kids? Tell me what is a Junior Good for? Nobody knows. Perhaps a Roman Nose. Maybe he is good for something. Who can Tell?—*Wabash.*

It is good for us to think no grace or blessing truly ours until we are aware that God has blessed some one else with it through us.—*Rev. Phillips Brooks.*

The formula of the skeptical scientist is "force, matter, nature, grind"; the formula of the Christian philosopher, "God, matter, love, growth."—*Rev. T. K. Beecher.*

God does not desire that we should pitch our tents in the valley of repentance and humiliation. He is satisfied if we only pass through on our way to the happy heights of peace beyond.—*Ex.*



FLOWERS FROM THE CAMPUS.

THE METEOR.

Out from the silent caves of night
A meteor winged its lonely flight,
A portent from the darkness hurled,
The fragment of a ruined world.

Men watched its wake of dazzling flame
As from those midnight shores it came,
One moment like the lightning's glare
It flashed and was no longer there.

Across heaven's startled silence driven,
Like a wild spirit unforgiven,
"So," said I, sad, and overawed,
"A doomed soul driven forth from God."
—*Brunonian.*

SAINT-WORSHIP.

The parting day sheds dusky light
Athwart the gray cathedral walls,
And from the painted window falls
A sobered radiance through the night.
And faint the distant altar gleams
Behind one candle's sacred flame,
And penitents in pious shame
Bow where the cloistered daylight streams.
And we, two heretics are there,
To different chords our spirits move;
My thoughts are solely those of love,
And yours have down in silent prayer.
As you I fain would pay; but no—
The saint I worship walks below.
—*Yale Lit.*

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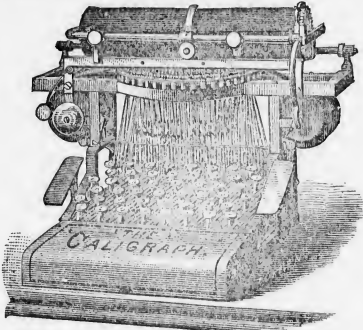
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
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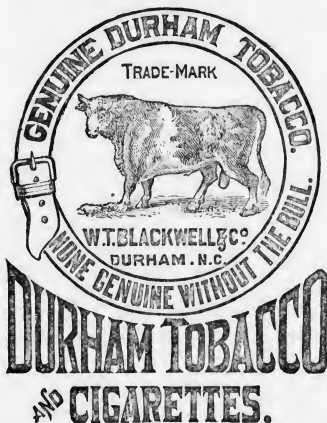
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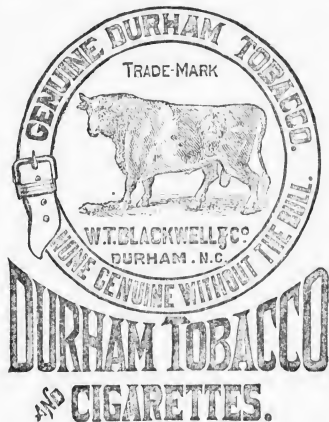
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VOLUME X.



NUMBER 7

GRADATUM.

SEPTEMBER, 1882.

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SENIOR CLASS OF BATES COLLEGE.

EDITORIAL BOARD.

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O. L. GILE, EVERETT REMICK,
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THE beginning of another college year has appeared, and with it the new faces of the class of '86. While it is with sadness that we give up those whom three years' associations have rendered near to us, yet we welcome you to our college with the assurance that whatever lies in our power to make your stay with us pleasant, we freely offer you. That you may pass a pleasant and profitable four years at Bates and graduate with an unbroken band, is our earnest desire.

It seems right that the work done by the editors of a college journal ought to diminish the amount of work usually required of them by the Faculty. Such a change would bring relief to the editors, and certainly to those who read the journal. For if the right plan was adopted, better work could and would be done for the publication. Let the rhetorical rank of each editor be determined by the merit of his writing for and work on the journal. This course would provide a better class of reading matter than is at present found in the average college paper, since it would stimulate the writer to better effort and a more careful preparation. In such a plan as the one proposed we see objections to neither students nor professors, for any sane student would prefer the regular rhetorical work required by the

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college to a position as editor of any college paper, and it would seem reasonable that the improved condition of the representative organ of the college, together with the diminution of work would be advantageous to the Faculty. We would be glad to see such a plan adopted, although the present board of editors would reap no benefit from it. But we would be pleased if our successors could stand in a position more favorable for doing satisfactory work, than that occupied by the present editors.

It is but comparatively few years since a few students of this college conceived the idea of obtaining employment during the summer vacation, as table waiters at some of the numerous summer hotels among the White Hills of New Hampshire. These few succeeded, and others, encouraged by their success, followed their example. Since that time the number has steadily increased, until during the past summer hundreds, if not thousands, of students from colleges all over the Eastern States have been found at every prominent resort, clad in the black suit and white apron of the waiter.

To many of the poorer students, this opportunity to spend the summer at a pleasant, healthful resort, and at the same time to add to their income instead of diminishing it, is most opportune. They are enabled to spend the long summer vacation at some pleasant place, their work is not hard, giving them several hours of leisure daily, and above all they are able to earn considerable money at a time when work of any other kind, equally profitable, would be very hard to obtain. As a correspondent of the *Boston Star* says, "They find a vast difference between waiting upon a table at a fashionable resort at \$40 per month, and mowing hay for a farmer at \$6 per month and board."

To the average student the position of

inferiority in which his labor places him, does not come entirely natural. He is rather apt to growl and object to being looked down upon, stoutly maintaining that he is as good as those he waits on, even if he has not so much money.

But in truth it is but a small portion of the traveling public that does look down upon the student waiter as a being entirely beneath his notice, outside of his ability to bring them a good dinner, and that portion consists mainly of those snobs whose opinion, good or bad, is of very little consequence to any one. The large majority of summer travelers recognize the fact these young men are taking advantage of a very fortunate opportunity to aid themselves in the struggle for an education, and treat them not as menials but as equals.

May this long continue, and may the student-waiter business long be a source of profit both to students and to landlords.

One of the first inquiries made by Freshmen, on entering the library is, Where are the catalogues? and surprise is usually expressed when told that there are none. This seems to us natural. Nearly all libraries of any size are provided with them, and to any seeking books they are of great assistance. Now why do we not have them? Our library is good, and during the last year has received valuable additions. In order that the students may make the best use of it, it is necessary that they should be able to find what books they want in the quickest and easiest way. This is only right, for on our term bills appears each time the item, "Use of Library." We submit that this end will be furthered greatly by the preparation of a good catalogue. Certainly, the student can select a desired work much more readily by ascertaining from a catalogue the place of a book, than by looking over a row of shelves for the

desired volume, perhaps often in the way of others engaged in a similar search. True, the cost of a complete catalogue would be something, but there are but few students here who would not pay for a library catalogue at least as readily as for half a dozen copies of the college catalogue per annum, and they would make a better use of it. The fact is, a large majority of the students do not seem to know how or take the trouble to get anything like the full advantage to be derived from the use of the library. There are many who never take a book, save as it has a bearing on some subject for essay, debate, criticism, and the like in which they are, at the time, specially interested. It is well to use the library on such occasions, but we should not stop there. Here in college we have an opportunity to become familiar with the best literature, far superior to what we probably shall have when we get through, and to improve this opportunity should be as imperative a duty as to prepare daily recitations. Many students excuse themselves from this by saying that their studies so fully occupy their time that it is impossible, but if these same students desire to take an evening for an entertainment they manage to find time. Our library well used should be as beneficial a means of culture as is instruction in any branch. We are glad to learn that the Faculty are heartily in favor, and we sincerely hope that the trustees or executive committee, with whom the matter rests, will act wisely concerning this matter and that we may soon be granted this added convenience.

The young man who goes to college for a diploma is a coward. It is a confession that he needs help and dares not enter life's arena with his own badge. Such ones had better help their fathers do the "full's work." There is no market for such produce. The world won't buy them. It is

very particular and won't buy any except those who have the courage to fight empty handed if need be. We believe that history affords no example of a great man who went to college to get a diploma. Genius never takes a college diploma with any other feeling than that of humility, a feeling that it is sacrificing something of its own dignity in presenting to the world the *appearance* that it has been laboring for a "reward of merit." True worth puts its diploma in the same old trunk with those little cards which he got at the primary school, and soliloquizes thus: "Those cannot make a man. A label cannot change the contents of a bottle. Life's victory isn't won yet. I've only heard the bugle call." We may set it down as a rule, with few exceptions, that the less emphasis one puts upon his diploma the greater his chances of success.

The question has often been asked by the students, but never answered satisfactorily to them: Why did we not have election day given us as a holiday? The request was presented to the Faculty in the form of a petition signed by nearly all the students, or all to whom it was presented, and to which no student objected, but it was not granted. The great argument used by the professors is that *they* have plenty of time to go to the polls and vote, besides attending to their classes. Of course they do, for they all vote within ten minutes' walk from their homes. But supposing one voted in Aroostook County, another in Cumberland, another in Franklin, and so on as the students do. Would it look any different then? About half the students in Bates College are voters, and the most of these live out of town and feel it their duty to go home to vote, and by thus doing necessarily lose one or two days from college. But suppose we all vote in the city, the interest that was naturally felt in the last election must of

necessity divert the attention from study as well as in some cases keep the student from the class-room. We are told that by "cutting" a recitation we lose something that we can never make up. Does it make any material difference whether we "cut" recitation or were out from necessity?

It is said that the lessons given election day and the day following are together equal to one good lesson. Suppose they are; then those who go home to vote and are gone the first day lose that day's work, which usually being given in lectures and from which some students profit most, can never be made up, and is forever lost, while those who remain gain nothing but simply have in the two days what they would ordinarily have in one. There may be some great advantage in keeping college in session voters' day, if so we fail to see it, while we do think it is a decided disadvantage to those who must be out of town.

LITERARY.

WAS HAMILTON'S THEORY OF GOVERNMENT SUPERIOR TO THAT OF JEFFERSON?

BY E. R. C., '84.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON once said: "I believe the republican theory ought to be adhered to in this country. Real liberty is found neither in despotism nor in the extremes of democracy, but in moderate governments. I believe a government should contain within itself every power necessary to the full accomplishment of the objects committed to its care; that it should be in need of no intermediate legislation, but carry its agency directly to the persons of its citizens."

Such was Hamilton's theory. The constitution, which he drew up and presented to the federal convention of 1787, was

objected to by Jefferson in two essential particulars, viz., the office of chief magistrate and the relation of state to national government. Hamilton would have the President elected for good behavior. He provided a special tribunal to try and remove him from office, if guilty of any misdemeanor. Jefferson said the President should be elected for one short term.

Now what are the advantages of the former plan. Security for republican institution depends not so much upon frequency of elections, as upon the jealous care with which the interest of the people is guarded by the constitution, and the faithfulness with which the will of the people, as expressed by the ballot, is carried out by their chosen representatives. Frequent elections are to be avoided. The hostile arraying of political parties is fraught with evils greatly to be deplored. Heated political contests bring into play some of the worst passions of men. The temptation to bribery, fraud, and intimidation should be kept from the people as far as consistent with a republican form of government. So generally is this evil recognized that scarcely a State now holds annual elections. Frequent changes of administration are detrimental to the business interest of the country. The uncertainty as to the line of policy which each new administration will follow tends to keep business circles in constant commotion.

Again, if the chief magistrate be elected for only one short term, he must always be hindered by his lack of experience. Hardly does he understand the duties of his office and get his line of policy marked out, when he must give way to another man who shall undo the work he has begun. The result of this is an unstable government with administrations characterized by irresolution and feebleness.

Jefferson said that if the President was elected for more than one short term there would be danger of executive usurpation.

But Hamilton, to avoid any possible danger from this source, provided by constitution every possible safeguard for securing to the people their full rights, while one hundred years' history as a nation goes to show that the American people are too enlightened to tolerate usurpation of power from any source.

The most important point of difference between Hamilton's plan and that of Jefferson was the relation of state to national government. Hamilton acted on the theory that ours should be a national government and not a government by states. He saw that the existence of rival governments within the government would prove a constant menace to the union. To avoid this danger he sought to take the power from the states and concentrate it in the national government. To do this he would grant to the state the administration of its domestic affairs, but have its governor appointed by the general government, with an absolute veto over all laws passed by the state; to Congress he would grant the right to pass any law deemed for the good of the nation, reserving to the President an absolute veto over all laws passed by Congress. Thus while he would retain the state government to aid in administering the national government, yet he would take from it every power which might make it a source of danger to the union, by declaring the national law the supreme law of the land, and all state laws conflicting, null and void.

Jefferson said the way to have a strong and safe government is not to trust the administration to the few, but to the many. Let the national government be entrusted with the defense of the nation and its foreign relations; the state with complete control over domestic affairs. That is to say, he would have as many independent governments as states, united only against external foes. The history of our country

since the adoption of the constitution, goes to show that every danger which has threatened our nation may be traced, either directly or indirectly, to the existence of the state governments. Even in the federal convention the jealousy of the states could not be suppressed. The constitution itself was a compromise between the demands of the larger and the smaller states. Hardly had it been adopted when Jefferson expressly declared that the state and not the national government was the final judge of their respective powers. This sentiment gained favor rapidly in the South, until it culminated in the pernicious doctrine of nullification. This doctrine asserted the right of a state to declare unconstitutional any United States law whatever, even though it had been passed in the proper manner, received the assent of the President, and been tested by the Supreme Court. It further declared that any attempt to enforce such a law in a state which had refused to acknowledge its force, was such a violation of the sovereign rights of that state as to justify it in immediately withdrawing from the union. In 1832 it had gained such power in South Carolina, that only by the indomitable will of Andrew Jackson was civil war avoided.

Hard upon this followed the doctrine of secession, which asserted the right of a state to leave the union at any time and for any cause, denying to the national government the power of coercion. The part that secession has played forms a dark page in our country's history. For years it seemed as though Hamilton's prophecy of the dissolution of the union would prove but too true. Sectional strife raged with unabating fury until, in 1861, eleven sovereign states rose in armed rebellion against the government they had sworn to support. The sacrifice of a million lives and millions of treasure barely sufficed to save the union. This

is what we have suffered from the states with a government modeled nearly after Jefferson's plan.

The danger is no less imminent to-day. The war of the rebellion settled little as to the rights of the states. It only demonstrated the superiority of the North over the South, and its power to coerce the Southern States. If ever the day should come when the South can feel itself strong enough, there is danger that it may again appeal to arms against the Northern States.

We should have a constitution strong enough, so that when men are aroused by party passion, or in times of great political excitement, the nation may be safe. It should be in the power of no one state, nor of any confederacy of states, to endanger the union. A nation divided against itself cannot stand. Like Greece of old it will surely fall. As long as we are divided into petty governments, section arrayed against section, one legislating against the other, so long will sectional strife exist and danger threaten the union. If we are one nation, we should be under one government, with laws broad enough to include the whole and strong enough to unite us firmly together. And one nation we surely are. From the north to the south, from the east to the west can be found no natural barrier which can safely separate two great nations. We are one people, speaking one language. Our forefathers made common cause in defense of the union, and bequeathed it, a perpetual legacy, to their children. Self-preservation would teach us to unite for mutual protection. Our borders are peculiarly open to hostile attacks on every quarter. England on the north and Mexico on the south, with thousands of miles of defenseless coast, make protection a serious matter in case of foreign invasion.

We cannot afford to dissolve the union.

Each section is necessary to the well-being of the other; the North with its manufactories, the South with its cotton, and the West with the products of its boundless prairies. Everything, both in nature and in reason, goes to show that but one nation can safely exist within the present limits of the United States.

That our present constitution is inadequate to the government of so large a nation, no man who looks calmly at the logic of events can deny. Those points wherein experience has shown it to be weakest are the very ones which Hamilton took the greatest care to guard. Under his constitution our country's history would read far different from what it does to-day. Then state's rights would have been fixed by statute, nullification would have been unknown, and secession been doomed before it could strike a blow. Without taking from the people any of their rights, he united them firmly together as one nation under one government. Making ours in fact, as it now is in theory, a government of the people, by the people, and for the people, and not a government of sovereign states.

THE MYSTERY OF GENIUS.

BY OLIN H. TRACY, '82.

TO-DAY ideas control the world. Whatever the various forms of government, ideas are the real sovereigns. The age of military despotism is dead. The age of intellectual culture is ushered in, and the empire of mind established. Hero worship is supplanted by the worship of genius. But as with the hero of the chivalrous age, the genius to which the world to-day pays reverent homage, is frequently not of the noblest type. When any one rushes out into the world without knowing why or whither he goes, undertakes some absurdity and meets with luck,

it is called a stroke of genius. The reputed genius of to-day may even belong to the Satanic school, and his splendid wickedness itself be admired and imitated. Not such the genius which we recognize, to which we would fain pay a graceful tribute. True genius is that power of man which through words and deeds gains a sovereign sway over the heart of humanity. The face of nature, the structure of society, the streams of commerce, the events of time, recognize and follow its majestic movements. Genius is clearness in the vision, comprehensiveness in the mind, music in the soul, and sympathy in the heart. It reflects, as in the mirror, the passions of men, the beauties of earth, the wonders of the heavens. It pierces the horizon that bounds the narrow sight of man, and views the incomparable grandeurs of heaven and hell. It speaks into existence new worlds of ideal excellence and beauty. It can almost create a soul within the cold and lifeless marble. Let it but drink from the foaming cup of knowledge and truth, a crust is all it asks. And like Socrates, with but a single garment for summer and winter, it can draw the robe of the universe about the soul, and forget its connection with the body.

But whence comes this godlike power? Is it the result of observation and experience? May it be acquired by laborious study? Alas! no. It is an accident of birth. It is heaven born; a gift of nature. And like the sparkle of the real diamond that is formed in the cunning laboratory of nature, and which defies imitation by the most subtle alchemy of man, true genius cannot be counterfeited. He who possesses it is a favorite child of mother nature—rocked in her lap and nursed at her breast. The gods and graces assembled at his cradle with their gifts. The partial mother places to his lips the magic cup, upon his brow the kiss of

divine love, in his hands the keys to an unwritten wisdom, and whispers in his ear the pass-word to an enchanted land; where bends the clearest blue; where falls the softest sunlight; where bloom the fairest flowers; where floats the sweetest music. None of the less favored can follow. A guard is placed at every gate of nature to close it after the footsteps of her lover. He can only bring back pictures of what he sees, a few flowers from those gardens of delight, fragments of the songs that ravish his soul. Thus, even, his offerings are imperfect. He cannot lift us on thought's golden wings to the full comprehension of what he has seen and felt. He may reproduce, may throw about every object the most graceful robe that fancy's cunning shuttle can weave of the gossamer threads of his poetic thought, but they can never appear to others as to his inspired vision. We can never know the emotions they awaken in his heart.

We listen with rapture to the symphonies of Beethoven and go on our way with music in our thoughts, but no one has ever yet felt them as did he from whose melodious soul they gushed as water from the crystal fountain. "Heard melodies are sweet, but those unheard are sweeter."

O thou partial mother! what hast thou done for a few by a little change in structure of nerve and brain! Before the eyes of thy favorite is waved a magic wand. He reads "sermons in stones, and good in everything." Every sparkling pebble, every whispering leaf, every murmuring brook speak to him of virtue and wisdom. In flower and fruit, in shrub and tree, on crystal stream and winding shore, on mountain's brow and ocean's bosom, on the gorgeous robe of earth and the jeweled mantle of the night, everywhere he beholds the geometric lines of grace and beauty, traced by the unmistakable pencil of God.

Who is it that scatters the fairest flowers of spring amid the frosts of winter, brings

back to wrinkled age the May of life, the flush of youth, the thoughts of love? Who is it when fate rashly whirls upon her spindle the endless threads of life, when humanity is jostled in the mad "blind whirldance" of accident and necessity—who is it that restores harmony so that all moves in rhythmic motion? Is it not the spirit of God breathing through the lips of the poet and musician? Aye, the enchanting melody, the flowing measure, the glowing canvas, the breathing marble, the majestic column, all alike bespeak an untaught wisdom; a genius that rises above art and rule. Not that genius is independent of education and culture. Preclude the most gifted genius from these and you seal the lips of eloquence, load with chains

"Hands that the rod of empire might have swayed

Or waked to ecstasy the living lyre."

No amount of genius, no talent, however brilliant, can supercede the necessity of culture, but genius is born, not acquired. Virtuous exertion may win the approval of friends, the sanction of conscience; the well done of God. This is within the possibility of all, but beyond this there is nothing left for the ordinary children of earth but to bend the knee and raise the eye, trusting that in that mysterious hereafter we shall see with a clearer vision.

TO ————

BY S., '99.

When last the summer roses bloomed
We said we ne'er would part,
But in thy cold white hand to-day
I hide a broken heart.

Transport it with thee o'er the tide
And fondly keep it there;
I dare not trust it with myself,
'Tis safer in thy care.

But thou wilt give it back to me
All blended with thine own,
When I shall come to that fair land
And claim thee at the throne.

FICTION.

BY W. H. C., '82.

FICTION is a word that calls up different ideas in different minds. To some it is suggestive of yellow covers, and startling stories of impossible adventure. To others it is the arena of intellectual athletes, the kingdom where reigns the titanic genius of the ages, the realm of Homer and Shakespeare, of Scott and Dickens. Works of fiction are read by millions. The devotees of science, history, and philosophy combined, are few compared with those who worship at the shrine of fiction. And its range of subject and quality is as wide as its readers are numerous.

Now what is the value of this force which is seen to be so general? Is its influence for good or for evil? Has it an educating or degrading power? These questions will be answered doubtless according to the critic's peculiar standpoint and range of observation. Those whose acquaintance with fiction is confined mostly to the sensational class of novels often pronounce it an unalloyed evil. The force of their opinion however is greatly weakened by the fact that it is a judgment based on insufficient data.

Our idea of the value and moral tendencies of poetry would not be very high if it were based solely on an acquaintance with doggerel rhyme and Bacchanalian song. And if all the opposers of fiction were of this class a serious defense would be unnecessary. But it cannot be concealed that there are men whose learning and position lend authority to their opinions, who earnestly protest against the reading of fiction. Now what are the grounds of their objections?

Some hold that excessive novel reading weakens the mind. This is doubtless true, but to adhere strictly to one element of food would weaken the body also. Death has ensued to many athletes as the result of overtraining the muscular system.

Men have died from overworking the brain. But these are no arguments against physical and mental culture. We are endowed with reason, its function is to preserve the equilibrium of our lives. And for whatever harm may come to us through excess in the reading of fiction, we and not the literature must bear the responsibility.

Others object to fiction because it is fiction. They consider it unprofitable if not immoral to publish what is known to be untrue. But reflection ought to convince them that whenever fiction deals with analogies in nature and seeks to give an actual or ideal exhibition of life; whenever it exemplifies human nature, showing its strength and its weakness, humbling the evil and exalting the noble, then what they please to term falsehood is in reality truth of the highest order.

Still others remind us that the frontiers of science are being pushed farther and farther back into the unknown; that the great mass of facts of actual knowledge within our reach is already far beyond the capacity of any human mind. Then why the need of fiction? Shall we turn away from this exhaustless store-house of facts, of truths, to partake in any degree of the products of the imagination? Forsake the real for the unreal? Science for fiction? To these questions one might reply that mere facts are nothing more than the skeletons of ideas which hang upon the walls of our memories dry and dead and useless till the imagination clothes them with living, throbbing flesh and nerves.

One great point which these objectors try to establish is that novel reading excites the imagination without satisfying it, without giving it an objective on which to exercise itself. There may be such novels, but they are of a class which none of us would ever think of reading. Novels which convey no practical lesson, are untrue to nature and of inferior grade. was Charles Sumner's mind injured by having

his imagination roused to such a height that it could not but expend its force in herculean efforts for human freedom? Did not the popular imagination set on fire by the masterly pathos of Uncle Tom's Cabin have an objective in the four millien fetters it helped tear from humanity's limbs?

But the modern prejudice against novels is nothing new. In all ages there have been cynics who believed that the imagination was a faculty to be repressed as dangerous to the welfare of man. But is it possible that in endowing man with imagination God made a mistake?

So far from being antagonistic to the more serious forms of literature, fiction is peculiarly adapted for the conveyance in a pleasing form of scientific truths, of history, and of ethical teaching. No catalogue of relics from the buried cities of the east could give us the clear knowledge of ancient life that we get from Bulwer's genius, inspired pen, in his "*Last Days of Pompeii*."

Not only does fiction in itself convey information but it often rouses an interest in more exact literature. Scott's novels do this in an eminent degree. And the recent novels of Eber, a German archæologist, has excited more interest in Egyptian history than has been aroused by all other means in eighteen centuries.

Fiction has been used by the world's greatest minds as the most efficient means for the portrayal of human nature. We are a race of social beings. Every thought, word, and action is affected by this fact. Our happiness or misery in this world greatly depends upon our knowledge of human nature, and our tact in dealing with it. But owing to its great complexity it is often very difficult to analyze, hence the necessity for that revelation from the pen of genius which we find in fiction.

Moreover the range of any one man's personal observation of human nature is

necessarily limited. Anything like a full and complete conception of it in its almost infinite relations must be derived largely from the observation of others. Now where shall we go to obtain the most? Shall we not apply to the master-minds of earth, who have come the nearest the divine in power of intellect and scope of vision; to those princely geniuses who have dug the deepest in the mines of thought, and soared the highest on the wings of fancy? We shall find the very richest of human experience, the distillations of life itself crystallized on the page of fiction.

Measures of profoundest statesmanship that would be despised and treated with contempt if presented in the ordinary way, have been clothed by fiction's magic touch with convincing power. The great reforms inaugurated by the wit and pathos of such writers as Charles Dickens and Harriet Beecher Stowe will be monuments to their memories as long as human gratitude shall last.

But perhaps we could appreciate the extent and importance of fiction more vividly, if for a moment we made use of our imagination and imagined that every vestige of fiction and the faculty which creates it could suddenly be annihilated. The poetry and romance of life would disappear forever. Civilization would be set back a thousand years. We should lose Homer and Virgil, Shakespeare and Milton, Scott and Dickens, Tennyson and Longfellow, and every ray of literary light from Homer down. Even the Bible itself, replete with figures and parables, with poetry and song, would be reduced to a mere chronology. The great fountain from which the world draws its inspiration and sustaining faith would disappear in desert sands.

But proud as the rank of fiction has been in the past, its grandest triumphs are yet to come. Science in victorious march is narrowing the realm of poetry, and as

rapidly widening the domain of fiction. It is plucking the laurels of the poet to adorn the brow of the novelist. With marvelous rapidity the inventive genius of man is giving him the mastery of nature. It is annihilating distance and bringing the work of centuries into a life-time. We are coming to be more and more citizens not of one country but of the world. And to faithfully portray human life all over the globe, to bring all its vast interests within the field of vision will require of the future novelist a breadth of knowledge and a versatility of genius which finds its counterpart in the all but infinite development of the coming civilization.

CLEANSING FIRES.

BY J. L. R., '83.

IT is a fact in nature that all her products which are of the most value to man are created in an unsuitable condition for his immediate use. God in his infinite wisdom has decreed that "in the sweat of his brow, shall man eat bread." By sweat and toil he must prepare, cleanse, and purify the raw products of nature to fit them for his use. Grain must be separated from husks and chaff. Fuel for light and heat must be prepared from the forest or dug from the earth. The metals in use by man, and indispensable to his comfort and convenience, must be prepared, purified, separated from their natural surroundings by his hand before they are of value or service to him. Gold is found pure of itself, yet so mingled with baser metals and earthly fossils that fire and water are required to separate it from them and leave it detached in its native purity. No smelting is required as in other metals to perfect its purity, it simply requires to be separated from its adherent surroundings. It is always *gold*. Iron is made from the native ore by a process of smelt-

ing, beating, and pounding, and the more it is thus wrought upon the better it is, till at length it becomes steel, which is but the ore of iron, perfected by man.

As with things natural, material, so with those immaterial or pertaining to man's inward spiritual life. By temptation and suffering must his heart be tried to purify it, even as gold is tried by fire. The human soul, pure and innocent by nature, comes in contact with corruption and sin, and the cleansing fires of sorrow and repentance are required to bring forgiveness, and lead to that peace which "surpasseth all understanding."

"In the cruel fire of sorrow
Cast thy heart, do not faint or wail;
Let thy hand be firm and steady.
Do not let thy spirit quail:
But wait till the trial is over,
And take thy heart again,
For as gold is tried by fire,
So a heart must be tried by pain."

Man's character, so long as he has faith in his Creator, is elevated and ennobled by the petty trials of life, which are but the cleansing fires, that will ultimately consume the dross and leave the pure metal brighter, purer, and of priceless value. Who of us can say that the simplicity, purity, and Christian integrity of the late lamented Garfield may not, in a great measure, be attributed to the cleansing fires of poverty, toil, and hardship that attended his early years. These fires purified, brought out the precious metal, and gave to James A. Garfield an unequalled firmness of purpose, an unconquerable spirit, a heavenly trust which sustained him through the weary months while, an innocent sufferer, he hovered between life and death at Washington and Elberon. The lofty character of John Milton shone out through the persecutions of political enemies and through physical disabilities which would have overwhelmed a man of less power of mind and heart. Martin Luther, persecuted by nearly all

Europe, religious and political alike, was still unconquered, and persevered in his teachings, rendered still more persuasive by the very persecutions which sought to overthrow him.

Thus we might go over the long list of the world's greatest men and we should find them, almost without exception, rising to glory and renown through the cleansing fires of trials and persecutions.

This then is the lesson. Be not overcome by misfortune and trouble, but trusting calmly to the guidance of "Him who doeth all things well," toil on, till in the end the night of sorrow which surrounds you shall break away, and the dawn of a brighter to-morrow shall appear. Then

"We shall know by the gleam and glitter
Of the golden chain you wear,
By your heart's calm strength in loving,
Of the fire they have had to bear.
Beat on true heart forever!
Shine bright, strong golden chain!
And bless the cleansing fire,
And the furnace of living pain."

THE BROOKS.

BY W. P. F., '81.

The hills are filled with roaring
After the stormy night;
A hundred streamlets pouring
Into the valley, white.

"O! wild brooks of the mountain,
What seek ye with such glee?
From what deep-hidden fountain
Gush ye forth so free?"

"Out of the cloudy sky-land,
Through secret ways we go;
We ripple down through the highland
Into the vale below.

"Our path lies plain before us,
We take no moment's rest,
The sea whose strength upbore us,
We seek again his breast."

Nature goes on her own way; all that to us seems an exception is really according to order.—*Goethe*.

LOCALS.

'86.

Welcome.

What did you do vacation?

The class of '86 numbers 30, including two ladies.

Where are the city fathers? Our side-walks are in a bad condition.

For sale.—A large supply of second-hand tin horns. Apply to '84.

Thursday, September 28th, was given the college in which to attend the State Fair.

Where, O where is the well-curb that once graced the southwest corner of the campus?

Rather a sleepy-looking class was '83 the day following "Alvin Joslin's" appearance in Lewiston.

The Sophomores have made the annual circuit of the college grounds with Prof. Rand and the compass.

Now is a good time for us to catch our annual colds by staying three hours in the class-rooms, daily, without any fire.

T. says that every circle is a conic section; hence the Baptist circles are conic sections. Are you going to the conic section?

Prof. S. wanted to know in astronomy what would be mean noon? Millett thinks it is when you have nothing for dinner but salt fish.

Lost.—C. E. S., any information concerning the said C. E. S. will be gratefully received by the editors of the STUDENT.

Eight of the Bates boys have spent their vacation at Hotel Pemberton, Hull, Mass., together with about thirty students from other colleges.

Thoughtful old gentleman on Lisbon Street to boy (dummy) in front of the blue store—"You had better go in, little boy, you will get wet."

Prof. C. says in one of his lectures on literature, "Better a good book than a fair companion." No offense meant, Professor, but we can't agree with you.

Several members of '82 have been seen in town since the opening of the term. It must be that there are attractions here. "Who would have thought it?"

No need of a gymnasium where H. H. T. teaches. He says he keeps his muscle up by sweeping the floor with his hopefals, and his hands warm by slapping their faces.

We are glad to notice the success of Wright and Hinds, formerly of Bates, '83. The former is editor-in-chief, and the latter managing editor of the *Colby Echo* for the coming year.

Several of the students, together with a party of ladies and gentlemen from Lewiston and Auburn, went on a picnic to Lewiston Springs, the 20th of September. A good time was the result.

We notice quite an improvement on College Street, since last term, in the erection of Prof. Angell's new house. It is a large, two-story, wooden building and sets directly on the corner of College and Frye Streets.

The class in chemistry recently visited the Lewiston gas works, in connection with their study of illuminating gas, and report a pleasant time but a long tramp. Millett was on deck, as usual. Prof. C. (to gentleman who was showing them round)—"How long has the water been standing in that gas reservoir, twenty years?" "Seventeen years; pretty good guess, though." Millett—"He probably asked last year, and judged from that."

A change has been made in one of the text-books used by the Senior class. Hickok's Mental Science has been substituted for what was formerly used. Now give us one more change, and drop this altogether. We think all will agree to it.

"Footprints on the sands of time" are a saddening theme, but footprints on the dormitory of the pants of a devoted young man, imprinted by an irate sire of a devoted young lady, cause a great deal more of poignant grief and unmistakable anguish."

Unauthorized by the managers and without the consent of the editors of the STUDENT, it was stated in the last issue that for the remainder of the year the STUDENT would continue the size of the Commencement Number. Such will not be the case, though the size may be somewhat larger than the ordinary numbers.

It is hoped that each member of the Freshman class will subscribe for the STUDENT. Its columns are not devoted to the interest of any class in particular, but to all in general. While assisting the present management, it may be a means of assistance to you when it comes your turn to *take the reins*.

We would suggest that a little more care be taken with the college notes published in the *Journal*. Whether the many mistakes that have recently appeared are the work of the reporter, or are due to the carelessness of the compositor, we do not know, but it would be pleasing to have the reports a little more correct.

"A sleeper is one who sleeps. A sleeper is that in which the sleeper sleeps. A sleeper is that on which the sleeper which carries the sleeper while the sleeper sleeps runs. Therefore while the sleeper sleeps in the sleeper the sleeper carries the sleeper over the sleeper under the sleeper until the sleeper which carries the

sleeper jumps off the sleeper and wakes the sleeper in the sleeper by striking the sleeper under the sleeper and there is no sleeper in the sleeper on the sleeper."

At the class meeting, held Friday of Commencement Week, '82 elected the following officers: President, W. T. Skelton; Vice President, H. S. Bullen; Secretary and Treasurer, Miss Forbes; Executive Committee, W. V. Twaddle, B. W. Murch, J. C. Perkins; Orator, S. A. Lowell; Poet, D. E. Pease; Marshal, I. M. Norcross; Toast-master, E. R. Richards; Chaplain, C. M. Mason; Odists, Messrs. Cogswell and Blanchard; Prophet, J. W. Douglass; Historian, I. L. Harlow. It was voted to start a letter on the first of August, from each end of the class; to give a prize of a silver cake basket, with '82 engraven upon it, to the first member of the class married; if two of the class marry each other, to double the prize; also to give a prize of a silver cup to the first '82 baby, and a gold-headed cane to the last member of the class married. No premium was offered for twins.

COMMENCEMENT WEEK AT BATES.

[It has been customary heretofore, we believe, to delay the publication of the June number of the STUDENT until after the exercises of Commencement Week, and to publish reports of the exercises in that number. For various reasons the present board thought best to depart from this plan and publish the June number before Commencement, and to reserve till the September number the reports of the exercises. In accordance with this design, we give below a detailed account of the exercises of the week, hoping it may be of interest to our readers.]

THE BACCALAUREATE EXERCISES.

The Baccalaureate exercises took place Sunday afternoon, June 25th, at the Main Street Free Baptist Church. The invocation was offered by Prof. Fullonton, and a passage of Scripture was read by Prof. Stanton. Prayer was offered by Prof. Hayes. The sermon was by President

Cheney, who took for his text Habakkuk iii. 17, 18. "Although the fig tree shall not blossom, neither shall fruit be in the vines; the labor of the olive shall fail, and the fields shall yield no meat; the flock shall be cut off from the fold, and there shall be no herd in the stalls; yet I will rejoice in the Lord, I will joy in the God of my salvation.

At the close of the sermon the class ode, written by Miss E. B. Forbes, was sung by the class. The ode is as follows:

Father Divine, in Heaven above,
To Thee we lift our hearts in prayer;
We praise Thee for Thy name is Love.
We rest in Thy unwearying care.

We meet not an unbroken band,
One Whom we loved we greet no more;
But faith points to the Better Land,
And whispers, "Only gone before."

Great God, Thy strength to us impart
As we go forth life's work to do;
Free Thou from doubt and fear each heart,
With peace and love our souls renew.

And when, the toilsome journey through,
We walk no more beneath the sun,
Oh! may the class of 'Eighty-two
Each hear the joyful words, "Well done."

The benediction was pronounced by Prof. Howe.

Monday, June 26.

The annual champion debate of the Sophomore class took place at the church in the afternoon at 2.30. The program was as follows:

Question—Would the condition of Great Britain be improved by adopting a republican form of Government?

Affirmative.	Negative.
W. D. Wilson,	C. S. Flanders,
*G. C. Evans,	D. L. Whitmarsh,
E. R. Chadwick,	Miss E. L. Knowles,
Aaron Beede, Jr.	*W. S. Poindexter.
*Excused.	

Each speaker was limited to fifteen minutes, the prize being awarded to the best argument without regard to delivery

or the merits of the question. The committee of award, Rev. G. S. Dickerman, Rev. W. H. Bowen, and L. H. Hutchinson, Esq., agreed in giving the prize to Mr. E. R. Chadwick.

The original declamations by the Junior class took place at the same place, Monday evening at 7.45. A large audience was present. The following is the program:

MUSIC.
PRAYER.
MUSIC.

The Relation of Morals to Art. F. E. Manson.

Justice to Freedmen. D. N. Grice.

Longfellow Essentially an American Poet. Miss E. S. Bickford.

Character of the Anglo-Saxon Race. L. B. Hunt.

Solo, Saved from the Storm.—Barri.
Miss L. P. Sumner.

Garfield. E. A. Tinkham.

Mormonism. H. H. Tucker.

Special Chinese Legislation. W. H. Barber.

Solo, Good-bye.—Tosti.
Miss Josie Thorne.

The Ministry of Beauty. C. E. Sargent.

Men Measured by What They Are. O. L. Gile.

Cleansing Fires. J. L. Reade.

Idealism. *W. F. Cowell.

Music, When the Earth is Hushed.—DeCall.
Quartette.

*Excused.

Music was furnished by a select quartette consisting of Miss Josie Thorne, soprano, Miss L. P. Sumner, contralto, W. H. Jones, tenor, G. W. Goss, bass. The committee of award, after due deliberation, awarded the first prize to Mr. C. E. Sargent, and the second to Mr. F. E. Manson.

Tuesday, June 27.

The annual business meeting of the Bates College Alumni Association was held Tuesday afternoon at five o'clock.

Mr. L. M. Webb, the President, being absent, Mr. N. W. Harris, of Auburn, the secretary, called the meeting to order. The vice-president, Thomas Spooner, then took the chair. Prayer was offered by Rev. Arthur Given. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Thomas Spooner; vice-president, G. W. Webb; secretary and treasurer, N. W. Harris; executive committee, G. C. Chase, D. J. Callahan; orator, J. H. Baker; substitute, G. E. Gay; poet, W. P. Foster; substitute, T. H. Stacy. Messrs. G. B. Files and A. M. Spear were elected members of the board of overseers. A. T. Salley, G. E. Smith, Arthur Given, Thomas Spooner, and T. H. Stacy were nominated as those from whom the vacancies occurring in the board of overseers next year shall be elected.

In the evening was the Cary concert for the aid of the college, Miss Cary being unable to sing, but acting as mistress of ceremonies. The following is the program:

Italian Salad.— <i>Genee.</i>	Schubert Club.
Spinning Chorus, from Flying Dutchman.— <i>Wagner.</i>	Cecilia Club.
Song, The Day is Done.— <i>Balfe.</i>	Miss Ada Cary.
a { Greeting.— <i>Phipps.</i>	
b { Wedding March.— <i>Soderman.</i>	Cecilia Club.
Song, Bid Me Discourse.	Miss Nash.
Three Fishers.— <i>Goldbeck.</i>	Schubert Club.
Song, London Bridge.— <i>Molloy.</i>	Miss Long.
Song, Kathleen Mavoureen.— <i>Crouch.</i>	Miss Ada Cary.
Song, Their Sun Shall no More Go Down.— <i>Tuckerman.</i>	Cecilia Club.
Extravaganza, Little Jack Horner.	Schubert Club.
Trio, The Warrior.— <i>McFarren.</i>	Cecilia Club.
Music.	Schubert Club.

The parts were all well rendered, many receiving encores. The net proceeds

accruing to the college were between five and six hundred dollars.

Wednesday, June 28.

Wednesday forenoon, the annual meeting of the Bates College Corporation was held. From President Cheney's report we obtain the following facts: Assets of the Corporation, \$161,745; assets one year ago, \$151,900; increase, \$9,845. The expenditures for the past year were \$16,402.46. Income from all sources, \$14,744.40, leaving a debt on current expenses of \$1,658.06, which arises from the lawsuit with the executors of Mr. Bates' will, and general repairs on college buildings.

During the year, although only \$9,845 has been added to the permanent fund, some \$21,000 dollars have been raised for various purposes. \$5,000 have been raised toward a fund of \$7,500 for the employment of a new professor for a term of five years.

Vacancies in the Corporation were filled as follows: Hon. Moody Currier, LL.D., of Manchester, N. H., in place of the late Hon. Geo. G. Fogg, of Concord, N. H.; Geo. E. Smith, of Boston, in place of the late Rev. A. L. Houghton, of Lawrence, Mass.

Hon. N. W. Farwell, of Lewiston, E. A. Thissell, Esq., of Lowell, Mass., Rev. C. S. Perkins, of Boston, Geo. B. Files, Esq., of Augusta, and A. M. Spear, Esq., of Hallowell.

Wednesday evening the exercises of the alumni were held at the Main Street Free Baptist Church. Rev. A. L. Morey read an original poem, entitled "The Daughter of '76." Owing to the illness of the orator, Mr. Spear, there was no oration.

Thursday, June 29.

Thursday forenoon the exercises of the graduating class were held at the Main Street Church. Prayer was offered by

Rev. Mr. Peck of New York. Music was furnished by Glover's Orchestra. The following is the order of exercises:

MUSIC.
PRAYER.
MUSIC.

Salutatory.

Ben Wilton Murch, Carmel.
Modern Aestheticism.

Irwin Loranus Harlow, Auburn.
Ancient Languages—First Honor.

The College and American Life.
Lewis Timothy McKenney, Dexter.
Mathematics—Second Honor.

The Mystery of Genius.
Olin Hobbs Tracy, Minot.
Class Honor.

MUSIC.
The Citizen.
Irving Milburn Norcross, Winthrop.
Mathematics—First Honor.

Arctic Explorations.
John Carroll Perkins, Lewiston.
Modern Languages—First Honor.

What We Owe to Science.
John Frye Merrill, Lewiston.
Class Honor.

Obedience Essential to Successful Command.
Charles Edward Mason, Monroe.
Natural Sciences—Second Honor.

MUSIC.
The Culture Demanded by Modern Life.
Walter Scott Hoyt, Wilton.
Class Honor.

Is Civilization a Failure?
Frank Leroy Blanchard, Lewiston.
Class Honor.

The Decline of Religious Sentiment.
Eleanor Bicknell Forbes, Buckfield.
Modern Languages—Second Honor.

Fiction.
Warren Harriman Cogswell, Lewiston.
Rhetoric and English Literature—Second Honor.

MUSIC.
The Known and the Unknown in Nature.
Edmund Russell Richards, Farmington.
Natural Sciences—First Honor.

Faith.
Stephen Arthur Lowell, Minot.
Rhetoric and English Literature—First Honor.
The Dignity of Man.
John Wesley Douglass, Gardiner.
Psychology—First Honor.

Valedictory, Conditions of a National Literature.
William Goding Clark, Algona, Iowa.

MUSIC.

Conferring Degrees.

BENEDICTION.

The parts were all taken in a manner which did honor to the individuals themselves, to their class, and to the college. The class numbered twenty-six, and comprised the following ladies and gentlemen: Frank Leroy Blanchard, Lewiston; Henry Staples Bullen, Belfast; William Goding Clark, Lewiston; Warren Harriman Cogswell, Lewiston; John Wesley Douglass, Gardiner; Rufus Henry Douglass, East Dixfield; William Henry Dresser, Lovell; Benjamin Galen Eaton, Hermon; George Porter Emmons, Georgetown; Eleanor Bicknell Forbes, Buckfield; Isa Bicknell Foster, East Hebron; Irwin Loranus Harlow, Auburn; Walter Scott Hoyt, Wilton; Stephen Arthur Lowell, West Minot; Charles Edward Mason, Monroe; Lewis Timothy McKenney, Dexter; John Frye Merrill, Lewiston; Ben Wilton Murch, Carmel; Irvin Milburn Norcross, Winthrop; Daniel Eugene Pease, Phillips; John Carroll Perkins, Lewiston; Edmund Russell Richards, Farmington; William Thomas Skelton, Lewiston; Leonard Merrill Tarr, Brunswick; Olin Hobbs Tracy, Minot; William Valdo Twaddle, Weld.

The following degrees were conferred by the college: D.D., Rev. Owen Street, Lowell, Mass., and Rev. Dawson Burns, London, England; LL.D., Hon. Eugene Hale of Maine; Ph.D., Wm. A. Morey, Providence, R. I. At the close of the exercises at the church, the Commencement dinner was served in the gymnasium, which was followed by speeches.

Thursday evening Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage delivered his lecture on "The Sunny Side of Things," at Music Hall, before a large audience. The lecture was

very interesting and amusing, as well as instructive, and we hope to have the privilege of again listening to the eloquent divine in the future.

Friday evening the exercises of the week were closed by the annual reception to the graduating class and their ladies, by President Cheney. A very enjoyable evening was passed, and it was a late hour when the company departed.

SOPHOMORES vs. FRESHMEN.

The annual game of ball between the Sophomore and Freshman classes was played on the college grounds, Saturday, September 9th, and, as usual, resulted in a victory for the former. Mr. J. F. Merrill, of '82, acted as umpire to the satisfaction of all concerned. For the benefit of the contesting clubs we give a somewhat more detailed account of the game than has been customary.

The game was called at 1.45, with '85 at the bat. Washburn, the first striker, led off with a base hit. Cushman struck a hot one to Bonney who captured it and, by throwing to second, caught Washburn. Morey was given his base on balls, stole second, took third a passed ball, but was caught at the home plate while attempting to score on Walter's hit to pitcher. For the Freshmen, Bailey led off with a hot liner to second which was dropped, stole second, and took third and home on wild pitches. Hadley, given first on balls, stole second, took third on Wentworth's out, and home on Sanford's hit to center. Sanford made a safe hit to center, stole second, and came home on passed balls. Wiggin struck out. Bonney put in a base hit. Burbank struck a liner to center which was handsomely taken, closing the inning, score 3 to 0 for '86. Second inning: Sophomores went out in one, two, three order. For the Freshmen, Varney after

waving his bat three times, obtained first on an error by the catcher. Flanders struck safe sending Varney to second, took second and third on passed balls, Varney in the mean time going home. Bailey struck to second and was put out at first, Flanders coming home. Hadley fouled out to catcher. Wentworth struck out. Third inning: Jenness was given first on an error, second on Nichols' base hit, and caught out at home. Nichols put in a base hit. Washburn thrown out at first. Cushman struck to pitcher who threw home in time to catch Jenness. Morey fouled out. No runs. Sanford put in a two bagger, stole third, and came home on a passed ball. Wiggin fouled out to catcher. Bonney took first on error of short-stop, took second on passed balls, and was caught out at third. Burbank, first on balls, second on Varney's hit, third on a wild throw, and home on Flanders' hit. Varney struck a grounder to third who threw high to first giving Varney his second, where he was left. Flanders took first on error by third base. Bailey struck out. Fourth: Walter struck to pitcher, reaching first by slow fielding, stole second, and came home on Morrill's hit, first run for '85. Morrill hit to second, reaching second on it, third on Gilbert's hit, out home by throw of short-stop to catcher on Atwood's hit. Gilbert base hit, Atwood hit to short, reaching first on Morrill's out. Jenness struck out. Nichols struck to pitcher and reached first on attempt to cut off Gilbert at the home plate. Washburn tipped a foul to catcher. For '86, Hadley led off with a long drive to left on which he reached home. Wentworth flied out to Cushman, Sanford took first on his hit and, seeing the second left unguarded, took that also, and came home on passed balls. Wiggin struck to third, reaching first on an error, took second on passed balls, stole third, and came home on Bonney's hit. Bonney took second on

a long fly to right which was muffed, and came home on passed balls. Burbank, first on hit, second and third on passed balls, home on Varney's out. Varney struck the air three times and was thrown out at first. Flanders made a base hit. Bailey struck to pitcher and was fielded out at first. Score 12 to 1, for '86.

Fifth: Cushman struck a grounder to first. Morey followed with a two-baser, coming home on Walter's hit. Walter struck to center and reached second on the attempt to catch Morey, took third on Morrill's hit, and home on Gilbert's. Morrill took first on hit, second on Gilbert's, and home on Jenness'. Gilbert dropped the ball just out of reach of the pitcher, took third on Jenness' hit, and home on throw of catcher to second. Atwood struck out. Jenness followed Gilbert's lead, stole second, home on Nichols' hit. Nichols got in a two-bagger and came home on Cushman's hit. Washburn hit safe to right, second on hit by Cushman, and home on errors. Cushman made a base hit and came home on errors. Morey struck a fly which the second baseman dropped, stole second, took third on a passed ball, and home on Walter's hit. Walter reached third on a sharp hit past the third baseman. Morrill struck to first, going out. For the Freshmen, the first three strikers retired in order. Score 10 to 12, for '86.

Sixth: Gilbert took second on a hit to center, stole 3d, and came home on a wild throw. Atwood struck to center and was put out at first. Jenness hit safe to left, took second on a pitch, and came home on Nichols' two-bagger. The next two retired in order. Wiggin, the first for '86, led off with a base hit, stole second and third, and came home on a wild throw to first. Bonney struck air three times, but was given life on a wild throw by catcher, stole second. Burbank struck to second and obtained first on an error,

sending Bonney to third. Varney struck out. Flanders hit to short, taking first on error, sending Bonney home and advancing Burbank to third. Bailey put in a base hit, sending Flanders to third and Burbank to the home plate. Hadley obtained first on slow fielding of his hit to third and he, Bailey, and Flanders came home on passed balls. Wentworth out at first. Sanford then made the circuit of the bases on a long hit across College Street, closing the run-getting for the inning. Score 19 to 12, in favor of the Freshmen.

Seventh: This inning was a regular picnic for '85, man after man coming to the bat and pounding the ball in all directions, running in a total of thirteen scores for the inning and giving them a lead which '86 was unable to overcome. Nichols got in a most opportune hit to right when the bases were full, clearing the bases and reaching home himself. For the Freshmen, Varney obtained a life on slow fielding of his hit to second. Flanders fouled out. Bailey obtained first on an error. Hadley was thrown out, catcher to first base, and Wentworth went and did likewise.

Eighth: Cushman went out, second base to first base. Morey took second on his hit. Walter got in a two-bagger, sending Morey home, reached third on an error, and home on a passed ball. Morrill out, second base to first base. Gilbert out, short-stop to first base. Second half: Sanford, first on fumble by short-stop, stole second and third. Wiggin, safe hit to left, sending Sanford home, took second on Bonney's safe hit to right, both coming home on passed balls. Burbank struck out. Varney out, tip foul to catcher. Flanders got a safe hit to left and came home on Bailey's two-bagger. Hadley fouled out. Score 27 to 23, for '85.

Ninth: Atwood reached third on his hit. Jenness was given his base on balls.

Nichols went out, catcher to first base, Atwood going home and Jenness to third. Washburn then put in long hit to right, coming home himself and sending Jenness also across the plate. Cushman, base hit. Morey, base hit, sending Cushman to second. Walter hit to short-stop and reached first on attempt to catch Cushman at the home plate, Cushman going home and Morey to second. Morrill hit safe to right, sending Morey home and Walter to third. Morrill and Walter both reaching home on errors. Gilbert went out on a fly to left. Atwood was given first on balls, stole second, took third on error of catcher, and home on Jenness' hit. Jenness reached first on slow fielding, Nichols hit safe to center sending Jenness to third. Washburn struck out. Second half: Wentworth took second on his hit. Sanford got a two-bagger, sending Wentworth home. Wiggin struck safe to center, sending Sanford to the home plate. Bonney reached first by slow fielding, stole second and third, and came home on Burbank's hit. Burbank reached first on an error, and was thrown out at second, catcher to second base. Varney, first on error, third on errors, home on passed balls. Flanders given his first on balls. Bailey hit to short-stop, forcing Flanders out at second and was himself forced out at second by Hadley, closing the inning and the game with a score of 35 to 28 in favor of '85.

The game, though a very loose one, was very interesting, the upper classes as usual, loudly manifesting their interest in their favorites. We give below the score in detail:

SOPHOMORE.	A.B.	R.	1B.	T.B.	P.O.	A.
Washburn, c.,	7	3	3	7	10	2
Cushman, 3b.,	7	2	2	2	1	0
Morey, s. s.,	6	6	6	7	1	2
Walter, 2b.,	5	6	5	7	4	1
Morrill, c. f.,	6	4	2	2	0	2
Gilbert, r. f.,	7	4	2	2	0	0
Atwood, 1b.,	6	4	2	3	10	0
Jenness, l. f.,	5	4	1	1	0	0
Nichols, p.,	6	2	3	7	1	4
Totals,	55	35	26	38	27	11

FRESHMEN.	A.B.	R.	1B.	T.B.	P.O.	A.
Bailey, 1b.,	7	2	2	3	13	0
Hadley, p.,	5	3	1	1	0	4
Wentworth, 2b., . . .	7	1	1	2	2	0
Sanford, c.,	7	6	4	9	9	2
Wiggin, c. f.,	6	4	3	4	0	0
Bonney, s. s.,	6	4	3	3	1	3
Burbank, r. f.,	5	3	0	0	0	0
Varney, 3b.,	6	2	0	0	1	0
Flanders, l. f.,	6	3	3	3	1	0
Totals,	55	28	17	25	27	9

Sophomores,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Freshmen,	0	0	0	1	9	2	13	2	8—35
	3	2	2	5	0	7	0	4	5—28

Umpire—J. F. Merrill, '82. Scorers—Sophomores, C. E. Tedford; Freshmen, Sleeper.

ALUMNI HISTORY.

[Will every member of '77 and '78 who have not yet reported to the editor, please send us their history at once and thus enable us to make as complete a report of the next two classes as we have of '76?]

CLASS OF '76.

ADAMS, ENOCH CASE:

1876-78 was principal of the high school at Bloomfield, N. J.; in 1878 he received an appointment at Beverly, Mass., at which place he has since resided; was married in August, 1879.

ADAMS, GEORGE FISH:

Commenced the study of medicine in the fall of 1876; was one year at Dartmouth and the next two at the Vermont University, graduating in 1879; located first at Coventry, Vt., then settled at Newport, Vt.

ADAMS, WENDELL HOLMES:

Taught some after graduating; took a course at the Maine Medical School, graduating in June, 1881.

CALLAHAN, DENNIS JOSEPH:

1877-78, studied law in the office of the late Hon. M. T. Ludden, Lewiston, Me.; 1878, admitted to the Androscoggin Bar; practiced since then in Lewiston; 1877-80, served as alderman for Lewiston.

COLLINS, WILLIAM ORVILLE:

Taught at Harrison, Me., the next year after graduating; in the spring of 1877 was elected principal of the high school

at Norway, Me., where he has remained five years; was married in September, 1879.

DOUGLASS, MARION:

After graduating went to England and thence to France, and entered the International College at Paris; visited parts of Europe and returned home in 1877; studied law in the office of Hutchinson, Savage & Hale during a part of 1877, 1878, and 1879; 1879-80, traveled through the West; in 1880, went to Columbia, Dakota, and commenced the practice of law, at which place he still resides.

DANIELS, JOHN WILLIAM:

After leaving Lewiston became principal of the high school at Lonsdale, R. I.; remained there for two years, during this time he married Miss Alice P. Steward of that place; resigned at Lonsdale and accepted the position of teacher of Latin and elocution at Westbrook Seminary, where he remained until 1880; in September of said year he was admitted to Somerset Bar; soon after was offered the position of principal and superintendent of the schools in Boise City, Idaho; he accepted this offer and is at present located there.

EVERETT, RUEL JEFFERSON:

Fall of 1876 taught the high school at Canton, Me.; winter and spring read law with Libby & Hanson, at Mechanic Falls, Me.; principal of high school at South Paris, Me., from the fall of 1877 to date; married, November, 1878.

GOODWIN, EDWIN ROLLINS:

After leaving college studied law in Kennebunk, Me., for a year; then went to Yarmouth, Me., where he had charge of the high school four years; then went to Dover, N. H., and finished his first year's work as principal of the high school there, June, 1882; was married in Yarmouth, October, 1879.

HUNTINGTON, JACOB HOLMAN:

The year after graduating, engaged in

teaching; the latter part of 1877 and early in 1878, in the office of the *Republican Observer*, White River Junction, Vt.; became associate editor of the *Haverhill Morning Gazette*, April, 1878, and retained this position until September of that year, when, on account of ill health, he was obliged to give up all labor, and for nearly a year was an invalid; in the summer of 1879, established a weekly paper at Hampton Beach, N. H., of which he was editor; in the fall of 1879, in ill health again; during the winter and spring of 1880, connected with the press of Haverhill; in August, became principal of the Union High School at Hermon, N. Y.; summer of 1881, was proof-reader in a publishing house at Boston; since then has been connected with the press of Haverhill.

PHILIPS, IRVING CUSHING:

In October, 1876, began the study of law with Hutchinson, Savage & Sanborn; in September of 1877, was admitted to practice in the courts of Maine; attended law school in Boston during the winters of 1877-78; then began teaching as principal at Wilton Academy, in August, 1878; still holds this place.

MOREY, ARTHUR LEROY:

1876-77, pastor of Lancaster, N. H., F. B. Church, being ordained there; 1877-79, pastor of First Rochester F. B. Church and principal of Gonie School; 1879, elected member of the school committee, Rochester, N. H.; fall of 1879, entered Bates Theological School and supplied Lisbon F. B. Church; 1880-82, pastor Gray (Me.) F. B. Church; son born at Lisbon Falls, January 9, 1880, and daughter died in Gray, June 27, 1880; post-office address, Gray, Me.

LEAVITT, WALTER CORREN:

After graduating began the study of law; admitted to the bar in the fall of 1877; in November of the same year

entered the Boston University Law School; in 1878, married Miss Nellie Pettingill; in the following July went to Bismark, Dakota; in the fall of 1879 went to Minneapolis, Minn., and entered a law office; in April, 1880, went to Farmington, Minn., and in October, 1881, went back to Minneapolis, where he is still practicing law.

EMERICH, FREDERICK ERNEST:

After graduating took one year at the theological school; 1877-82, pastor of the Congregational Church at Mechanic Falls, Me.; supervisor of the schools during that time.

WHITNEY, EDWIN:

1876-80, taught school in the following places; Naples, Springfield, Milton Mills, N. H., Harrison, Merrimac, Mass.; 1880-81 was in the *Haverhill Gazette* office; during August and September of 1881 was in the *Boston Ledger* office; then entered the school of stenography intending to take a course; also newspaper reporting.

WHITE, GEORGE LORING:

From graduation until 1881, taught continually; address in January, 1882, Sherburne, N. Y.

RING, HIRAM WALDO:

In the fall of 1876, taught the free high school at Alma; spring of 1877, at China; in the fall of 1877, taught the high school at Cherryfield; in the winter of 1879, taught the high school at Wiscasset, Me.; in the spring of 1880, was elected principal of the high school at New Market, N. H., where he is still located; married in November, 1881.

RANKIN, JOHN:

In the spring of 1878 was elected supervisor of the town of Wells, Me.; in the winter taught the free high school in that town; in September, 1879, became principal of the Princeton High School for one year; taught in Wells from 1879-80; in June, 1882, went to Randall's Island as first assistant in the House of Refuge.

MERRIMAN, WILLIAM HENRY:

1876-77, was at Whitestown Seminary, N. Y.; 1877-78, at Depanville; 1878-79, at Keensville; since then has been laboring in Poland, N. Y.; in January, 1880, was married to Miss A. E. Brown of Halesboro, N. Y.

LIBBY, CHARLES SUMNER:

In the fall and winter of 1876, taught at Poland, Me.; taught in the Academy at Athens, Me., in 1877; in May of the same year entered the office of Frye, Cotton & White at Lewiston; during the succeeding fall and winter had charge of the high school at Mechanic Falls; from February to August of 1878 was again in the law office; was admitted to the Androscoggin Bar in the winter of 1879; practiced law in Lewiston 1879-80; also taught at Athens two terms a year during 1879-80; went to Denver, Col., in March, 1880, where he still resides.

YOUNG, BENJAMIN HERBERT:

In the spring of 1877, commenced the study of medicine at Boston University School of Medicine; practiced medicine at Rowley, Mass., and attended lectures in Boston during 1878-79; graduated from the university in March, 1880; was associated with Dr. Sewall of South Boston, Mass., where he remained till September, 1880; then moved to Amesbury, Mass., and engaged in his profession, where he has since been located; married in January, 1881, Miss Hattie P. Cheney of Newburyport, Mass.

WOODBURY, HORATIO:

At the Glen House during the summers of 1876-77; in the winter of 1876 and the spring of 1877, taught school at Machiasport, Me.; in the fall was at the same place, and in the winter was principal of the Lincoln Grammar School; in the spring of 1878, principal of Mattanawcook Academy; taught school at Auburn the next summer, and at Hiram the suc-

ceeding fall; continued to teach during 1879 and a part of 1880; commenced the study of medicine in 1878; attended medical lectures at Brunswick, Me.; also has attended Portland school; he is now located at Wiscasset, Me.

STACY, THOMAS HOBBS:

1876-79, tutor and instructor in Bates College and student in Bates Theological School; 1878-79, instructor in Bates Theological School, Lewiston, Me.; 1879-82, pastor of Free Baptist Church in Fairport, N. Y.; installed pastor over the First Free Baptist Church, Lawrence, Mass., March 8, 1882; address, 85 Concord Street.

EMERSON, JACOB OSCAR:

Taught high school one year at Milton Mills, N. H.; in the autumn of 1877 went to Yale Theological Seminary; graduated in the spring of 1880; went to Wahpetan, D. T., and Breckenridge, Minn.; preached at both places one year; organized a church at Wahpetan; preached at Breckenridge only during the second year, just closed; is now, for six months, acting as lord of a Manor on the unsurveyed land in Rasom County, Dakota Territory; post-office address, Breckenridge, Wilkin County, Minn.

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**FACTS CONCERNING THE CLASS
OF '82.**

BLANCHARD, FRANK LEROY:

Born in Lewiston, June 12th, 1858; fitted for college at Nichols Latin School, Lewiston, Me.; expenses \$700, earnings \$550; religious belief, Methodist; politics, republican; intended profession, journalism; height, 5 feet 9½ inches; weight, 150 pounds; size of hat, 7½.

BULLEN, HENRY STAPLES:

Born in Swanville, August 10th, 1857; fitted for college at Maine Central Institute; expenses \$900, earnings \$450; religious belief, Free Baptist; politics,

republican; intended profession, teaching; height, 5 feet 6 inches; weight, 130 pounds; size of hat, 7½; address, Belfast, Me.

CLARK, WILLIAM GODING:

Born in 1856; fitted for college at Maine Central Institute; politics, republican; height, 5 feet 11 inches; weight, 130 pounds; size of hat, 7½.

COGSWELL, WARREN HARRIMAN:

Born at Manchester, N. H., March 16th, 1859; fitted at Manchester High School one year and at New Hampton two years; expenses \$900, earnings \$800; religious belief, Congregationalist; politics, republican; intended profession, law; height, 5 feet 9 inches; weight, 150 pounds; size of hat, 7½; address, Pembroke, N. H.

DOUGLASS, JOHN WESLEY:

Born at West Gardiner, Me., December 10th, 1862; expenses \$1000, earnings \$580; religious belief, Golden Rule; politics, republican; intended profession, medicine; height, 5 feet 6 inches; weight, 137 pounds; size of hat, 7½.

DOUGLASS, RUFUS HENRY:

Born at Dixfield, August 30th, 1855; fitted for college at Nichols Latin School; expenses \$900, earnings \$500; politics, republican; profession, undecided; height, 5 feet 11 inches; weight, 180 pounds; size of hat, 6½.

DRESSER, WILLIAM HENRY:

Born at Lovell, Me., August 25th, 1852; fitted for college at Kent's Hill; expenses \$1000, earnings \$600; religious belief, Universalist; politics, democrat; intended profession, teaching; height, 5 feet 10 inches; weight, 165 pounds; size of hat, 7½.

EATON, BENJAMIN GALEN:

Born at Hermon, Me., July 10th, 1857; fitted for college at Maine Central Institute; expenses \$900, earnings \$600; religious belief, Free Baptist; politics, republican; intended profession, teaching;

height, 5 feet 6½ inches; weight, 150 pounds; size of hat, 7¼.

EMMONS, GEORGE PORTER:

Born at Georgetown, Me., July 7th, 1859; fitted for college at Nichols Latin School; expenses \$800, earnings \$150; religious belief, Free Baptist; politics, republican; intended profession, medicine; height, 5 feet 9 inches; weight, 145 pounds; size of hat, 7¼.

FORBES, ELEANOR BICKNELL:

Born November 11th, 1860; fitted for college at Hebron Academy; religious belief, Universalist; politics, republican; intended profession, teaching; height, 5 feet 3 inches; weight, 120 pounds.

FOSTER, ISA BICKNELL:

Born September 7th, 1861; fitted for college at Hebron Academy; expenses \$800, earnings \$150; religious belief, Universalist; politics, Normans and temperance; intended profession, teaching; height, 5 feet 3 inches; weight, 120 pounds.

HARLOW, IRWIN LORANUS:

Born in Washington, Me., September 15, 1857; fitted for college at Auburn High School; expenses \$900, earnings \$500; height, 5 feet 9 inches; weight, 135 pounds; size of hat, 7.

HOYT, WALTER SCOTT:

Born in Rumford, Me., November 24th, 1856; fitted for college at Wilton; expenses \$800, earnings \$750; politics, republican; intended profession, medicine; height, 5 feet 11 inches; weight, 160 pounds; size of hat, 7¼.

LOWELL, STEPHEN ARTHUR:

Born at Minot, Me., January 1st, 1859; fitted for college at Hebron Academy; expenses \$900, earnings \$500; politics, republican; intended profession, law; height, 5 feet 10 inches; weight, 150 pounds; size of hat, 7¼.

MASON, CHARLES EDWARD:

Born in Monroe, Me., December 1st,

1853; fitted for college at Maine Central Institute; expenses \$700, earnings \$600; religious belief, Free Baptist; politics, republican; intended profession, ministry, height, 5 feet 6½ inches; weight, 120 pounds; size of hat, 7¼; address, Lewiston, Me.

MCKENNEY, LEWIS TIMOTHY:

Born in Dexter, Me., May 19th, 1856; fitted for college at Maine Central Institute; expenses \$1050, earnings \$1062; politics, republican; intended profession, teaching; height, 5 feet 10 inches; weight, 160 pounds; size of hat, 7¼.

MERRILL, JOHN FRYE:

Born in Monmouth, Me., November, 1858; fitted for college in Lewiston; expenses \$1000, earnings \$100; religious belief, no preference; politics, republican; intended profession, law; height, 5 feet 7 inches; weight, 115 pounds; size of hat, 7¼; address, Lewiston, Maine.

MURCH, BEN WILTON:

Born at Carmel, Me., June 29th, 1858; fitted for college at Maine Central Institute; expenses \$1050, earnings \$1040; religious belief, Golden Rule; politics, republican; intended profession, law; height, 5 feet 5¼ inches; weight, 140 pounds; size of hat, 7.

NORCROSS, IRVING MILBURN:

Born at Monmouth, Me., January 16th, 1855; expenses \$1100, earnings \$1154.50; religious belief, Methodist; politics, republican; intended profession, teaching; height, 6 feet; weight, 160 pounds; size of hat, 7¼.

PEASE, DANIEL EUGENE:

Born at Avon, Me., April 21st, 1855; fitted for college at Nichols Latin School; expenses \$900, earnings \$700; religious belief, Free Baptist; politics, republican; intended profession, medicine; height, 5 feet 10½ inches; weight, 160 pounds; size of hat, 7; address, Phillips, Me.

PERKINS, JOHN CARROLL:

Born in Auburn, Me., June 6th, 1862; fitted for college at Nichols Latin School; religious belief, Free Baptist; politics, republican; height, 5 feet 11 inches; weight, 150 pounds; size of hat, 7.

RICHARDS, EDMUND RUSSELL:

Born in Strong, Me., June 27, 1857; fitted for college at Farmington, Me.; expenses \$1000, earnings \$400; politics, republican; religious belief, no preference; intended profession, journalism; height, 6 ft. $\frac{3}{4}$ in.; weight, 175 pounds; size of hat, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.

TARR, LEONARD MERRILL:

Born in Brunswick, Me., 1857; fitted for college at Nichols Latin School; earnings more than expenses; religious belief, Free Baptist; politics, republican; height, 5 ft. 9 in.; weight, 140 pounds; size of hat, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.

TRACY, OLIN HOBBS:

Born in Auburn, Me., July 4th, 1858; fitted at the Nichols Latin School; expenses \$1000, earnings \$800; religious belief, Free Baptist; politics, republican; intended profession, ministry; height, 5 ft. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; weight, 160 pounds; size of hat, 7 $\frac{1}{4}$; address, Lewiston, Me.

TWADDLE, WILLIAM VALDO:

Born in Weld, Me., 1856; fitted himself mostly; religious belief, no preference; politics, republican; height, 6 ft. 3 in.; weight, 180 pounds; size of hat, 7 $\frac{3}{8}$; address, Fort Myer, Va.

EXCHANGES.

The *American Phrenological Journal* has an article entitled "Education the True Principle of Reform." It advocates a higher degree of knowledge as a condition of suffrage, a systematic study of political economy, and a special preparation and moral fitness for the duties of every gov-

ernment office. The same journal has another article on "Poetry and Poets." It contains revolutionary ideas on the subject of poetry. It regards Whittier as the greatest and truest poet of the age, and gives its reasons in the following: "Of all modern poets, Whittier alone deserves to rank with the great bards of antiquity. The unknown author of that incomparable poem, and undoubtedly the most marvelous production of all ages, the Book of Job, was not inspired with a more serious and sublime purpose than he. The wrathful lightning of Isaiah's pen was not more terrible upon the enslavers of his people, nor his pity for the enslaved more tender and true than the hatred of human slavery and sympathy for the wronged and oppressed everywhere, as expressed in the verse of his, our true successor, in the cause of human freedom and human rights. It is this consecration of his genius to the welfare of his fellow-men, this dedication of his divine art to human weal that makes and marks Whittier the truest poet of the age." It denies the widely prevalent notion that knowledge and the development of the practical arts and sciences have a tendency to diminish the poetic sentiment. It says: "Poetry need not be written, it may be wrought. When Mrs. Browning, the poetess, wrote in her 'Song for the Ragged Schools' of London,

'Put a thought beneath their rags,
To ennoble the heart's struggles,'

the world applauded it as a wise and beautiful thought, and called it poetry. But when Elias Howe, the inventor, said, 'Put a thing beneath their roofs to lighten the burden of the common lot,' the world called it, when done, a patent right. Yet his was essentially the same wise and beautiful thought as hers, only the one was written in ink and the other wrought in iron." "The submarine cable is the Iliad of the nineteenth century—greater, grander than the old Greeks—and the

trans-continental railway shall yet make the prairies of the West another "Paradise Regained." "There is something more than power in the locomotive, something more than speed in the telegraph. They are the moral and spiritual agencies, types of the swifter and closer oncoming of the better day." "If it is poetry when Shakespeare describes Prospero sending Ariel, the spirit, through the air to the sea to stir up a 'Tempest' that shall wreck a ship, what is it when Prospero sits in their rooms all along the highways of traffic and travel, and by a touch of the finger, foretells the coming of the tempest from the west to the east, and save ships from wreck?" "You cannot confine poetry to paper; you cannot separate that innate principle from any form of human enterprise, any more than you can separate the grain from the wood, or bleach the color from the clouds, or take the sublimity out of Niagara. Nature blends the beautiful or the sublime with all her work, and so does man with all of his. Whenever, wherever, and however the bleakness, bareness, and baldness of use is offset, clothed and garmented with beauty, then, there, and in that manner the office and mission of poetry is seen and performed. And with whomsoever the beautiful is an abiding presence, the same is a poet forevermore."

COLLEGE WORLD (Selected).

The Methodist church controls 95 of the 358 colleges in the United States.—*Ex.*

An attempt is making among the Pennsylvania colleges to establish an annual State inter-collegiate oratorical contest.—*Ex.*

The students of the University of Michigan are dissatisfied with the management of the *Chronicle*, and have established a new paper, the *Michigan Argonaut*.—*Ex.*

The students of Knoxville, Tenn., refused to admit a colored student into one of their societies. Twenty-three have been expelled and fifty more have left.—*Ex.*

Harvard has the largest college library in the United States. It contains 185,000 volumes. Yale has 93,000; Dartmouth, 60,000; Brown, 52,000; Princeton, 49,000; Cornell, 40,000; Wesleyan, 31,000; University of Michigan, 29,000; Tufts, 25,000; Williams, 19,000; and Dickinson, 29,000.—*Ex.*

The largest university in the world is Oxford, in England, in the city of the same name, fifty-five miles from London. It consists of twenty-one colleges and five halls. Oxford was a seat of learning as early as the time of Edward the Confessor. University College claims to have been founded by Alfred.

The Ladies' College at Cambridge, England, is in a flourishing and most healthy condition. Young ladies of any rank, and ladies of any age from eighteen to forty, flock there, and to obtain entrance is becoming quite a matter of favor. Miss Gladstone, daughter of the Premier, is one of those who takes the deepest interest in the college, and it is expected will ere long be elected and appointed principal.—*School Journal.*

It may be said that education makes men strong and hardy as well as forms the common mind. The experiences of the Jeannette party prove this. Of the twelve men in the Jeannette party after Nidermann and Noros left it, the eight sailors died first, leaving still alive the three men of education, De Long, Ambler, and Collins, together with the Chinese cook. In the Melville party Danenhower was incapacitated by blindness, but was otherwise strong, while not a sailor in the party was physically able to accompany Melville in his November dash over the Lena delta.—*Ex.*

CLIPPINGS.

If your foot is asleep, do not be alarmed. The poet tells us that the sole that sleepeth is not dead.—*Ex.*

He said her hair was dyed, and when she indignantly exclaimed, "'Tis false!" he said he presumed so.

It is not until we have passed through the furnace that we are made to know how much dross was in our composition.

"Eat onions, Sis," is the *Boston Post's* advice to a maiden who wanted to know how to avoid having a moustache on her upper lip.

You may like a physician without feeling obliged to take his medicines. It is the same with a preacher.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

A noted flirt is said to have all her love letters bound in a volume for her parlor table. It is a him-book in both long and short meet-her.

Prof.—"Now, Mr. C., if this experiment proves successful, what will the result be?" Mr. C.—"The result? Oh, the result would be *inevitable*?"

There is no harm in making a mistake, but great harm in making none. Show me a man who makes no mistakes, and I will show you a man who has done nothing.—*Liebig.*

The golden moments in the stream of life rush past us, and we see nothing but sand; the angels come to visit us, and we only know them when they are gone.—*George Eliot.*

No way has been found for making heroism easy, even for the scholar. Labor, iron labor is for him. The world was created as an audience for him; the atoms of which it is made are opportunities.—*Emerson.*

The ruin of most men dates from some vacant hour. Occupation is the armor of

the soul. There is a satirical poem in which the devil is represented as fishing for men and fitting his bait to the taste and business of his prey; but the idler, he said, gave him no trouble, as he bit at the naked hook.

FLOWERS FROM THE CAMPUS.

HEART FOAM.

HE.

I have a sudden longing
To travel to lands unknown;
To find a beautiful maiden,
Whom I may call my own.
And when I have sought and found her,
In some region of the west;
I will dwell with her forever,
In perfect peace and rest.

SHE.

"Somewhere on this earthly planet
In the dust of flowers to be,"
Is a lover, true and manly,
Who will find and treasure me.
I will sit and wait in patience,
Knowing he will come at last;
Then all life will be but pleasure,
All my sorrows will be past.

TWELVE YEARS LATER.

In a back street, dark and dirty,
Where all day the children bawl;
Where the merry organ-grinder
Plays old tunes, with iron gall;
Where the summers are malarious,
And the winters cold and drear;
In a house that needs repairing,
You will find those lovers here.
He's a clerk on a small salary,
And he's not the best of men.
She has lost her pristine beauty;
And their offspring number ten.

—*Trinity Tablet.*

Alas for him whose feet, upheld and strong,
Ne'er enter silently the vale of tears;
To him the ecstasies of life belong,
Whose breast strives bravely with its sighs
and fears.

There is a pathos in the vernal bud,
Regret and sadness in the autumnal leaf;
From tiny rivulet and ocean's flood
Comes the low echo of a tender grief.
A grief there is to Infinite Love akin
Throbbing and pulsing in the heart of clay,
A wondrous pity for man's woe and sin,—
In minor chords is sung its sweetest lay.

—*The Crimson.*

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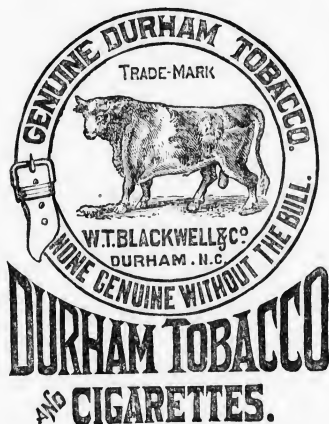
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VOLUME X.



NUMBER 8.

GRADATIM.

OCTOBER, 1882.

PUBLISHED BY THE CLASS OF '83,

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THE BATES STUDENT.

VOL. X.

OCTOBER, 1882.

No. 8.

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order it stopped. This we call simply contemptible, for it seems that the least that can be done is to continue it during the management of the three succeeding classes from whom we have received a part of our support. Something may have appeared in the columns at which we took offence, for this we should not condemn the STUDENT forever; the succeeding classes are not responsible. The magazine may not be our ideal of a college publication, then we should strive to lift it up rather than injure it by withholding our aid. If each student at graduation could feel the importance of this, the magazine might be raised to a higher standard than it has ever yet attained.

We clip from one of our exchanges an item that suggests an editorial. It is the following:

"A 'Spelling Reform League' has lately been formed in Boston, with Melvil Dewey as secretary. A formula is printed on postal cards and sent out by the secretary to teachers and others. The card is to be signed by the person receiving it, indicating to what extent he or she is willing to follow the spelling rules of the Association. These rules are published below. If the rules could be followed it would be a great economy of time and labor in writing and type-setting:

We, the undersigned, hereby agree to adopt for general use the simplified spellings indicated by the number following our respective names.

O. Simply the name, to show that the signer favors reform.

1. Use simplified forms allowed by standard dictionaries.

2. Use *two* words, *tho* (though) and *thru* (through).

3. *Ten* words—*gard*, *catalog*, *ar*, *giv*, *liv*, *hav*, *definit*, and *wisht*.

4. Use *two* rules, *f* for 'ph' and *t* for 'ed,' final when pronounced like *t*.

5. Use *five* rules of the Spelling Reform Association.

6. Use *ten* words of the Spelling Reform Association.

7. Use *twenty* words of the Spelling Reform Association.

8. All changes recommended by the American Philological Association.

9. Complete Phonetics ('fonetics')

We believe that it is a rule, with few if any exceptions, that those qualities which make one, what we call a "live man," a man of courage and worth, and not a moral coward, a man worthy to live in this age, are in exact proportion to the enthusiasm with which he advocates the spelling reform. Not that any direct and decisive moral issue can come from the adoption of this reform. But probably no reform has ever been proposed in human history that could bring so great a blessing to the race in proportion to the depth of the principle involved, and he who, from some little childish objection, refuses to lend what weight there may be in his expressed approval deserves no place in the history of the nineteenth century.

The feeble objections that have been urged against the spelling reform are like those which were urged against the use of railway cars. The fogies of that period said the cars would spoil the sale of horses. Only think of it! On the one side of a great proposition for human weal was the sale of a few colts; on the other, stood the spirit of human enterprise waiting to be iron-winged and fire-breathed. Can it be possible that this world for a time took sides with the colts? (More properly the asses.)

It is argued that with the adoption of the spelling reform we should lose the origin of words, which in many cases is indicated alone by the spelling. But the spelling reform does not contemplate the burning of all existing philological works. The origin of words, so far as known, is already given in the lexicons of the language. But this argument is really too childish to deserve serious consideration.

Yet it is the argument to which the world is listening to-day with satisfaction. It is another "colt" argument. Every proposed reform must meet foolish fancies, not with foolish fancies but with demonstrations, and in the case of the spelling reform the demonstration consists in the self-evidency of the proposition itself.

The method which has been proposed would involve little or no inconvenience to the reading and writing public. A few words like some of those given in the above quotation are first to be submitted, and when the phonetic spelling of these has been established others will be proposed by the leading authorities.

Probably three-fourths of the time required for the ordinary education of a child is now consumed in mastering the orthography of the language. This could be done in a few hours by the phonetic method.

We would notify our friends that we intend to sign the card sent out by the Boston Association at the first opportunity, and if hereafter we write the word "catalogue," catalog, and "though," tho, we hope it will not be attributed to the printer, nor to the neglect of our early education.

We can but admire the ingenuity of the Freshmen, displayed in their grounds for declining the challenge of the Sophomores to a rope-pull, yet considering the relative numbers of the two classes we little wonder at their disinclination to pull. The following is their answer:

To the Class of '85: The custom of rope-pulling having given such general dissatisfaction that for the past two years it has been entirely discarded, we, the class of '86, not willing to assume the responsibility of renewing the custom, respectfully decline your challenge.

Now the facts are that the disagreements and dissatisfaction in the past two years have arisen not from the rope-pulls themselves but from the time at which they

should take place. The Sophomore class claimed the right to name the time on the ground of college custom, while the Freshmen claimed the same right on the ground that they were the challenged party. But this year there was no such difficulty, the Sophomores entirely yielding their claim and thereby allowing the Freshmen any advantage that might have been gained from the time of the contest.

But yet while we think in view of the circumstances the excuse was a weak one, we are by no means sorry that the contest will not take place in the future. It is a contest in which skill plays but little part, it being a mere trial of brute force, and depending largely upon the numbers of the contesting parties. And as there is generally but little equality in number in two succeeding classes, the contest is almost always a strongly one-sided one. More than all this it is generally customary to have at the field-day sports a "tug-of-war" between the four different classes, for which an equal number of men are chosen from each class, thereby producing a much fairer test of the relative strength of the classes. Consequently, on the whole, we are glad that '86 has put an end to the custom, though we cannot admire her manner of doing so.

Very many complaints are made concerning the limited amount of practice that our students usually get during the cold weather. Owing to certain existing difficulties, many of our students who otherwise would get the needful physical exercise fail to do so, and those preparing for the athletic games and for the baseball campaign are poorly disciplined for such tasks. There has been, so far as our knowledge extends, a constant lack of practice prior to the year's work.

Those who even felt the greatest need of this practice have neglected to avail themselves of it for just this one reason: "The

gymnasium is too cold." We have a good building, commodious and convenient, and nicely furnished, but with no heating apparatus all this avails us very little; especially is this the case when mercury registers 20° below. In such a temperature the most ambitious athlete finds the cold almost unbearable. In such a temperature no student wishes to endanger his health, and no one is willing to engender disease by thus exposing himself to frigidity, though his patriotism for the athletic standing of his college be never so great.

Now if the building were nicely heated nearly every one in college would regard it pleasant to spend some portion of each day in practice in the "gym.," and certainly every base-ballist would devote a reasonable portion of his spare time in getting ready for the ensuing campaign.

Would it, then, not be well for our worthy superiors, who have such matters in charge, to make some provision for this much-needed convenience, adopting, if need be, for covering the outlay, the same plan as in defraying expenses for previous improvements?

During the past few months, in periodical literature of nearly all kinds, the constantly growing tendency of political parties to perpetuate their power by means of "voluntary" contributions from public employes, and the increasing use of money in elections, has been freely discussed and condemned. The college press has thus far said little or nothing on the subject. We do not believe that this silence has been from motives of approval or from any political subserviency, but rather because it is a commonly received impression that college publications are to say nothing on the current events of the day. We regard this feeling as wrong. On all questions of public interest the influence of the college press, whatever it may be, should be ex-

erted in the cause of right, and politics need be no exception. A political article, partisanship of course being avoided, should be no more out of place in a college journal than in one of our standard reviews. No honest thinking man will deny political demoralization and corruption already existing and its probable consequences in the future. It is the duty of all to condemn these evils, and use all their influence for their overthrow, and to this end the extent of the evils should be impressed on all. We might say that it is the duty especially of college men, as from their ranks are to be recruited a large proportion of those, who, in after years, are to mould public opinion. College journalism should be an exponent of college opinion, and that opinion not restricted to merely local interests but enlarged to all subjects which in after years will demand our attention as citizens. The condemnation by the college press of any public wrong, as political assessments, may have no immediate effect to abate the present evil, but it would help to call the attention of young men to the matter, it would aid in developing a spirit of opposition, and it would show to the outside world that, as students, we are not so confined to the theoretical from books, but that we can measure the evil of outside wrongs and add our voice to the demand for their suppression.

LITERARY.

WAS JEFFERSON'S THEORY OF GOVERNMENT SUPERIOR TO THAT OF HAMILTON?

BY MISS E. L. K., '84.

A LITTLE more than a century ago, after that long and terrible conflict, the Revolutionary War, the ablest men of the colonies assembled at New York for the purpose of drawing up the constitution of

the United States. Prominent among them was Alexander Hamilton, and we find him there advocating with all his powerful eloquence, the same strong form of centralization as that advocated by George III. and his satellites about the throne of England. Instead of the constitution as it was finally adopted, he would have had the Senate and President of the United States elected to hold office during good behavior, or, in other words, during life; for I will leave it to you to decide whether any man thus elected, having the reins of government in his own hands, could not sufficiently protect himself to escape impeachment and remain in office? Moreover Hamilton would have had all the State Governors appointed by the central government, and thus with the President for the English King, the Senate for the House of Lords, and the State Governors for the petty tyrants sent here in the old colonial days to enforce the Stamp Act and the duty on tea, he would have introduced into this free country all the ponderous machinery of the tyrannical English government, against which our fathers so nobly fought for liberty at Lexington and Bunker Hill. Would it not have been better for this country to have remained quietly under the control of England, rather than, having listened to Hamilton, after a bloody revolution, to have established England in America?

But you say Hamilton, after the constitution was adopted by the convention, carried the legislature of New York in its favor, and thus saved it to the country. Now, if he was a monarchist, why did he advocate a constitution not monarchal? Hamilton at that time plainly saw that some form of government must be established or the country as it was, devastated by war and steeped in blood, would inevitably pass into the hands of a foreign power. He also saw that his own plan of a constitution was hopeless so long as the

minds of the people instinctively turned with horror against the English government. His only alternative was to accept the constitution as it stood adopted by the convention, though he himself said, "I hate a republican form of government, and I believe sooner or later it will be found expedient to go into the British form." Do you want a stronger proof of a man's theory than his own words? He never believed in the constitution, and during his whole life, upon any occasion, he never failed to advocate the excellency of, and avow his attachment to, monarchical government. Was there ever a more high-handed or unprincipled suggestion proposed by any monarch in the worst days of oligarchies than that made by Hamilton to Jay, to convene the legislature in extra session, change the electoral law, and take the choice of electors out of the hands of the legislature-elect? This act alone was sufficient to prove Hamilton a monarchist and to bring down in inextinguishable ruin the remnants of his party, for the people saw to what such a policy must lead. Because at the framing of the constitution with all his power Hamilton urged a government similar to that of England, because he himself said he hated republican government, because he attempted to wrest the power from the hands of the people by proposing to Jay a change of the electoral law, and because through his whole life he never failed to avow his attachment to monarchical government, I claim that Hamilton not only was a monarchist, but that, had it been possible, he would have established a monarchy in America.

Next let us consider the theory of Jefferson. To him government meant simply an agency for executing the will of the people. While on the one hand Hamilton would have consolidated the states into a monarchy, on the other Jefferson would have had each state retain its sovereignty,

or the right of local self-government, under the power of the United States. The bond of mutual dependence of the states one upon the other, the unity of customs, manners, and language he believed would be a sufficient safeguard against extreme democracy. The doctrine of Jefferson has been twisted and distorted by politicians and senators, it has been exaggerated until under the *débris* piled above it, it is well-nigh impossible to discover his simple theory. But whether the war was constitutional or not, whether the theory of state rights is right or wrong, it is infinitely superior to the Hamiltonian theory of State Governors, Presidents, and Senates, or in other words, kings, lords, and tyrants. State rights in America would be preferable to monarchy.

Let me ask, would not the blood of the people boil with indignation at having a man from South Carolina, who never saw the outside of a cotton plantation in his life, sent here to govern the state of Maine and superintend the lumber business? Yet if the theory of Hamilton had been carried out this would have been one of the certain results. The question of state rights has not yet been settled. At every election in this country a great and mighty party agitates it afresh; but what party or what faction advocates to-day the election of a President and Senate during life, or the appointment of State Governors?

It is proved on the very face of it that the theory of Jefferson is superior to that of Hamilton, else why has the one lived in the hearts of the people almost a century, while the other perished with the life of its inventor, and has scarcely been heard of by one out of a hundred of the present generation?

You say Hamilton, as a financier, saved the country. True; but the very first principles upon which his system of finance was founded would never have been put in operation without the aid of

the Secretary of State. Hamilton and Jefferson together procured the passage of those measures which breathed new life into a stricken nation and brought the corpse of public credit to its feet. Nor did they differ in matters of finance until the grand scheme of the national bank arose, advocated by Jefferson, opposed by Hamilton, and had Jefferson triumphed this country would have saved one of the worst financial crises in her history. So far then as the national bank was a failure, was the policy of Jefferson superior to that of Hamilton.

It was the policy of Jefferson to extend the power and dominion of the United States by treaty and negotiation, rather than by war and the thrust of the sword. The greatest act of his administration was the purchase of Louisiana. But in this he was bitterly opposed by Hamilton. So far, then, as the annexation of Louisiana has proved a benefit to this country by opening the doors of commerce to the North, the East, and the West, so far was the theory of Jefferson superior to that of Hamilton. It was a Jeffersonian principle to exhaust every known expedient before a resort to arms. In his administration the aggressions of the British upon American commerce were terrible to bear; but Jefferson saw the necessity of strengthening the nation at home, and had it not been for the cool head and calm hand of the sage of Monticello the country might have been plunged headlong into unequal war, and utterly overwhelmed in the contest. Though the embargo produced a stagnation in commerce and a crisis in finance, if it had been carried out it would have effectually prevented the war of 1812. It would have saved the devastating of many and many a fair town, and the plunging in hopeless gloom millions and millions of homes. As it was it must be regarded one of the greatest acts of statesmanship on record. It gave the time

needed to prepare for the war that must inevitably come. So far, then, as the embargo by delay strengthened for the contest of 1812, so far was the policy of Jefferson superior to all Hamiltonian and federal opposition. Balancing measure by measure, and policy by policy, though in every case we have found that of Jefferson superior, we will set aside these minor considerations. Now, then, the theory of Jefferson as a whole is summed in one word, and that word, democracy.

We have proved Hamilton to be a monarchist, and his theory is embodied in the one word, monarchy. Our question comes to this, Is democracy superior to monarchy? If it is, then is the theory of Jefferson superior to that of Hamilton. Turning to the pages of the past, we find ancient Greece reached the most brilliant period of her history, not in the time of the monarchies and the oligarchies, but when the republican Pericles was at the head of the Athenian democracy. Then it was that she advanced to such a degree of perfection in literature, oratory, and art that her pre-eminence has been acknowledged through all ages. Then it was that she constructed those marvels of architecture to which the world to-day bows in admiration. The Parthenon, so grand amid its ruins, speaks to us unerringly of the high political and social condition of Athens at this period. But with the return of the tyrants and the oligarchies the power of Greece ended. In her case, then, is democracy proved superior to monarchy.

Under a republican form of government Rome subjugated the world. Her power became so extended that to be a Roman citizen was greater than to be a king. This was the golden age of poets, philosophers, and orators. Art, literature, and science flourished in her capital. Her ensigns floated unmolested on every sea, and her sovereign commands were obeyed

to the remotest ends of earth. But with the return of the emperors the doom of ancient Rome was sealed. Historians date her decline from the accession of Augustus. Little as he or those who served him thought it, the imperial monarchy tottered so soon as it was reared. Democracy made Rome mistress of the world, and monarchy hurled her, dishonored, into a shameful tomb. The mightiest nation of antiquity presents conclusive proof of the superiority of democracy to monarchy.

Coming down to the present age, let England represent the model monarchy, and the United States, with all its imperfections in government, the model democracy. To one-fifth of the population of England to-day, including the aristocracy, belongs the wealth, learning, and culture of the whole kingdom. Four-fifths of her people live in misery so abject that when compared with the worst forms of American poverty it is but as a painting compared with reality. Her agricultural population, ground down by the oppressions of the rich and the ever-increasing rents, live in hovels of only one or two rooms. The rain beats through the thatched roof upon floors of half mud, half broken stones. Thus millions upon millions of people eke out a miserable existence in squalor and ignorance, and perhaps die of starvation at last. The condition of her operatives is even worse. Crowded together in the great cities, surrounded by all the impurities of life, disease, and death, as is proved by the medical reports, thousands upon thousands perish daily through poverty, neglect, and the lack of food. Compare with these the condition of the American farmer and operative. Provided he is industrious and temperate, his is the home of comfort and plenty, oftentimes of culture and refinement. His children are educated, and he himself is a free and independent man; while in England the

poor are but subject to the caprice of the rich.

You cannot deny but that that government which brings the greatest good to the greatest number is the best government, and hence you must admit that the government of the United States is superior to that of England. Her policy from the earliest page of her history, has been that of tyranny and oppression. She has proved it again and again in the case of Ireland. She attempted it with America, and to-day she is proving it in the case of her own people. Yet this is the government that Hamilton would have established in America! If you doubt the strength of our republic, consider that during the past century she has gloriously passed through crises quite as terrible as any written on the pages of English history. Her power displayed in the great civil war, the magnanimity and moral grandeur exhibited at its close, her political and commercial influence exerted among other nations, her wonderfully rapid increase in wealth and population, all go to prove our form of government not only superior to that of England, but to all the monarchies in existence. And long after the people of England shall have taken to themselves the rights of men, long after the waves of democracy shall have overwhelmed the English throne, will the American republic stand forth in her grandeur as gloriously as to-day.

Because by comparing the policy of Jefferson, measure by measure, with that of Hamilton, in every case we find that of Jefferson superior, because the two mightiest nations of antiquity, Greece and Rome, and the two most powerful nations of the present age, England and America, prove the superiority of democracy to monarchy, the theory of Jefferson we must admit is superior to that of Hamilton.

CARLYLE.

BY J. W. D., '82.

AMONG the illustrious men of the nineteenth century Thomas Carlyle stands out clear and distinct; distinct as a man, a writer, a scholar, a genius. He was pre-eminently a man of individuality. He does not in his writings seek to follow popular whims or caprices; does not cast about to ascertain the condition of the public pulse before speaking. He follows his convictions, giving utterance to the feelings of his inmost soul, aiming straight for the mark every time. At times he exhibits impetuosity and impatience. He does not, it seems to me, argue or bring forward his points in so candid and conciliatory a manner as Macaulay or Emerson. He seems to think that his view is the truth and, as there is but one side to the truth, those holding opposite views must be wrong.

But, if it is plain from Carlyle's writings that he was somewhat impatient at times, it is equally manifest that he was sincere and sought to get at the truth. Throughout his works, and especially in his "Heroes and Hero Worship," he enforces over and over again the importance of cultivating sincerity and candor. He says, "be true, if you would be believed," and he means it in its widest sense,—true not only in what we say but in what we do, in our whole life. We cannot successfully assume false, pretentious garbs. A writer cannot be true to himself or the world, unless his real character shines through every page he writes. Carlyle's is no assumed character, we think. He is not like a stage actor, who can in a magnificent and affecting manner assume the grand and lofty character of a Hamlet for a single evening, and at the same time be leading the basest of lives before the world. We believe Carlyle was sincere, not only so himself, but that he was willing to give others credit for sincerity, un-

less they proved themselves to be false at heart. He was charitable. Odin and his followers, Mohammed and his followers were as sincere in their religion as we are in ours. We must not too readily accept the theories of quackery in relation to a religion. It is not a man's religious views by which we should judge him, but we should strive to read the heart of the man, and ascertain whether or not he is sincere.

A great man must be a sincere man; it is a primary foundation of his greatness. He does not parade his sincerity before the world, but is almost unconscious of it; he must be so. We say, then, Carlyle was an honest man,—God's noblest work. His writings bear the impress of a mind of large calibre, one great by nature and strengthened by faithful and rigid culture. His observation and experience were extensive. He went through the world with his eyes open. That is the great secret of his success. We all bring nearly the same things into this world, or, as Carlyle himself says, "at bottom, man as he comes from the bowels of nature is the same the world over." He made the most of himself and his opportunities.

We think he was a practical man, believing that whatever was good in theory was good in practice. His life was wholly that of a scholar, but he recognized the fact that a scholar owes something to the world. Knowledge is a power which carries with it great "practical obligations;" scholarship is the "accumulation of the riches of all knowledge, not for a selfish delight, but for a universal benefit." He was broad and liberal-minded, catholic in spirit, believing in that divine doctrine, the brotherhood of all mankind. Hence he could say, "He that speaks *from* the heart of man, speaks *to* the heart of men of all ages." He knew how to reach the emotional side of our nature.

A striking example of this is seen in the sketch of Burns. How gradually he brings

him before us, portraying his splendid abilities, depicting his genius as a poet, and his sincerity as a man manifested through his writings! And at the close what a pathetic picture we have before the mind! A man with the germs of divinity implanted within his originally guileless breast, a man of grand intellectual endowment, fine, emotional nature, one of Nature's own poets because he could detect the "ideal under and within the real," enthralled, bound hand and foot in the iron vise of sensuality, stifled to death "amid the vapours of unwise enjoyment, of bootless remorse, and angry discontent with fate."

We should think Carlyle was a man of a somewhat melancholic disposition, melancholic because he saw how far below his possibilities man lived. One writer says: "It is a horrible tragi-comedy to him (Carlyle) that men, who can be as gods, are content to be as beasts; and his admiration of sheer brute force, his apparent contempt of justice, and scornful wrath with mildness and gentleness, spring from his intense consciousness that in dealing with the imminent evils of the world, mildness is a perilous waste of opportunities, since with inexorable force alone can they be successfully encountered."

But he was not a misanthrope. His life of Burns, and his "Heroes and Hero Worship," show that he possessed a love for humanity, an intense, self-sacrificing love. What many call the eccentricity of Carlyle—which we would rather call his individuality—is manifested in his peculiar style. He uses a great deal of license, is off-hand, free from any of the conventional rules of authors. He frequently uses short ejaculatory sentences, but they all mean something. His thoughts are condensed and pointed. Inverted sentences, beautiful metaphors, freedom from complexity and abstruseness *as a rule*, at once attract the reader and exhibit the laudable independence of the author.

The entire gospel of Carlyle may be found in these lines:

"Act, act in the living Present,
Heart within and God o'erhead."

His influence in quickening the conscience of his time, the impulse he gave to heroism, to true manliness in all spheres in life, the noble example of his complete, rounded life, will cause his fame to be enduring.

A MODERN HIERONYMUS.

Drei W bringen Pein,
Welber, Würfelspiel und Wein.
—*Old German Proverb.*

My delight was ne'er woman nor wine,
Pretty maid;
Beg thy pardon! Thine eyes are divine,
Pretty maid.
It is charming, the glow
On thy cheek, now; but no!
My delight was ne'er woman nor wine,
Pretty maid.

Thou art glad in the beauty of youth,
Pretty maid.
Is there beauty, thou'lt find it in truth,
Pretty maid;
Scan Philosophy's face;
Mark the fair, matchless grace
Of her features, transfigured by truth,
Pretty maid.

Dost thou sing with the voice of a bird,
Pretty maid?
'Tis as naught to the music unheard,
Pretty maid.
Lute and voice have no chime
Like the full, rounded rhyme
Of Logic's first, second, and third,
Pretty maid.

Ah! thou wepest. Thy sorrow is mine,
Pretty maid.
Lo! I kiss off these teardrops of thine,
Pretty maid.
'Twas the alliteration
Made all this vexation;
I love woman,—but still I hate wine,
Pretty maid.

SOME THOUGHTS RELATIVE TO PHYSICAL, LINGUISTIC, AND MORAL STUDIES.

BY J. S. B., '72.

A CHILD can very early be taught to observe and study any animal or plant, and this course of procedure when early commenced awakens the perceptive faculties to a very marked extent. The Indian presents some very prominent features resulting from acuteness of observation. His ready adaptation to circumstances, attained almost wholly from the cultivation of his observational faculties, is oftentimes so remarkable as to appear instinctive. And the general possession of this faculty would be a very valuable addition to society, but society would hardly wish to surrender the interest which each member feels in every other member, for the acquisition of a faculty by which each individual could be made to feel almost self-sufficient.

While no such result is likely to occur in the associations of children of civilized parents, yet must not the tendency be in that direction when a child of quite early years is at once led to a consideration of every department of nature, its construction, adaptation, delicacy, and finish without first having been introduced to himself, other than to his casket? The fitness of physical studies as a prime element in our educational force cannot be denied, because they at once lead to the consideration of organisms and how those organisms have been developed from the inorganic, and it is the genius of American institutions that the best development of man is to result from his organic connection with other men. But as the finest water power proves proportionately more destructive unless properly directed, so it seems some other branch of study must go before and provide for the coming of

physical studies or detriment will result to society.

The first school of the child is the home and the street. In these he naturally learns of himself, his parents, his brothers and sisters, his comrades, and his relations to all these. He very soon learns that the relations herein enjoyed may be varied by himself and by each of the others, and it will not take him long to learn that those relations may be subject to principle as well as to accident. Those variations render him more or less happy and thereby determine his working condition, his condition to impart as well as to enjoy. This may be talked about and a record of this conversation would show his feelings at any given moment, and also his ability to express his feelings. He could very soon perceive that some of his moods of feeling were superior to others, some of his motives for action nobler than others, some of his ways of expressing himself clearer than others.

With this much of observation he is prepared to improve upon each of these points, and any improvement here directly enhances his fitness for service to the organic whole. He begins at once dealing with things vital, interesting, and enlarging. When he has familiarized himself with the sentiments, motives, and methods of expression common to society about him, he is prepared to study into the conditions of other society differently constituted, and make fresh comparisons and observations. This will enlarge his scope of view, and by studying the conditions of society prevailing in different sections, and comparing the outcome of each, he will be led to take a deeper interest in the chain of life which runs through all, and construct his views with reference to the general interests of society rather than those of any limited section. Such a course as here delineated is found in the study of all linguistic branches. Lan-

guage being the nearest expression of the thoughts, feelings, motives, and methods of a people, is for that reason the best fitted for the groundwork of a course of study.

In the study of language moral studies naturally arise. Language is one form of history; a history of the thoughts and feelings of individual life while passing. It is natural after becoming somewhat familiar with the sight of things, to inquire what produced them. So the student readily passes from the study of the thoughts, feelings, motives, etc., to the causes combining to produce those varied mental phenomena. By natural stages of advancement he is led to a consideration of all branches pertaining to psychology, to the philosophy of history, and to political economy, all of which subjects vitally interest and affect his relations to society.

Why classics have, and may continue to have, a prominent position among linguistic branches taught in our schools results possibly from several reasons, only a few of which will here be mentioned. Their study furnishes the mind an opportunity in part to determine how language grows, reveals that the possession of a language worthy of the name comes only by carefulness in thought and precision in the endeavor at expression. Their study also removes from any partisan spirit with reference to the sentiments, motives, and feelings therein treated, providing an excellent drill in the impartial analysis of thought, one of the most beneficial results accruing from scholarship. Modern languages not meeting the points here specified nearly as well, are less likely to be chosen from the scholar's stand-point. The effort of this article has been to show the positions these branches of study should hold in our school curriculums at a disparagement of none.

That education is given not merely to facilitate the obtaining of a livelihood,

not merely to furnish an easy passport into society, but rather to fit each individual to become serviceable to himself and society is not so generally realized by the college student, much less the masses, as could be desired. Let it be comprehended that when the academy or college proper seeks to do the work of the technical school it fails of appreciating its real duties to society, and accepts a lower rather than a higher position. Was this fact thoroughly understood generally, such unreasonable expectations and demands respecting our colleges as are frequently met, would no longer prevail.

THE TRUE MEASURE OF MEN.

BY O. L. G., '83.

EVERY age has left its imprint on the customs of the world. The succeeding periods have each been characterized by revolution, either in habits or ideas.

From early existence to the close of the Middle Ages the world had been lauding place, power, and triumph, even though sustained from base motives and by fraudulent acts, and true excellencies of manhood had been shamefully concealed beneath the glitter of apparent success. Assyria had deified her Ninus, Greece her Alexander, and Rome her Cæsars, blinded to the fact that these monarchs held their sovereignty through the most disgraceful cruelties and oppressions. But with the march of progress, with the unfolding of the godlike in man, the standard of human merit has been elevated and man's actual worth more justly prized. And yet, today, the world in valuing her sons is too forgetful of those divine qualities which are absolutely essential to true, unalloyed greatness.

But what is true greatness? Is it costly attire? Then was the tyrant Nero greater than Paul whom he martyred. Is it rep-

utation? If so, Columbus died absolutely destitute of greatness, and some of his vicious persecutors were far greater than he. Is it accumulated wealth? If this be the test, where in the scale of measurement shall we put him who had "not where to lay his head?" Is it station in life? Then was Caligula, that reckless, heartless, almost brainless monarch, greater than our loyal, great-souled, but uncrowned Webster. No! useful as these may become in attaining true greatness, of themselves they are almost worthless. Personal adornments do not make the man. Reputation unsustained is simply a putrid mass. Neither riches nor poverty has any weight in the balances of justice. And the throne, which may have been given by birthright, is no mark of greatness. Nor are natural endowments, save as they are trained and made to serve the purpose of their Creator.

He is not the noblest of mankind who, in wantonness, luxury, and self-gratification, wields the sceptre of universal sway; but, rather, he who, in forgetfulness of self, sacrifices his own inclinations and faithfully serves the needy and unfortunate about him.

Well may Sparta point with pride to the loyalty of her sons at Thermopylæ, but in the quiet recesses of many a life exist sacrifices equally as great and bravery truly as noble as ever stirred the breast of Leonidas. It is not, alone, the courage to face hostilities in the midst of great excitement, but true manhood is equally portrayed by meekness when ridiculed, patience when grieved, forgiveness when insulted. It is measured by goodness of heart, nobleness of life, and greatness of soul. It is measured by the use we have made of the material given us with which to build—by the development of that germ of true greatness which is planted in every breast.

It is not alone what God has done for us,

but what we have done for ourselves by improving nature's gifts.

Men of self-command, men of integrity, men of honor, men of noble purposes, men of chaste habits, men of self-culture, men of Christian fortitude, men of true principle, men of stainless virtue, in short, men possessing those elements of character exemplified in Christ and his teachings,—*these* are the truly great, and he who possesses them not is small enough. It is what they *are* which determines the largeness or littleness of men. It is the actual character,—the mental, moral and spiritual self,—this is the measure of mankind.

But finite minds cannot fathom those hidden motives and secret movements which lie concealed in the being of man. In our present sphere only infinite wisdom can search out and unerringly weigh them, but in the vast, unceasing eternity, when we are known as we know ourselves, then can we measure others, for we shall know them as they are.

DER HERBST.

BY KATE GOLDSMITH.

And is the loveliness of summer done?
Those long, warm days of flower laden sweet?
The wild-bee and the clover-bloom are gone,
Only a few late sprays the wanderers greet.
The long, fair twilights darkened by the pall
Of early night that chills the sinking sun,
While through the air the insects, of the fall,
Send their shrill cries to mind us, summer's done!

And all the hills are burning with the flame
That beautifies, but kills the summer's green.
We look abroad. It cannot be the same
Spring hill-sides that we long have seen!
Is this the very ground our feet have pressed,
When soft it was, and fair with each fresh blade?

Where are the vines 'neath which we used to rest?

Where the soft winds that all about us played?
Where is the heart I had when spring was new,
When summer filled my pulse with living joy?
With every breath a happiness I drew,

But now, the warmth and sunshine have grown coy.

Is this the same sky, and the very stars
That shone and shone until there seemed no night?

How coldly now they look through cloudy bars,

The breaking day was once, ah me, more bright!

The scanty harvest gleaned, the hills are bare,
What flourished not in spring-time yields no fruit.

Barren and waste the hills and vales prepare
Submissively to wait. Each buried root
Lies dormant, and so, too, my heart shall sleep,
In spite of days which desolate its peace,
Knowing the life of spring again shall leap
With conquering joy in nature's sure release.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Editors of the Student :

You must have noted the haste with which school directors, parents, and teachers crowd into our country schools studies that have no place there. One expects there only elementary branches; there is time for nothing more. The whole number of weeks possible to the average country scholar will barely allow the completing of the elementary work. In fact it is much less than the time required for completing the city grammar school course, where elementary work is by no means finished. Yet, all high school studies are hurried in here—all departments of art, science, and language—no subject seems too difficult.

The result need scarcely be mentioned. Ground is got over but nothing accomplished. The scholar's time is shamefully wasted; thinking himself to be getting an education, he is getting almost nothing. I refer, of course, to the majority of those country schools that attempt higher work. Some begin Latin and Greek, and spend several years doing badly less than one year's work. So in the higher mathemat-

ics; so in the more difficult of the sciences. When such a scholar wishes to advance, ten to one the work must be done over again. The result comes about from copying the higher schools. Directors have no system. System is impossible, indeed, on their absurd hypothesis. Higher work must be given up here. It is impracticable. There is no time for it; teachers have all they can do without it. Suitable teachers cannot be paid to teach it. If taken, it crowds out what is essential and primary. The small gain to the few gives greater injury to the many. I speak from some experience. Students come to us from the schools outside asking to be got into college in from three months to two years. In most cases, I would rather take a graduate of Lewiston Grammar School to get over the same ground in the same time. Some cannot read; some cannot spell; many have spent several years in getting a smattering of Latin and Greek, worse than nothing. These frequently go home in hopeless discouragement.

In the interest of education, of eager students, and of the best institutions of the State, I beg leave through your columns to protest against this lack of system in the schools, against this squandering of valuable time, against the miserable scholarship in the State, fostered by so many worthless institutions,—worthless as they are; against the wretched support given the really fine schools, a good number of which we may claim.

There are scholars enough in Maine that desire an education. There is money enough to educate them. There is money enough expended for education each year, were it properly directed. Too little of it accomplishes anything valuable. Too few attending school know either what they are getting or what they want, and no one shows them. It is time to stop this waste. More money ought to flow college-ward. The classical institutions and colleges

ought to be full. If the scholarship of Maine is to be improved, they must be filled. There is a work for the lower schools; it is to teach excellence in the lower departments. Upon this alone can higher scholarship be built. But the State of Maine, through her scholars and educators, must be more alive to the higher education as represented by the colleges, by the classical institutes, and by the more advanced of the high schools.

J. F. PARSONS.

Nichols Latin School, Oct. 18.

HOTEL PEMBERTON, August, 1882.

Editors of the Student:

As I have promised to write you a letter before my return to Lewiston, I will begin by trying to give you a faint idea of the place where several of the Bates boys have spent a part or the whole of the summer vacation. The hotel is located on a point of land known as Windmill Point in the town of Hull, nine miles from Boston, and is accessible either by water or rail, there being from thirty to forty boats and trains each way, daily. It is built according to the Queen Anne style, is four stories high, and is provided with every convenience that one could desire. In the west end is located the *café*, where between thirty and forty college students, familiarly known as "hash slingers," reign supreme. In the east end is the *table-d'hôte*, and here, too, is a good number of students, though the monotony is somewhat broken by the mixing in of some of the fair ones which, it is said, shortens the vacation about half.

Were I an artist, I would draw you a picture of the waiters in *this* room when not at work: just try your imagination a little and draw the picture yourself. As a rule, the waiters are pretty well "perked," which keeps them good-natured and all the more lively. There is nothing like keeping on the right side of

the waiter and, on the other hand, the waiter must keep on the right side of his party, and not spill soup on his Oscar Wilde trousers nor turn the coffee up his coat-sleeve. All these things are to be thought of, but one's thoughts often come too late.

A writer in a Boston paper says that for a college waiter to fall in love with and be accepted by a young lady whom he has served with chops at morning, fish at noon, and rolls at night, is no uncommon occurrence. In such cases the student generally resigns his position as waiter and becomes a regular boarder—at the old man's expense. We have heard of no such cases here. Between the *café* and *table-d'hôte* is the office, billiard room, wine room, etc. On the upper floors are about a hundred rooms for guests, besides spacious halls, private dining rooms, and parlors. The three lower stories are surrounded with broad piazzas overlooking towards the south and southwest Nantucket, Quincy Bay, and the Blue Hills; toward the west, Peddock's Island and Hull Gut; toward the northwest, Fort Warren, Bug Light, and a partial view of Boston; and towards the east, Boston Light, Telegraph Hill, and the open sea. All the ocean steamers which come to Boston pass within plain sight of the hotel. In the afternoon and evening the piazzas are crowded with people listening to the excellent music furnished by Reeves' American Band, of Providence, which gives two grand concerts daily.

Just across one corner of the bay is the headquarters of the Hull Yacht Club, and each Saturday afternoon their weekly races are witnessed by hundreds from the piazzas of the Pemberton. Wednesday and Saturday evenings Mr. Blank, pyrotechnist from the Crystal Palace, London, gives a grand display of fire-works in front of the hotel and his wonderful exhibitions never fail to draw immense crowds.

Capt. Webb, the champion swimmer of the world, has for two weeks given daily exhibitions of swimming and diving here, and the famous match between him and Riley, the champion short distance swimmer of America, took place in the bay in front of the house. No expense has been spared to make this one of the most attractive resorts on the coast, and those who have charge have every reason to feel proud of their success. S. D. Thompson, the manager, formerly of the Kearsarge House, North Conway, is one of those men who know how to run a hotel and run it successfully. He is exceedingly popular not only with the guests, but also with his help, and his popularity is merited.

Very Truly,

E. REMICK.

LOCALS.

I met a Freshman weeping,
And, like one amazed,
I asked him why those tear-drops,
He said that he'd been hazed.

I met a Soph'more weeping,
It was a sight to see,
I asked him what the matter was,
He said he'd got the G. B.

Who shaved first?

Who saw the comet?

How did you enjoy the supper?

The catalogues will soon be out.

Not much base-ball interest this term.

The ivy vines of '79 and '82 are looking thrifty.

Most time for the prize debates and declamations.

Prayers are now held in the small chapel down stairs.

We were sorry to learn of the recent death of the brother of F. E. Manson, '83, by accidental shooting.

A favorite retreat with one of the Seniors—beside giant Oakes.

Ham has assumed the duties of librarian in the college library.

'83 has a new member, Mr. William Watters of Mechanic Falls.

The Eurosophian public meeting will take place some time the last of the month.

Scene in Recitation: Prof.—“Mr. D., the meaning of *je comprende*?” Mr. D. (hesitating)—“I—I—catch on.”

There is no one in college whom the students are so delighted to see twice a day as Barber. He carries the mail.

“Fuit mulier vetus, sub coluit colle
Nisi atque discedit nunc ibi et colit
Cibus aquamque pro pabulo fuit
Sed saepe querit haec mulier vetus.”

It is said that Millett recently made an impression. It was on one of the rails in front of Parker Hall which had just been painted.

Any one desiring the bound copies of the STUDENT for the years '73, '74, and '75, will do well to correspond with W. F. Cowell, Lewiston, Me.

LOST.—The Bates College Glee Club. Any one restoring this organization to the college will be amply rewarded (in thanks) by the students.

It is a pity that the pond was not dragged before it was filled up. There is no knowing what horrible secrets might have been brought to light.

Owing to a lack of space the communication from the Pemberton was crowded out of our last issue. We give it in this, though rather late.

It is pleasing to know that '86 contains musical talent sufficient to furnish music for chapel exercises when members of the choir from other classes are absent, as they recently did to the eminent satisfaction of all present.

Wilton Academy is to have an attractive young lady teacher of elocution this term. If we could be similarly favored don't you suppose rhetorical would be less of a bore?

We are sorry to chronicle that one of the Seniors, whose name comes near the head of the list, alphabetically, ate so much at the annual supper that he had to be helped home.

We are glad to notice that the walks upon the campus have been filled up and greatly improved. Now if they could be rolled, so as to harden them, nothing more could be desired.

The annual repairing and painting of the fences in front of Parker Hall have just been completed. We believe that about the usual number of students sat down on the rails before they were dry.

It is reported that the college is soon to be provided with a large telescope. This is something that has long been needed, and can but add new interest to the study of astronomy. '83 will be very glad to initiate it.

Scene in recitation: Prof.—“Mr. B., the word for green?” Mr. B. hesitates, stops to think, and Prof. tries to help him by saying: “We speak of folks who are verdant.” Mr. B. (brightening) —“Oui, Monsieur, c'est Fresh.”

“He pressed her head upon his breast,
And said in tones of love,
'O here forever, ever rest.'
Her ruby lips begin to move,
Upon her words he hangs,
The following accents slowly come,
'Look out—don't hurt my bangs!'"

Officers of the Bates College Christian Association: President, O. L. Gile, '83; Vice Presidents, W. H. Barber, '83, E. R. Chadwick, '84, C. E. Tedford, '85; Corresponding Secretary, W. D. Wilson, '84; Recording Secretary and Treasurer, F. E. Parlin, '85.

At the New England College Christian Association convention held at Charlestown, Mass., October 10th to 12th, Bates was represented by O. L. Gile, '83, and E. R. Chadwick, '84.

The Reading Room Association have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, W. F. Cowell, '83; Vice President, C. S. Flanders, '84; Treasurer, J. B. Ham, '83; Secretary, C. T. Walter, '85; Executive Committee, E. J. Hatch, '83; W. D. Wilson, '84; C. E. Tedford, '85.

The Freshmen have declined the Sophomore challenge to a rope-pull, on the ground that the custom having given such general dissatisfaction in the past that for the past two years it has been entirely discarded, they, the class of '86, do not wish to assume the responsibility of renewing the custom.

There has been received from the publishers of the College Song Book a circular containing the different press opinions of the merits of the book. They are all very flattering and speak in the highest terms of the collection. Brace up, boys, and let us find out for ourselves what there is in the book.

The substitution of Newcomb's algebra for Olney's, the one formerly used, we consider a step in the right direction. The latter was never popular, and has probably received more cursing than any other book in college. For the sake of '86 and the future Freshman classes we are glad the change has been made.

As yet but very few of the Freshmen have joined either of the two literary societies. While we think that a careful consideration of the relative merits of the societies should be made before joining either, yet we think it is wise for them to join one or the other during the first term, and thus derive all the benefits to be obtained from them.

The trees on the campus are beginning to shed their leaves, and soon the wintry blasts will be howling through their branches and round the corners of the college building. As the *Lewiston Journal* says, "Have you overcoated"?

Where is the series of games of ball that was to be played between the several classes in college? We think the idea a good one, as it would have a tendency to bring out the base-ball talent in the lower classes, and it could but add to our strength for next season. Sorry the idea could not have been put in practice.

There has been always more or less trouble in collecting the taxes due the Reading Room Association for the use of the reading room, but this difficulty is now obviated by the tax being put on the regulation tuition term bills. This will, no doubt, be quite a saving to the association, and will be a source of delight to the treasurer.

The class of '85 have elected the following officers: President, D. C. Washburn; Vice President, M. N. Drew; Secretary, A. B. Morrill; Treasurer, Miss A. H. Tucker; Poet, G. S. Eveleth; Executive Committee, C. E. Tedford, D. C. Washburn, J. M. Nichols; Orator, M. N. Drew; Chaplain, W. V. Whitmore; Historian, C. F. Bryant; Marshal, W. B. Small; Odist, H. H. Robinson.

In astronomy recently the Professor was illustrating the reason why any point on the earth's surface remained in the shadow of the moon, during an eclipse of the sun, longer on account of the motion of the earth than it otherwise would. He said, "I suppose you have all noticed in traveling in the cars that you have sometimes remained in the smoke for a long time because you were going the same way the smoke was!" One of the boys (in a whisper)—"We don't travel in that kind of a car, Professor."

According to the Bowdoin and Colby reporters of the *Lewiston Journal*, their college nines are engaged in the field this fall. The Colbys have played three or four public games, while the Bowdoin practice daily. According to these statements we should judge that they meant business for the next season, and Bates will have to "brace up" or she will "get left."

The annual supper given to the students by the ladies of the Main Street Free Baptist Society came off on the evening of Oct. 12. A large number of the students attended, and partook of a bounteous supply of baked beans, cold meats, bread, cake, fruit, etc. After the supper the remainder of the evening was passed in social conversation, singing, promenading, and games. All pronounce it a good time.

At a recent recitation one of the Seniors was twice called upon to recite in quick succession, and each time made at least nothing more than a fair recitation. As he sat down one of his classmates whispered to him, so as to be heard by all those sitting near, "You will get ten on your recitation to-day, R." "Why?" said R. "Oh, five on each recitation will make ten on the whole," was the answer.

Oh that some patron saint would furnish us a couple of new alleys in the bowling alley. Those now in use are so worn that it is impossible to make a good score upon them; indeed, one of them has been so far gone that it has never to our knowledge been used since we have been in college. Bowling is a pleasing as well as healthy amusement, and if we had decent alleys would doubtless be more indulged in than is now the case.

At a meeting of the Eurosophian Society held the second week of the term, the following list of officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Everett Remick; Vice President, C. S. Flanders; Secre-

tary, D. C. Washburn; Editors, O. L. Gile, W. D. Wilson, Miss Ham; Executive Committee, H. H. Tucker, E. R. Chadwick, C. A. Washburn; Treasurer, C. T. Bryant; Librarian, A. B. Morrill; Committee on Music, J. L. Reade, O. L. Gile, Miss Emerson.

A Sophomore, who was seated next a minister at the Freshman supper, and was trying to be dignified and carry on a learned conversation with him rather to the neglect of the edibles, was somewhat taken off his base by having a quondam companion on the other side of him recall him to mundane affairs by remarking, "Cripe, Charl', pitch in." It is needless to say that he "pitched in."

Some of the students are beginning the old tricks of carrying the magazines away from the reading room to their rooms. It seems strange that such persons cannot see their own supreme selfishness, and the inconvenience they cause to others. These magazines are placed there for the general good, and one student has no more right to remove them than he would have to take away the stove from the room for his own use.

'86 has elected the following class officers: President, F. W. Sanford; Vice President, A. E. Verrill; Treasurer, H. M. Cheney; Secretary, E. D. Varney; Chaplain, J. A. Wiggin; Executive Committee, J. W. Flanders, J. H. Williamson, H. C. Lowden. We notice the absence of such officers as poet and prophet, but as these and other officers are seldom called into active service, the class have doubtless thought best to omit them altogether.

If the Bates nine intends to enter the contest for the next year's championship, would it not be well, as we are now apparently without a pitcher, to select some one of the several who make some pretensions at pitching and put him to practicing? There is no reason why there could not be

playing on the campus for several weeks to come, and we would like to see a good nine selected and games arranged with "scrub" nines, if no better. What we need most is a pitcher, and something ought to be done at once that will insure for us a pitcher for the coming year. A little practice this fall and a good deal of gymnasium work in the winter would doubtless prove a good investment.

SCRAPS FROM A SUMMER SKETCH-BOOK.

Written on a Birch-Bark Cup.

Crystal cup or golden goblet
Were not for your lip too fair;
Yet this little birchen dipper
Claims at least one virtue rare:
For when first your ruby lip
O'er its virgin edge did dip,
On the mountain streamlet's bank,
From it ne'er had mortal drank.

With a Bouquet.

These little flowers, wet with dew,
I picked this morning, Love, for you;
Their fragrant breath perfumed the air,
And whispered low, "Sweets to the Fair."

The Polymnian Society have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, C. J. Atwater, '83; Vice President, Sumner Hackett, '84; Secretary, E. B. Stiles, '85; Treasurer, F. E. Parlin, '85; Librarian, Miss F. A. Dudley, '84; Executive Committee, O. L. Bartlett, '83, W. H. Davis, '84, F. A. Morey, '85; Editorial Committee, W. H. Barber, '83, Miss A. M. Brackett, '84, F. E. Parlin, '85, A. E. Verrill, '86; Orator, F. E. Manson, '83; Music Committee, C. A. Chase, '84, E. B. Stiles, '85, F. E. Manson, '83.

A meeting of the students was held in the small chapel Monday evening, Oct. 16th. The meeting was addressed by Mr. L. D. Wishard of New York, General Secretary of the College Young Men's Christian Association of America, who spoke upon the character and purposes of the association which he represented. At the close of the address a committee, consist-

ing of Prof. Hayes and Messrs. Gile, '83, Chadwick, '84, Tedford, '85, and Cheney, '86, was chosen to consult upon the advisability of altering the constitution of our College Christian Association so as to agree with that of the American College Young Men's Christian Association. The committee reported at a meeting of the Association, held Tuesday afternoon, and it was voted to join the American College Y. M. C. A. The necessary changes in the constitution will undoubtedly be made at once.

Monday morning, Oct. 9th, to one traveling in that direction, there might have been seen on the road between Auburn and Lewiston a young man about 5 feet 7 inches in height, wearing a white hat and carrying an overcoat on his arm. He might have been taken for a theologian but from the fact that he had no carpet bag. About 11 o'clock he was seen walking up College Street, and later he entered Parker Hall. From here he went directly to H. H., where he attended Prof. Stanley's lecture on eclipses; but it "eclipses" us to know where this young man had spent his time since Saturday.

"Girl Wanted!" reads a sign in a Lisbon Street restaurant. During State Fair week one of the boys from the rural districts halted in front of the window and after gazing wonderingly at the stuffed deer, cold ham, and beer bottles, his eye chanced to catch the placard. After slowly taking it in, he remarked: "The blasted old fool, don't he know he can't git a girl that way. Down our way, if a feller wants a girl, he's got ter hang round after singing schule and prayer-meetings, and freeze ont'er her when they cum eout, and have all the fellers larfing at him; and then go home with her and set up in the parlor, with the lamp turned deown till half-past 'leven; and then next summer he'll have to take

her ter the Fourth of July and State Fair, and pay the bills too, by gosh. Maybe that's the way they dew things in the city, but they don't dew that way round our place, not by a derned sight."

The frog pond, that has for years been such an ornament (?) to the campus, *was* but *is not*. The united labors of ten men and four horses have sufficed to fill it in with dirt, and few traces (though one Tracy had charge of it) are now left to mark the spot where

"In the surf-beaten sands that encircled it
round,
In the billow's retreat, in the breaker's
rebound,
In its white (?) drifted foam and its dark
heaving *green*,
Each moment I gazed, and fresh beauty (?)
was seen."

The annual public meeting of the Polymnian Society was held at the College Chapel, Friday evening, Oct. 6. Acceptable music was furnished by Perkins's Orchestra. The following is the programme:

MUSIC.

PRAYER.

MUSIC.

Declamation—Has the Capitol been Captured? (Frye)

F. W. Sanford.

Simultaneous Discussion—Is Married Life better than Single?

Aff., W. H. Davis. Neg., E. H. Emery.

MUSIC.

Debate—Resolved, that Circumstances make Men.

Aff., Miss E. L. Knowles. Neg., Aaron Beede.

MUSIC.

Oration—Ethics of the Drama.

Sumner Hackett.

Paper.

W. H. Barber, Miss F. A. Dudley.

MUSIC.

Committee of Arrangements: W. H. Davis, E. H. Emery, F. E. Parlin.

The President being absent, and the Vice President having a part upon the programme, Mr. F. S. Forbes of '85 presided over the meeting.

Not many students were present at the Kellogg-Brignoli concert. Unfortunately the Freshman supper occurred on the same evening, so that many were disappointed

to be obliged to miss one or the other; though some managed to "take in" both. The audience was small. The fact is, Signor Brignoli is not a favorite in this city; for, though he has a wonderfully fine tenor voice, his rude and disagreeable manners have made him generally disliked. The parts of the programme that the audience seemed best pleased with were Mr. Timothee Adamowski's violin playing, Miss Kellogg's singing, and Miss May Newman's reading. Miss Fanny Kellogg, the prima donna of the evening, had all the elements of a favorite singer. Her voice was fine, her manners pleasing, her face attractive, and her dress elegant. Signor Brignoli at his first appearance sang, as is his custom, only one verse of the song. He was loudly cheered, but obstinately refused to *encore*, and the next time he came on and sang his one verse he was coolly allowed to retire amid profound silence. When he appeared again he was evidently mad, sang carelessly, and turned and left the stage before the song was quite through. The readings by Miss Newman (who, by the way, is quite a favorite with our students, both socially and artistically) gave much pleasure. Every movement was grace itself, and the rendering of the fairy spell in the Midsummer Night's Dream, might have warded off the most evil-disposed gnomes or other enemies.

A student teaching in a country town of this State sends in the following description of some of his scholars, written after the vernacular of said scholars:

MY GALOOTS.

I have got some of the biggest galoots here (whatever that means, perhaps you know, I don't, but it's a term I use to express something otherwise inexpressible,) that were ever born this side the Fejee Islands. They are 'leven to sixteen years old, thems as knows how old they is, and thems as don't are about the same, more or less. They read in the Fifth Reader, what they read'n that ain't much, but

they'd orter be in the Primer. They spell in the Fifth class too, that is they come out in that class, but they generally don't do nothing. And of course they study 'Rifin'tic. They commenced in Fact'rin', they are in Fact'rin' now, and they will probably be in Fract'rin' when they git threw, though they might's well be in Addition as Cube Root, or Cube Root as Addition. They wouldn't know the difference. They keep ciferin' just the same if they's to work on Herschell's problem to find the diameter of Saturn's ring, 'n they wouldn't come out no nearer 'n I should. They hain't taken up Jogrify or Grammar yit, but I 'spose they will next year. Thank Heaven, I shan't be here next year, 'n I shan't recommend nobody else to be here neither.

In looking over a pile of catalogues in the library, a few days ago, we accidentally came across an edition of the original laws of Bates College, published when the students of the preparatory and college departments all occupied Parker Hall in common. Some of those rules would not agree very well with the average student of to-day. We give a few as a curiosity:

"SEC. 19. Students are required to abstain entirely from card playing, from entering bowling alleys and billiard saloons, from attending any circus, theatre, ball, or dancingschool, and in general to observe all the laws of common social morality."

"SEC. 20. No student shall eat or drink in any hotel in Lewiston or Auburn, except in company with his parent or guardian." [Rather hard, that, on the boys when they wanted to give the nine a supper.]

"SEC. 22. No student shall in Lewiston or Auburn use firearms or burn gunpowder in any way without permission from some member of the Faculty."

"SEC. 23. Young ladies and gentlemen are not allowed to ride or walk in company, or associate in any manner without special permission from the Faculty."

"SEC. 28. Students are not allowed to walk or ride for pleasure on the Sabbath; and persons from abroad are requested not to visit the college on that day." [Let us bless our lucky stars that we did not go to college in those days.]

PERSONALS.

FACULTY:

Prof. B. F. Hayes recently attended the anniversary of Free Baptist Benevolent Societies at Great Falls, N. H.

Profs. Stanton and Stanley also attended the meeting of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions, held at Portland, Me., Oct. 3-7.

'67.—H. F. Wood is pastor of the Charles St. Free Baptist Church, Dover, N. H.

'67.—G. S. Ricker is preaching at Norwich, N. Y.

'68.—Prof. O. C. Wendell of the Cambridge Observatory was recently in town.

'68.—G. C. Emery has been recently elected Professor of Mathematics in Boston Latin School.

'70.—I. G. Hanson has been elected clerk of courts in Androscoggin County, for another term.

'71.—L. H. Hutchinson died at his home in Lewiston, Friday, Sept. 8th. A sketch of his life will appear in the next number of the STUDENT.

'75.—A. M. Spear has been elected representative to the Maine Legislature from Hallowell, Me.

'75.—C. B. Reade, who has been acting as secretary for the Senate Committee on Rules at Washington, D. C., has spent his vacation in Lewiston, Me.

'76.—F. E. Emrich is pastor of the Tabernacle Church in Chicago.

'78.—J. Q. Adams is preaching at South Parsonsfield, Me.

'79.—T. J. Bollin is employed in Washington, D. C.

'81.—H. E. Foss is rejoicing over the birth of a young heir.

'81.—H. S. Roberts is teaching the High School at Lisbon Falls, Me.

'81.—H. P. Folsom is book-keeper in Leadville, Col.

'82.—C. E. Mason and O. H. Tracy have entered the Bates Theological School.

'82.—R. H. Douglass is studying law in the office of Col. F. M. Drew of Lewiston, Me.

'82.—W. V. Twaddle has entered the United States signal service, and is now stationed at Fort Myer, Va.

'82.—L. T. McKenney and W. T. Skelton go to Kentucky to establish a branch house.

'82.—W. G. Clark is at present stopping in Algona, Iowa.

'82.—J. C. Perkins is principal of West Lebanon Academy.

'82.—B. G. Eaton is principal of the academy at Greenland, N. H.

'83.—F. E. Manson is teaching the fall term of school at Machiasport, Me.

'83.—W. Watters of Mechanic Falls, Me., has joined the class of '83.

'83.—H. H. Tucker is teaching the fall term at Solon, Me.

'83.—L. B. Hunt is at Brownfield, Me., employed for the fall term.

'83.—C. J. Atwater has again returned to Princeton, Me., as principal of the high school in that place.

'83.—O. L. Bartlett is teaching in the North Auburn Grammar School.

'83.—D. N. Grice has completed a successful season at the Grand Union, Saratoga.

'83.—G. M. Beals has returned to his class after an absence of nearly a year.

'84.—Miss Annie M. Brackett is teaching in the Auburn City Primary School.

'84.—A. Beede is training the rising generation in Auburn.

'84.—E. F. Burrill is circulating "Our Department" up in Vermont.

'84.—Miss E. F. Bates is absent from college on account of illness.

'84.—J. W. Chadwick is teaching at Weeks' Mills, Me.

'84.—R. E. Donnell is teaching the High School at Milton Mills, N. H.

'84.—S. Hackett is to spend the winter in the South.

'85.—F. E. Parlin is teaching another term in the grammar school at Yarmouth, Me. He has also been engaged for the winter term.

'85.—C. A. Washburn has entered upon his college duties, having completed a prosperous season at the sea-shore.

'85.—C. F. Bryant will canvass this winter in Kentucky.

'85.—C. T. Walter is acting as reporter for the *Morning Star*.

'85.—C. E. Stevens is obliged to be absent from college on account of poor health.

'85.—W. D. Fuller, from the Boston Institute of Technology, has entered Bates.

'85.—C. E. B. Libby is teaching a fall term of school at Cumberland.

'86.—J. W. Flanders is teaching at Princeton, Me.

'86.—G. E. Paine has commenced a winter term of school at North Anson, Me.

'86.—W. A. Morton has recently entered college, having just returned from the United States Hotel at Saratoga.

'86.—J. H. Williamson and A. E. Blanchard are to spend the winter in canvassing for a book, in Kentucky.

ALUMNI HISTORY.

[Will every member of '78 and '79 who have not yet reported to the editor, please send us their history at once and thus enable us to make a complete report of the next two classes in the November number?]

CLASS OF '77.

BURR, LEWIS ABRAM:

1878-82 principal of select private school; has a prosperous school, which is constantly improving; has succeeded in adding to the school apparatus, globes, maps, charts, metric systems, etc.; has two assistants.

CHASE, JOSEPH AUBREY:

1877-78 was a law student in Boston;

1878-81 studied theology at Cambridge, Yale, and Meadville Divinity Schools, graduating from the latter in 1881; since Oct., 1881, has been pastor of the Church of the Unity at St. Joseph, Mo., where he is soon to be ordained.

CLASON, PELL RUSSELL:

1877-78 was principal of Northwood Seminary, Northwood Ridge, N. H.; 1878-79 was principal of high school, Gardiner, Me.; 1879-80 was principal of Lisbon high school; 1880 was principal of Auburn grammar school; 1880-81 was principal of Lisbon Falls high school; 1880-82 was in Maine Medical School and Portland School for Medical Instruction; graduated from Maine Medical School in 1882; has been practicing medicine in Gardiner since June, 1882; married June 30, 1878, to Miss E. B. Tibbetts, of Lisbon, Me.

CLASON, OLIVER BARRETT:

1877 was principal of Patten Academy; 1878-79 was principal of Lisbon (Me.) high school; 1879-80 was principal of Hopkinton (Mass.) high school; admitted to the bar, Kennebec Co., October, 1881; since then has been practicing law in Gardiner, Me.; chairman of S. S. Com.; President of Common Council.

EMERSON, CLARENCE VOLNEY:

1877-79 taught high school in Bowdoinham, Me.; in the winter of 1879-80 was principal of West Auburn grammar school; 1880-81 taught high school in Warren, Me.; 1881 in the office of Hutchinson & Savage, Lewiston, Me.

MOREHOUSE, CARRIE WARNER:

1878 taught the last half of a term at the high school, Mechanic Falls, Me., in place of the assistant who had accepted another situation. Then taught one year at the "Home and School," Washington, Conn. The fall term of 1879, taught in the grammar school, Auburn, Me. Nov. 29th, 1879, married Henry S. Morehouse, of Washington, Conn.

NOBLE, NEWELL PERKINS:

For a year after graduating he was engaged in teaching; then in law office with Elias Field, Esq., of Phillips, Me.; since then he has been in business in Phillips, Me., one year in the firm of A. Toothaker & Co., and the remaining time alone; married and has two children.

NORTH, JENNIE RICH:

Remained at her home in Bristol, Conn., the first year after leaving college; in the autumn of 1878 began to teach in Mechanic Falls, Me., as assistant in the high school of that place; 1879 to the present time she has been first assistant in the high school at Rockland, Me.

OAKES, HENRY WALTER:

Graduated 1877; was assistant in Auburn high school for one year after graduation; commenced the study of law in fall of 1878, in the office of Frye, Cotton and White, at Lewiston; was admitted to the bar of Androscoggin County, May 15th, 1882, and immediately after commenced practice of law in Auburn, in partnership with N. W. Harris, of Bates, '73, in which he still continues. P. O. address, Auburn, Me.

POTTER, AUGUSTUS WILLIAM:

1877-78 taught high school in West Waterville; 1878-79 taught at Gorham and Oxford; 1879-81 principal of high school at Lisbon; ill health then compelled him to lay still till last January; since then he has been teaching at Harwich Port, Mass.

PHILLIPS, FRANKLIN FOLSOM:

Principal of the Houghton school, Bolton, Mass., 1877-78; principal of the Rockland (Me.) high school since 1878; commissioned State assayer of Maine in 1880, for a term of four years.

STUART, G. A.:

Has been teaching in North Anson high school since 1877.

EXCHANGES.

The *Oberlin Review* gives the second honor oration of the first annual inter-collegiate oratorical contest at Delaware, Ohio, March 2. The subject is "The Elements of Modern Civilization," by D. F. Bradley, '82, of Oberlin College. It is the finest undergraduate effort we have ever yet seen. It contains thoughts which might well pass for gems, even for a riper mind.

We have just received No. 1, Vol. 2, of the *College Speculum*, published by the students of the Agricultural College, Lansing, Michigan. We wish we might have made its acquaintance before, for we are convinced by it that a classical education is not essential to the editing of a good, smart, college journal.

The *Colby Echo* mourns the death of the late editor-in-chief, Charles Miller Coburn. This publication still continues to maintain the high standard to which it has attained, and is a very welcome exchange. We presume we take more interest in it at present inasmuch as two of its representatives were formerly members of our class at Bates. We wish you success.

The October number of the *Niagara Index* under a new management has just reached us. It laments the inability of its past Editor-in-Chief to serve in the same capacity during the coming year. It does not promise to suit everybody, and if it did we shouldn't take much stock in it, for a paper that will please everybody without displeasing any will be like a man who has incurred the enmity of no man—tame and flat. The *Index* contains a good amount of reading matter for a semi-monthly, though there somehow seems to be a lack of system in its arrangement. There are too many departments to make them all a success. The article on "Equality" is a very prettily written piece, and after commencing it we were

obliged to read it through. There are two classes of men, those who believe in equality and those who do not, or, as the article says: "There are some who think it sacrilegious to doubt the truth of the doctrine (that all men are equal), and there are others who laugh as heartily as though the whole affair was an immense joke." "The Russian nobleman, born in a palace, reared 'in purple and fine linen,' scorns the idea of having no inferiors among the millions of serfs whom the agents of his haughty ancestors used to drive about like cattle in a stock-yard. Paupers fancy themselves the equals of millionaires; prisoners the equals of the judge who sends them to break stones or work a tread-mill, for the benefit of their country." The piece is well-written and contains some very good ideas.

We should judge from the October number of the *Williams Argo* just received, that it was conducted by a number of grammar school boys, instead of by college students. With the exception of its editorials, which are quite creditable and show that the editors can be sensible if so inclined, the contents are composed of articles which any fifteen-year-old boy could easily equal or surpass. Its literary(?) productions are—"The Wrath of Ludovices," "A Junior Soliloquy," "An Amble About Amherst," and "The Chinese Must Go." The first is a tale of ancient Troy, the style of which may be learned from the closing paragraph: "They had proceeded but a little way, when they met a crowd of boisterous urchins playing the classic game of shinny. 'Stop! stop!' cried Ajax, as the pair came along, 'or I will hand you over to the next policeman I see, and you'—he did not have time to finish, for a shinny-block struck him full on his wounded eye. With a wild howl of pain he fled. 'By Haephestus, I forgot my vow to Ludovices, the god of sports,' said he. 'This then, is his revenge.

Gosh! how it hurts!" The "Junior Soliloquy" is the nearest approach to a sensible literary article in the number. the other two, in spite of their sensible subjects, being of the same style as "The Wrath of Ludovices." To us, the devoting the whole literary portion of a publication issued by college students, and supposed to be the exponent of college thoughts and customs, to such articles, seems foolish in the extreme. An occasional article of that nature is very well, but "variety is the spice of life," and a little sensible matter mingled with such articles would, to our minds at least, seem an improvement. The one redeeming quality of the literary department is its poetry, which is quite good. "The Old Chapel Bell" is the title of a poem written in the metre of "The Old Oaken Bucket." The following is the first stanza:

"How dear to this heart the remembrance of college,

When fond retrospection recalls it to mind!
Its venerable piles, every brick steeped with knowledge,

Its moss-backed instructors, so thoughtful and kind;

The smooth, placid lake, and the campus near by it,

The bridge o'er the brook—I remember it well—

The library musty, the stone chapel nigh it,
And e'en in its tower the old chapel bell;
The syren-voiced charmer, the mellow-toned pleader,
The gentle exhorter, the old chapel bell."

COLLEGE WORLD (Selected).

Williams admits men on certificates from teachers.

William H. Allen, President of Girard College, died August 29.

The Cincinnati Wesleyan Female College has been sold at sheriff's sale.

Chester A. Arthur has received the degree of LL.D. from Union College.—*Ex.*

Mr. Garry has given \$30,000 to be used for founding a professorship of books at Oberlin College.—*Ex.*

Last year was the first time for twenty-two years that Dartmouth has covered its expenses by its income.

The oldest Baptist college in Iowa, the Des Moines University, has suspended with an indebtedness of \$15,000.

Thirteen Freshmen were not long since expelled from Williams College, for an indiscriminate use of the "horse."

The question of co-education is being discussed to a considerable extent at Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind.

The college buildings at Grinnell, Iowa, which were almost destroyed by the cyclone of June 17th, are being rapidly rebuilt.—*Ex.*

The President of Harvard has written to the parents of the undergraduates concerning compulsory attendance at chapel services. The result was that only two-sevenths of them held family worship.—*Ex.*

We find it recorded in the *Central Collegian*, of Fayette, Missouri, that six orations were delivered in that place, none of which contained a single reference to Greece or Rome. Central College is destined to make its mark!

Election at Harvard has long been an anomaly. With powers and opportunities restricted to the narrowest limits, it is small wonder that the department has been able to accomplish little, and that its work has met with such frequent dissatisfaction.

The class of '33 of Dartmouth College presents a notable instance of longevity. It graduated thirty-one members, and seventeen are still living, their average age being seventy-six years and six months. One of them is one of the present "twelve apostles" of the Mormons in Utah.

CLIPPINGS.

Kick your corn through a window glass
and the pane is gone.

A fool and his father's money are easily
parted.—*Princetonian*.

In one lot there are four calves, and in
another two young men with their hair
parted in the middle. How many calves
in all?

"Is the General on the retired list?"
they asked of his wife, the other evening.
"Retired! No, indeed!" she replied;
"he's down to the club playing poker."—
Bradford Star.

Senior—"We are not going to have
morning chapel any longer." Delighted
Freshman—"Why not?" Senior—"Be-
cause it is long enough already." Crest-
fallen Freshman agrees with him.

"Pa, are we going to have any girlvan-
ized iron on our new house?" "Any
w-h-a-t?" "Any girlvanized iron?"
"Galvanized you mean, don't you?"
"Yes, pa, but teacher says we mustn't say
gal, it's girl!"

"What did you say the conductor's
name was?" "Glass, Mr. Glass." "Oh,
no!" "But it is." "Impossible; it can't
be." "And why not, pray?" "Because,
sir, glass is a non-conductor." Deafening
applause from the scientific passengers.

"No, sir," said the father, "I shall not
send my boys to college. If I'm responsi-
ble for their being in this world, I've no
right to tuck off the endurance of four
years of their deviltry upon another com-
munity."—*Boston Post*.

"I promised my father that all my col-
lege expenses of any kind should not ex-
ceed \$300 per annum. I promised my
mother I would take the first honors in my
class. I redeemed this promise. The
proudest day of my life was when I wrote
to my parents that I had taken the first
honor in my class."—*Senator Hill*.

FLOWERS FROM THE CAMPUS.

CHORUS OF MAIDENS.

Poor unhappy maidens we,
Maids forever, probably.
Many years we've laid for students,
Sacrificing pride and prudence;
Mashing Freshmen, green and silly,
Praising Sophomores' wicked folly.
Petted, loved (?), engaged to Juniors,
Left, at last, by cruel Seniors.
Handed down from one to other,
Till our age, 'tis hard to cover.
Now no hope we have to marry,
But our aching hearts must carry
Till some trader, prof., or tutor
Takes us in the distant future.
Woe to us! Unhappy misses!
Curse the students, and their kisses.
—*Ex.*

MUSIC.

When the heart is overflowing,
Now with sorrow, now with joy,
And its fullness mocks our showing,
Like a spell that words destroy:

When the soul is all devotion,
Till its rapture grows a pain,
And to free the pent emotion
Even prayer's wings spread in vain:

Then but one relief is given:
Not a voice of mortal birth,
But a language born in heaven,
And in mercy lent to earth:

Lent to consecrate our sighing,
Shed a glory on our tears,
And uplift us without dying
To the Vision-circled spheres.
—*Archangel*.

TWO PORTRAITS.

Her face was far too fair to paint
On canvas in soft shades of pink.
How sad she looks! She seems a saint:
Too prim to pout, too wise to wink.

And yet by some coquettish kink
She won his heart whose sad complaint,—
Her face was far too fair to paint
On canvas in soft shades of pink.

Ah, love, when snaps life's little link,
And all the echoings grow faint,—
When children call your costume quaint,
May they like grandpa gaze and think:—
Her face was far too fair to paint
On canvas in soft shades of pink.
—*The Argo*.

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Candidates for admission to the Freshman Class are examined as follows:—
LATIN: In six books of Virgil's *Æneid*; six orations of Cicero; the *Catiline* of Sallust; twenty exercises of Arnold's Latin Prose Composition, and in Harkness' Latin Grammar. GREEK: In three books of Xenophon's *Anabasis*; two books of Homer's *Iliad*, and in Hadley's Greek Grammar. MATHEMATICS: In Loomis' or Greenleaf's Arithmetic, in the first twelve chapters of Loomis' Algebra, and in two books of Geometry. ENGLISH: In Mitchell's Ancient Geography, and in Worcester's Ancient History.

All candidates for advanced standing will be examined in the preparatory studies, and also in those previously pursued by the class they propose to enter, or in other studies equivalent to them.

Certificates of regular dismission will be required from those who have been members of other Colleges.

The regular examinations for admission to College take place on the second Saturday before Commencement, on Tuesday preceding Commencement, and on Saturday preceding the first day of the Fall Term.

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This is a department in the College, established by vote of the corporation July 21, 1870. It occupies Nichols Hall, situated about a quarter of a mile from the College buildings, and is in charge of a special Faculty appointed by the College corporation.

Candidates for admission are required to furnish testimonials of good standing in some Christian church, and to give evidence of their duty to prepare for the gospel ministry, certified by the church of which they are members respectively, or by some ordained minister.

Those who are not graduates from College, previous to entering upon the regular course of study, must be prepared for examination in the common English branches, Natural Philosophy, Physiology, Chemistry, Geology, Astronomy, Algebra, and in the Latin and Greek languages.

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CHANGE OF TIME,

Commencing Sunday, Oct. 15, 1882.

Passenger Trains leave Lewiston upper Station:

7.20 A.M., for Portland and Boston.

11.10 A.M., for Portland and Boston.

2.58 P.M., for Winthrop, Waterville, Skowhegan, Farmington, and Bangor.

4.15 P.M., for Portland and Boston via boat from Portland.

11.10 P.M., (mixed) for Waterville, Skowhegan, and Bangor.

Passenger Trains leave Lewiston lower Station:

6.30 A.M., for Brunswick, Bath, Rockland, Augusta, Portland, and Boston.

8.10 A.M., (mixed) for Farmington, arriving at Farmington at 1.35 P.M.

10.30 A.M., for Brunswick, Rockland, Augusta, Bangor, and Boston.

3.05 P.M., for Farmington.

5.30 P.M., for Brunswick, Bath, and Augusta.

11.20 P.M., (every night) for Brunswick, Bangor, and Boston. This train returns to Lewiston on arrival of Night Pullman trains from Bangor and Boston, arriving in Lewiston at 1.40 A.M.

Passenger Trains leave Auburn:

7.23 A.M., for Portland and Boston.

11.14 A.M., for Portland and Boston.

2.48 P.M., for Winthrop, Waterville, Skowhegan, Farmington, and Bangor.

4.18 P.M., for Portland and Boston via boat from Portland.

10.45 P.M., (mixed) for Waterville, Skowhegan, and Bangor.

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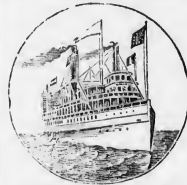
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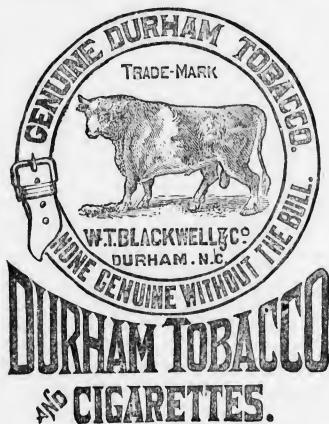
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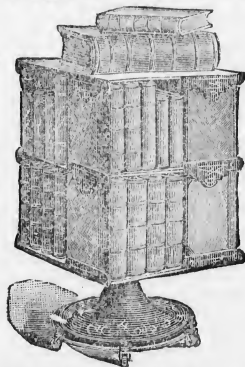
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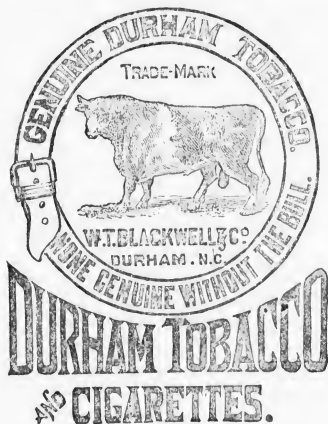
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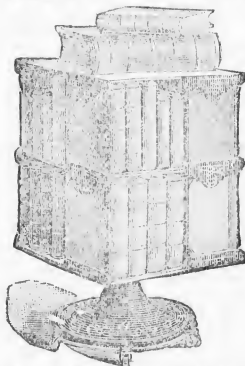
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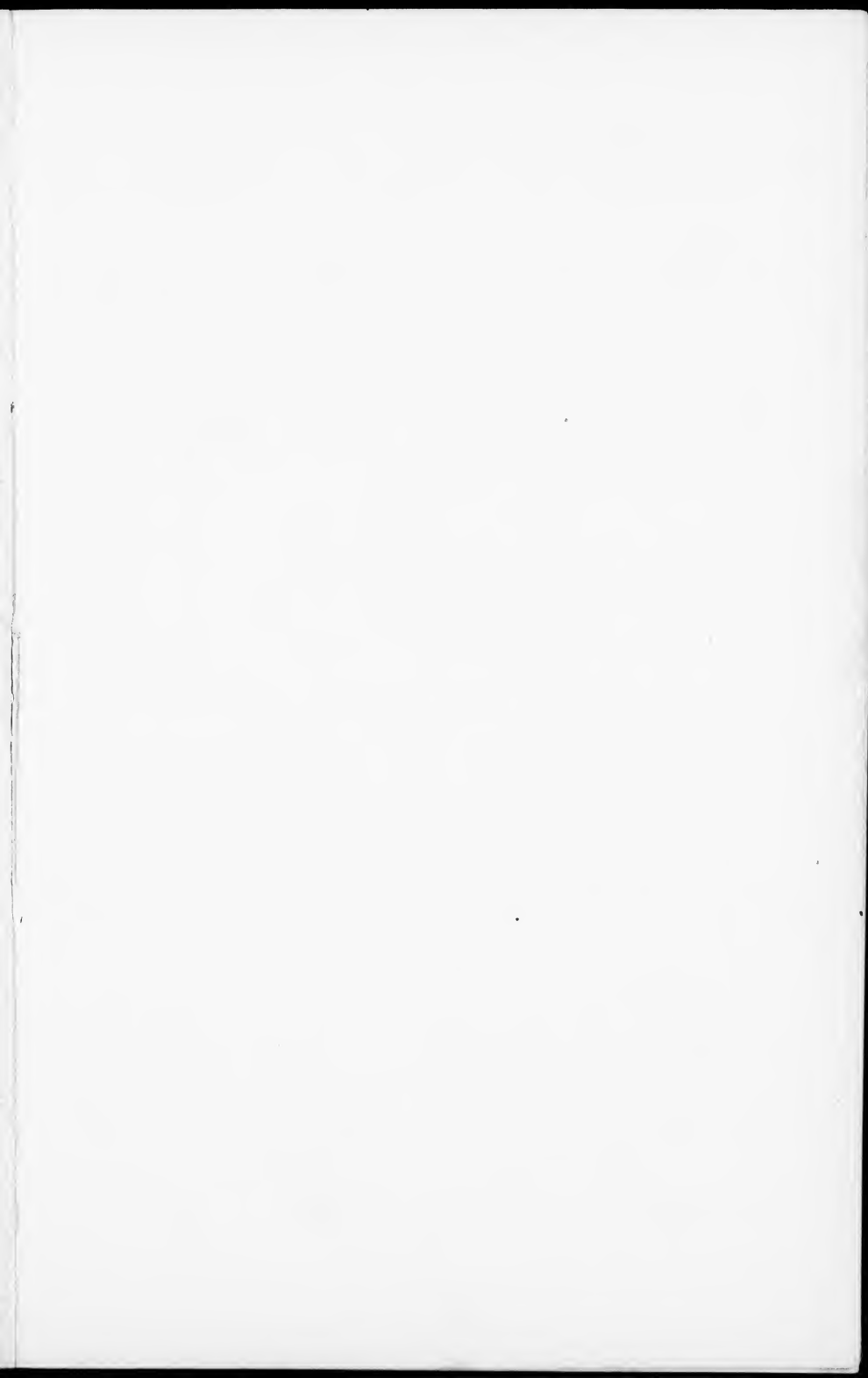
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VOL. X.

NOVEMBER, 1882.

No. 9.

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EDITORIAL.

A FEW weeks ago the heart of every stu-
dent of Bates beat with ecstatic joy
upon hearing that the college would soon
be blessed with a fine telescope. For a long
time a need of this instrument has been
deeply felt and not a little dissatisfaction
has prevailed among the students in as-
tronomy, on account of this lack. We are
doubtless able *fully* to appreciate this gift
on account of our long privation. No
sooner did we *know* that the bird was
caught than we began to conjecture about
the cage for its safe keeping.

We soon learned that force of circum-
stances would compel the erection of a
small, temporary building at the base of
Mt. David, instead of a fine stone observa-
tory on the summit. This seems really
too bad. While we have one of the best
locations for an observatory that any insti-
tution can boast (the site having been
previously given to the college), while
provisions are continually being made for
the needed instruments, and while there
are so many friends who would be greatly
benefited by giving, some of whom dwell
in sight of Hathorn Hall, why should there
not be at Bates a good, substantial observa-
tory? The citizens of Lewiston could
well afford to build a costly structure on
the top of Mt. David, to be used by the
college for astronomical purposes; for
such a structure would be visible in all

parts of the two cities, and if properly erected it would be an ornament to the city.

No doubt that fifty years from now will provide this one of two most essential conveniences at Bates. But why wait till old age, if sister colleges can receive \$100,000, \$500,000, \$1,000,000 every year, why should not Bates receive the least of these amounts once a decennium? There are those whose pockets are able, why may there not be hearts (related to these pockets) which are willing? If no one is actuated to give it all how would it work to start a fund for this purpose?

If the foundation were laid in the form of \$1,000, we believe the additional amount would soon follow. A gift of \$2 was the foundation act upon which was built one of the best churches in the West. Would it not be well to have a few material reminders of this kind? Ere long these would accumulate other like material and this would form itself into a grand, substantial tower, both useful and ornamental. There can be no end without a beginning, no effect without a cause. Suppose we make the beginning.

"What is worth doing at all, is worth doing well," is a proverb which loses none of its truth by age. The great evil of the present day, and especially of the American people, seems to be a spirit of superficiality and procrastination. We live in a perpetual hurry, scarcely allowing ourselves time for the performance of the necessary duties of life. As a result much is apparently accomplished, but little is lasting in its results. Most particularly is this true in the college world. Upon too many students the habit of procrastination has gained a strong hold. Is there an essay to be written, a lesson to be learned, it is delayed till the last moment and then but half done. The essay passes muster for the time being, the lesson is

perhaps brilliantly recited, but having been superficially learned, is soon forgotten and is of no practical value.

Not only is it common for students to neglect their own studies and opportunities, but the tendency is growing among them to pity, and almost to ridicule those who do not follow their example. The "dig," so called, who often is but improving his opportunities, in a just degree, not studying for rank, as many suppose him to be, is looked upon as a being to be pitied as behind the times. A recent graduate, who is considered as perhaps one of the most promising of our alumni, recently said in conversation, that he studied but very little during his course, and if he was to go through it again, he should study still less. This, strange as it may appear, is nevertheless the sentiment of too large a number of the students of the present day.

The day must surely come when the folly and even wickedness of such ideas will be apparent to all, and it must be the hope of all sensible persons that it may hasten its coming. To close as we began, with a proverb, we cannot place too much trust in the truth of that one, "Once well done is twice done."

In the present Senior class, there is and has been, during the term, quite an element in favor of taking up the study of international law, and as there seemed to be no time for the study of it without interfering with some other work, it was requested by the class that we be permitted to substitute it for Butler's Analogy during the spring term, but this was refused, and as we understand, on this ground,—that none of us would probably ever go to foreign ports as consuls. Probably no one ever expects to, neither, as one gentleman remarks, do we expect to take an immediate trip to the moon, yet we are care-

fully studying its distance from us, its surface, and its motions. Perhaps the Faculty was right in thus refusing to give up the analogy, as that study is laid down in the regular course, but at the same time it would be much more pleasant, and without doubt more profitable, to pursue the study of international law as is pursued in many of the United States colleges. Few, if any, ever take much interest in Butler, from the very fact that it is too dry and uninteresting, while the law is a subject that vitally concerns us as a nation, and in which no one could fail to take a deep interest. We will not attempt any criticism of Butler, because we have never had any experience with it, but taking for granted the statements of many who have, we must say, that it seems to us to be a study which could be of no great material advantage to the large majority of people, and one for which something more practical might be advantageously substituted. Hickok says that probably less than one in a thousand ever make a careful examination of the mental process. So with the study of Butler, probably not one in a thousand ever make of it a practical application. The study may have been a source of discipline to the nine hundred and ninety-nine, yet some study of exceedingly practical value might have had the same disciplinary effect. Since the international law is not considered sufficiently practical we would suggest the study of physiology, which is shamefully neglected in many of our colleges as well as in the fitting schools. Very few college students know how to take care of their health, and thus through carelessness caused by the ignorance of the laws of health, they go on and on, till at the end of the course they find their minds developed but at the same time their bodies are diseased. While studying for the development of the mind, ought we not to study for the development of the

body, without which the development of the mind amounts to nothing?

In one department of our college there has many times been manifest among the students a tendency to overlook the benefits of one kind of literary work. We refer to the debates occurring at different times during the course, especially to the prize debates of the fall term of the Sophomore year. The opportunities and incentives for these are second to those of no other college in New England. Liberal prizes are offered, and every encouragement is given by our instructor; yet it not infrequently happens that but a small proportion of the students avail themselves of it, many who at first chose the debates being absent, or on some trifling excuse being allowed to substitute some other work. Now this is all wrong. Let alone the injury to the student resulting from shirking any part of college work, there are numerous reasons why this department of all others should not be neglected. The advantage to all, of being able to express clearly and forcibly their own ideas and collected facts on any question, is too obvious to call for argument. To every man who enters any of the professions which are the goal of the majority of college students, this ability becomes a matter of almost absolute necessity, and it will be so in the future even more than in the past. To attain this power, no means are more beneficial than the drill arising from careful preparation for debate on any important subject. By familiarity with the subject, resulting from careful study, we gain ideas and information which may be, directly, of great value. But the greater benefit, by far, is in the influence on the mind of the habit of close and concentrated attention to a subject which the careful preparation of a debate necessitates. It is of the same kind that in after years will be called into active

use. We believe that the importance of this is frequently overlooked by the students. The debates may not appear so popular in that they do not draw out as large audiences as do declamations, but the audiences are, as a rule, composed of those better capable of appreciating the results of literary labor. We hope that in the future there will be among the students a disposition to make more of this kind of work, showing an appreciation both of the advantages resulting to ourselves, and of the liberality which prompts the giving of the prizes offered.

Bates College was the first in New England to open its doors to woman. This fact, we predict, shall one day be acknowledged by the world as worthy of the highest praise.

There is no one fact in history that so infallibly gauges the high-water mark of human civilization as that of the particular estimation in which woman is held at the time. The early fathers of the church actually held a council for the purpose of discussing this awful question: "Has woman, like man, an immortal soul?" We relate this fact with no feelings of prejudice against the church, but against that age of ignorance in which it originated.

Mothers, wives, and daughters remember that the golden chains about your necks, and the jeweled bracelets that glitter in the electric light of the nineteenth century's evening were once made of iron. They are the traditional remnants, the refined and shining symbols of a once dark and beastly tyranny, and by those iron halters you were let captive to the lusts of men.

It may be thought that all this is irrelevant to the subject of co-education. But no candid and thoughtful mind can fail to perceive that the same spirit which to-day would close our college doors in the face

of woman, under whatever garb of sophistry the plea may be disguised, is that which once discussed her immortality. The sickly sentimentality of the present age which seeks to circumscribe the so-called "sphere of woman" with a cradle in the center, and a cupboard, a sink and trundle-bed as points in the circumference, is precisely the same spirit which once drew the brute-line between man and woman.

If we represent the process of civilization by a gradation from the brute to the highest possibilities of man, we shall find the *artificial* distinctions of sex to be zero at either extreme, and to reach their maximum half-way between. We know we have passed the middle mark and are rapidly moving toward the upper zero. When the world has reached that stage in which it shall make no artificial or conventional distinction of sexuality, but shall allow Nature to make her own distinctions and set her own bounds, civilization will have reached its zenith.

The race has thoroughly learned one lesson. It is that the mightiest force which the universe displays is that which lies behind the issues of human civilization. We might with prospects of success attempt to bit the champing jaws of Niagara, or press back into their tartarean dens the rising billows of the sea. But woe to him who sets himself against the tidal force of human thought.

The question of co-education means something more than "Shall my sister go to college?" It is a question which touches the deepest and subtlest problems of national destiny. It is synonymous with the question, "Shall civilization stand still?" But inasmuch as civilization cannot stand still, it follows that the universities and colleges must continue, one after another, to open their doors to woman, or else those which have already opened them to her, must turn her out and

close them behind her. Our civilization is rapidly rising, with no symptoms of decay, and until the tide turns no earthly power can stay the progress of co-education. As well might you attempt to grasp the axis of the sun and turn him backward as to attempt to close those opening doors.

The world, ere long, will extend its thanks to those institutions which have had the moral courage to proclaim a principle against the prejudices originating in moral and physical disease. (No *healthy* man can oppose co-education.) And among the foremost of those institutions shall stand Bates College.

LIBERTY HAVEN HUTCHINSON.

IT is fitting that in the records of an institution which he loved, some enduring inscription should be placed to the memory of the late Hon. L. H. Hutchinson.

At the time of his early and lamented death he had become one of the most distinguished of the Bates Alumni. His *Alma Mater* was ever dear to him, and, to the wise instruction received by him within the walls of Bates College, he attributed much of the success he attained in after life.

The story of his life in its outward forms was not unlike that of thousands of other self-made American citizens. He was born in Milan, N. H., March 1, 1844. His early years were spent upon a farm, and he became inured to all the labors and accustomed to all the privations incident to farm life in the more rugged and remote sections of New England. With him it was hard work from morning to night.

He attended the district school for a few weeks each year, and amid discouraging and unpropitious circumstances he acquired the rudiments of that education which

was afterwards completed, so far as schools are concerned, at Bates College.

But Mr. Hutchinson was possessed of a mind and temperament which could not be repressed by untoward circumstances. He was a born student, and his studies in early life extended far beyond the range of school books. He eagerly read all books and papers which were accessible to him, and, being possessed of a wonderful memory of details, he acquired a fund of information to which he added and by which he profited to the last days of his life. He was ambitious for a wider field of activity than lay open to him upon the farm, and quite early in life determined to qualify himself for the legal profession; but he was not satisfied to enter upon it without a thorough training. In 1864, then nearly twenty-one years of age, he entered the academy at Lancaster, N. H., and began his preparation for college.

It was the good fortune of the writer to be associated with him at the academy, both as classmate and room-mate. He then displayed the same genial and lovable traits of disposition and character which endeared him to all who knew him in the later periods of his life. He was a faithful, painstaking, and laborious student. His attention to the work in hand was unremitting. His literary efforts while in school were prophetic of success. He was a polished, agreeable, and incisive writer and then, as afterwards, excelled in public speaking.

He was solely dependent upon his own efforts for the means of prosecuting his studies, and besides doing thoroughly well his work as a student, he was at the same time employed as assistant in the academy during the larger portion of his course. He graduated in 1867 with honor, and in the fall of that year he entered the Freshman class of Bates College. His college life was but a repetition and continuation of his work at the academy.

His mind was well matured; he had definite aims; he thoroughly appreciated the advantages of the training he was receiving; he was determined to improve to the utmost every advantage thrown in his way. To his instructors he was ever courteous; among his fellow-students he was popular, and was a leader in good words and works.

Here as before, by labor in summer and by teaching in winter, he earned the money which was necessary to meet his expenses; but he never faltered. He did not hesitate; he could not doubt. He was buoyant with hope. Away in the future he had fixed a certain goal, and it was the business of his life to reach it. For this he was willing to make any sacrifice and to undergo any privation.

In March, 1870, he entered the law office of Hon. M. T. Ludden in Lewiston, and began the more practical preparation for his life work. His mind was peculiarly well adapted to comprehend and assimilate the principles of the law. Almost by intuition he mastered those underlying principles upon which the science of law is based, and, endowed as he was with an unusual mental grasp and abundant common sense, he had little difficulty in applying legal principles to the ever-varying phases of cases as they arise. He had a fine discrimination of technical distinctions, and his memory of decided cases was accurate and tenacious. Such was his fitness for legal study, and such his industry and his zeal, that he was creditably prepared for examination and admission to the bar at the September term of Court, 1870, having studied law not more than seven months.

In the spring of 1871 he opened an office in Auburn, but in July of that year he formed a partnership with Calvin Record, Esq., and commenced business in Lewiston, where he remained with some changes in his business relations until his death.

In speaking of the measure of his success at the bar, I use the language of another:

"But with him the long period of waiting, so often the lot of the young attorney, was short. To the surprise of the older members of the bar, this young man, then almost unknown, calmly stepped into the arena thoroughly equipped for the contest. His cases were thoroughly prepared both as to the law and the facts, and the ablest members of this bar found in him 'a foeman worthy of their steel.' He was rarely taken by surprise, and, fertile in resource, he always knew what to do next. In his addresses to the jury he was most pleasing."

Stimulated by success, anxious to do his whole duty to the community in which he lived, he consented to assume the burdens of public office with which his fellow-citizens were pleased again and again to honor him. He was for several years a member of the Lewiston School Board; he repeatedly sat in both branches of the City Government; he thrice represented Lewiston in the State Legislature, and was Speaker of the House at its last session prior to his death. In whatsoever public position he was placed, he sought conscientiously to do his whole duty, and with what degree of success the widespread private and public sorrow at his untimely taking off must be the best eulogium.

But the burdens were too heavy, and a constitution already somewhat undermined by his too arduous professional labor gave way beneath the added weight. A fatal disease seized the weakened body and slowly, but surely, wrought its dreadful work. He made a brave fight for life and for many months held death at bay. But it was all of no avail. New complications of disease set in and the weary body sank to rest, and the deathless spirit passed unto life on the eighth day of September, 1882.

After all is said of his public and pro-

fessional life, it was as a *man* that Mr. Hutchinson stood pre-eminent.

In his private and domestic relations he was without a peer. He was pure in thought and speech and life. He was earnest for the right; he was devoted to duty. As a man among men he was conscientious, straightforward, and upright. He was a faithful friend, a devoted and loving husband and father.

The lovely and lovable man, the pleasant companion, the eloquent advocate, the wise and dignified counselor, the honorable citizen, has passed away, and it remains for us who survive him, in paying this tribute to his memory, to profit by the lessons of his life.

A. R. SAVAGE.

LITERARY.

WATER LILIES.

BY D. C. W., '85.

What could be fairer than you,
O lily fair, afloat
On a ground of green and blue,
As you bow to our passing boat!

Your petals of creamy white
Are tinged with softest pink;
From a dainty cup so light
The nymphs of the lake might drink.

What could be purer than you,
O lily of blushing white!
To the morning light you are true,
And close ere the coming of night.

There breathes from your heart of gold
An odor of pure delight,—
A perfume that never grows old,
But tells of the morning light.

O who can match your charms,
O lily fair, afloat?
'Tis the maiden with fair white arms
That sits in the passing boat.

Her face is fairer than you,—
Her cheeks have a softer pink;

From your cup, the morning dew
No fairer nymph could drink.

And she is pure as you,
O lily of blushing white!
As the morning light she is true,
Through the deep'ning shades of night.

And love is the odor bright,
That breathes from her heart of gold;—
As fresh as the morning light,—
The perfume that never grows old.

—Lewiston Journal.

THE DEBT WE OWE TO SCIENCE.

BY J. F. M., '82.

THE past hundred years has been a century of progress. It has been an age of thought, an age of inquiry. The world has advanced and humanity is better fed, better clothed, and happier than ever before. Human opinions have been modified, and the power of man immeasurably increased. For fifteen hundred years the human race was held in bondage; freedom of person, freedom of inquiry was unknown. To think for one's self was a crime punishable with death. Disease, pestilence, and famine were ascribed to the wrath of the Almighty. When a comet appeared in the sky, men prayed and fasted, and when it completed its orbit and disappeared, the priest said, "Your prayers are answered." For two hundred and fifty years men were busy punishing the impossible crime of witchcraft. Men believed that the earth was flat and the center of the solar system; that it was only a few thousand years old; and that the whole order of nature was settled in six days, of twenty-four hours each.

Whence has come the change? What has dissipated the darkness of the middle ages and brought men out into the clear light of day? Science has done it all. Scientific investigation has revolutionized the world.

The influence of science has been two-

fold—intellectual and economical. Intellectually it overthrew the authority of tradition, and rejected the supernatural and the miraculous as evidence in human discussion. It abandoned sign-proof and denied that a demonstration can be given through an illustration of something else. It freed the human mind. Men began to think, and when men think, they advance. As long as the body and mind are enslaved there can be no progress.

The astronomer, with his telescope turned toward the starry vault, has taught us that the sky is not an empyrean floor, but only an optical delusion; that the earth is not a flat and immovable planet, but a swiftly-rushing globe; that the rising and setting of the sun and moon is all a delusion.

The geologist went down into the depths of the earth, and read on the rocks the record of the world's creation. Geology has taught us that the world was not made yesterday, but is myriads of centuries old.

Every day some new scientific truth takes the place of a falsehood that has been taught for centuries. In science, authority and tradition pass for nothing. Science, without hesitation, rejects its theories if they are not in accord with facts, and sees no merit in a faith that blindly accepts what the reason pronounces wrong.

But scientific study tends not only to correct and ennoble the intellectual conceptions of men, it serves also to ameliorate their physical condition. The investigation of principles is quickly followed by practical inventions. Machinery is rapidly supplanting human and animal labor. The steam engine has become the drudge of civilization and changed the industries of nations. It has not only enlarged the field of human activity, but it has increased the capabilities of human life, and become a most efficient incentive to human industry.

Science has taught us how to heat,

light, and ventilate our dwellings, how to drain our cities, and build our aqueducts. It has taught us that pestilences are not punishments inflicted by God on society for religious shortcomings, but the physical consequences of filth and wretchedness.

Since the beginning of scientific investigation, discovery and practical invention have gone hand in hand. Every day some new truth is discovered and some practical invention is given to the world by scientific investigation.

We can accomplish a thousand things to-day, which a century ago, man never dreamed of. We can explain a thousand things by natural agencies, which a century ago, were attributed to supernatural interference of the Creator. Time is a great teacher; every generation gives up some worn-out creed or dogma that had satisfied the preceding, for men are more like the time in which they live than like their fathers.

In the warfare between science and religion, science has gained the victory on every battle-field. The fight has been long and bitter, but in every case religion has had to revise her creeds to conform to scientific discovery. Modern civilization will not consent to abandon the career of advancement which has given it so much power and happiness; it will not consent to retrace its steps to the ignorance and superstition of the middle ages. Faith must accord with reason. Mysteries must give place to facts. There must be absolute freedom of thought. The ecclesiastic must learn to keep himself within the domain he has chosen, and cease to tyrannize over the philosopher.

"Let the fight be for truth of every kind against falsehood of every kind, for justice against injustice, for right against wrong, and the great powers whose warfare has brought upon the world so much misery, shall at last join in ministering through earth God's richest blessing."

GARFIELD.

BY E. A. T., '83.

ON the 20th of September, at early dawn, the operator at a village station was called. He responded, and the wire calmly said, "click, click, click, Garfield is dead." Five minutes later, the bell in the old church tower was sending forth its mournful tones, warning the people of their loss. The bells all over the country at that hour, were tolling in honor of the nation's dead.

As the listener in that village office read the sad news from the click of his instrument he asked himself "who was Garfield that we should mourn for him; that a mighty nation should be plunged in sorrow at his death?" and the answer came like an echo, "Everybody's friend." But what were some of the qualities which made up the sum total of his greatness; that raised him from the humble lot of the farmer lad to the proudest position within the gift of man?

Garfield possessed in a high degree the quality of perseverance. This is shown in his steady, persistent effort to educate himself; toiling day and night as student, as janitor, as carpenter, as teacher; never faltering nor looking back, till step by step the weary journey was completed and the humble canal boy was an honored college graduate.

In his college days he was known by his classmates as "Old Gar" or the "Ohio Giant," the latter applying not only to his stature but to his mental capacity, his power of grasping and analyzing the most difficult problems, and this name will cling to his memory as if it were a part of his own individuality, for he was a man of rare intellectual force. He had the power of concentrating thought, the ability to analyze, and the physical endurance to carry him through to the end. So that whatever object he had in view he never paused till that object was accomplished.

Garfield was truly a great man. As an able writer has said he was great on great occasion, because in temperament, intelligence, enthusiasm, and eloquence he rose like air to his highest limit.

His greatness did not depend upon genius but upon hard, untiring labor. He who thinks to climb the hill of life without toil, depending upon some talent with which he has been blest beyond his fellows, he who thinks to rise from obscurity to fame by some lucky jump, will find no encouragement in the life of this man. He never entered the halls of Congress to discuss a question until he had thoroughly prepared himself. It was this fact, coupled with his ability to probe to the bottom of a question, strike its roots and work upward till he reached its utmost limits, that made him a great debater.

He was ambitious, so were the men who faced the rebel cannon and died that the Union might live. His was an ambition based, not upon a desire of self-aggrandizement, but upon a determination to dare and to do for his country.

But one of the most important factors in this man's character was his force of will. It was not stubbornness, which weak men call firmness, but an unwavering adherence to principle, such as inspired the martyrs of old and caused them to suffer torture and death without flinching; a clinging to his sense of right without regard as to whether it made him popular or unpopular. And it was for this that Garfield died, for this he was struck down in cold blood in the broad light of day, by the hand of the assassin.

Garfield as a boy, was not a genius, but a plucky, persevering lad, a splendid example of an American youth. As a man he possessed the purity of Washington, the bravery of Jackson, the humanity of Lincoln, the intellect of Webster. He was great at the battle of Chickamauga; he was great in the halls of Congress,

where he stood and boldly battled for the right almost within sound of the rebel cannon; he was great at his inauguration, when, after being crowned with the highest honor the American people had to offer,

"At the height of fame he durst—
The proudest moment of his life—
To put the white-haired mother first,
Then turned and kissed his wife."

He was great when ill, for eighty days enduring the most intense suffering without a murmur, "he showed us 'how to live grandly in the very clutch of death;' and then with a smile on his lips, passed through the 'thin veil which separates the mortal from the immortal,' and joined the Republic's band of martyred heroes.

Like Daniel Webster, he should have inscribed on the arch of his tomb, as it is engraved on the hearts of his people, "I still live." When the long roll-call for the martyred heroes shall be read, among such names as those of John Brown and Abraham Lincoln, will be heard that of James A. Garfield.

WEIMAR AND ITS GIANTS.

BY G. H. S., '72.

GOETHE, Schiller, Herder and Wieland! Four such names are enough to seal forever the literary fame of an entire people. Surely, they cannot fail to confer an undying glory upon the little city that claims them for its own. We may say that the benefit was mutual. We may ask what Goethe would have become without the satisfying friendships of that little court and without the leisure which its generous Duke furnished him. We may speculate on the probable loss to Schiller if he had been subjected to the friction of metropolitan life instead of enjoying Weimar's soothing retirement. And yet if Weimar may be proud to have nurtured and honored (she has some sins to

answer for in that respect) four such men of genius, she may confess with equal pride that her sons were grateful with a princely gratitude. Whatever Weimar is to-day, more than the hundred petty German principalities like her in their political powerlessness, she owes it largely to the position these men gave her in the history of thought.

Yes, Weimar is small, provincial if you please, and the Ilm is muddy, and the homes are narrow and confined; yet city and stream and dwellings, being those where Herder taught and Goethe swam and Schiller lived, surpass in interest many a grander spot which the fire of genius—shall I say human genius?—has not consecrated. "The proper study of mankind is man," says the poet. Here is one case, then, in which man is true to his calling. Nothing so much interests humanity as man. When Roman Terence caused one of his characters to exclaim, "I am a man, and nothing human fails to touch me," even a Roman audience that would have rushed pell mell out of the theatre, as they did on two other occasions from a play of this same poet, to see a tight rope dancer or a fight with fisticuffs,—even they could not withhold their applause. Not every one feels his kinship with nature. But all recognize the bond that binds mankind together, that makes every man a partaker of the common glory and the common shame, the common sorrow and the common rejoicing.

It is this personal quality that makes the interest in man as wide as the race, while naked nature attracts but few. Lessing paid little heed to the character of natural scenery, but an ill-proportioned room put him in distress. Few are sincerely drawn to nature; no one is wholly devoid of an interest in art or any achievement of human greatness. "I am a man and nothing human is foreign to me." In this poet, this hero, I see my possible self; his

attainments have shown me what I may attain, what I might have attained but for the hate of circumstance, the unkindness of fate, this mental lack or excess, that loosening of the grasp when I had almost gained the prize.

Now, by a transfer, human genius may even invest nature, the product of the Supreme Genius, with an interest beyond its own. We love to visit the scenes where our heroes have walked and wrought. The humbled spot is no longer humble when associated with the early hopes, the manly struggles of genius. Europe draws more travelers than America because it has an older and richer history. The present increasing study of our own past, is sure to result in many pilgrimages to historic spots that are now but little known.

And so though the scenery of Weimar has a quiet charm of its own, that charm is so heightened by its associations that we think first and chiefly of them until a long residence in the city has brought us unawares to an appreciation of its unbordered beauty. I think I was most interested at first in Schiller's house, where Schiller lived and died in poverty, though the most popular poet of his day. It is situated not far from the theatre, the scene of many of his greatest triumphs, and is distinguished from its neighbors chiefly by its look of greater age and simplicity. Externally, it is much the same as when the poet occupied it; within only the study has been kept intact. This is an upper room and as devoid of luxurious furniture as one can conceive a room to be. The little old piano on which "Laura" played may have been elegant in its day; but it looks plain and antiquated enough now. It stands by the left wall as you enter the room. In the center is the rude table at which the great poet wrote and pondered. This table is doubtless the same one in whose drawer Schiller was wont to keep

rotting apples, fancying that the odor of decay quickened his imagination. Goethe dropped in here one day when Schiller was out, and was almost overpowered by the smell of this stale ambrosia. The incident well illustrates the difference between the two men,—Goethe, all health, courting free air and all things natural as his element, spontaneous in his writing, and Schiller, sickly and retiring, forcing his inspiration with wine and other artificial stimulants. Everything in the room betokens poverty, or, if not that, the simplest of tastes. In Schiller's case, it may well have been both, but where poverty, the all-sufficient cause was present, it is needless to seek for other explanations. Still, the taste for luxuries did not exist, even among the wealthier classes, and machinery had not yet brought what was then called luxury within the means of the poorest. Goethe bought his first easy chair after he was eighty years of age and few palaces of that day were so splendidly furnished as the homes of our city merchants living on five thousand a year. The bed on which Schiller died is made of plain pine boards and is now so rickety that a slight weight would cause it to fall. On the pillow they have put a picture of his death mask and over the bed is his portrait penciled by himself.

Schiller was the popular idol in his day and he still remains nearest the popular heart. However much they may admire the genius of Goethe, the German people yet look upon Schiller as their champion, and fondly invest the poet with virtues that belong rather to the liberty-loving man.

Goethe's city house has long been occupied by a family that would neither sell it to the city nor permit visitors to enter it. I believe they have recently allowed photographs of the different rooms to be taken. But Goethe lived also at the Roman villa in the park and at a little house on the right

bank of the Ilm from which he used to run down at midnight and plunge into the cold stream. Lewes tells us that a legend is still current in Weimar of a spectral swimmer that appeared to a party of peasants as they were crossing the bridge over the Ilm in the middle of the night. The ghostly bather first exhibited some wonderful feats of diving and finally rose erect upon the surface of the water and uttering a fearful shriek suddenly disappeared. The hero of this legend is Goethe himself.

I was never able to gain entrance to any of Goethe's homes, nor to that of Wieland near the theatre, nor to Herder's close to the Stadtkirche in which he preached. The places outside their homes that have known the vivifying touch of these literary magicians are innumerable. I will not attempt even to allude to those that are present to my memory. Only one word in closing about what, after all, may be called a home of Goethe, his last resting-place, near Schiller, in the crypt of the little Russian Chapel built by Carl August. There they lie, side by side, in two heavy oaken caskets and near them are the duke and duchess to whom they both owed so much. It is one of the world's sacred spots, a place to bow the head and renew for eternity a righteous scorn for vulgarity in life and thought. Worthy companionship! These flowers which a loving people has strewn upon your caskets only symbolize the freshness of the memories your lives and works still awaken!—*Star*.

The Faculty at Amherst refuses to be responsible for the conduct of students off the colleges premises, or for their conduct on those premises which it is the duty of the civil powers to regulate.

The Freshman class at Williams College is considerably smaller than the average.

THE ROSE.

BY KATE GOLDSMITH.

A bonnie Rosebud, blushing,
The happy June day through,
Lifting its head at day-break,
All bright with morning dew,
Sighed, in its perfumed petals,
"I wonder who'll see me?
Of what use is my blooming,
And no one by to see?"

Another day it waited,
Raising its lovely face,
And throwing wide its leaflets,
Of rare exotic grace;
"My pretty hues are fading
And no one yet to see!
Of what use is my living,
If no one notice me?"

And, when it woke next morning,
The chill air tossed it 'round,
And heavy rain-drops scattered
Its petals on the ground.
Then wept the fallen Rosebud,
"Alas, alas for me!
I live and die forgotten,
Since none my charms will see!"

God knows the little Rosebud
Had made the garden sweet,
And, at His all-wise bidding,
Had done its service meet.
Though praised by nothing earthly,
His eye was there to see.
Make thy one place beautiful,
'Tis all He asks of thee.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Editors of the Student:

Will you pardon me if I call your attention to certain inaccuracies in your October number. I trust you will attribute the following suggestions solely to a kind interest in your publication, but the errors seemed hardly of the character to be passed over in so excellent a periodical as the *STUDENT*.

I refer to some statements in the paper of Miss E. L. K., '84, on Jefferson and

Hamilton. Her evident preference for the former seems to have led her into errors. On page 160, second column, she says Jefferson advocated and Hamilton opposed the national bank. Nothing is more certain than that the first National Bank of 1791 was one of the great financial measures of Hamilton, carried by the federalists and strongly opposed by Madison and other republicans or anti-federalists in Congress, and by Jefferson and Randolph in Washington's Cabinet, mainly on the ground that the act was unconstitutional. It is true that Jefferson assisted in passing the assumption bill in the House. He intrigued with certain Virginia Congressmen and induced them to vote for the bill in consideration that Hamilton would favor the location of the Capitol on the Potomac. But later he claimed to have been duped by Hamilton and professed to greatly regret the support he had given the bill. He gave Hamilton, however, no assistance in the bank matter, but on the contrary violent opposition.

It is further stated that Hamilton "bit-terly opposed" Jefferson in the matter of purchasing Louisiana. Hamilton was not then (1802-3) in public life, but his private writings and utterances to leading men show conclusively that he did all possible to aid the purchase. And this course of action is the more remarkable since it was in direct opposition to his party and was aiding an administration measure of his most bitter enemy.

It was the act of an enlightened statesman and was entirely consistent with his previous liberal construction of the constitution; while Jefferson's course in this matter was in direct opposition to all his previous professions.

It is also declared that the embargo act "must be regarded one of the greatest acts of statesmanship." It was not so considered by Jefferson and his party associates

—nor by the people who suffered from it. They came to regard it as a grave mistake. And statesmen and politicians of both parties have since generally considered it as ruinous to the business of the States and utterly futile as regards the result it was expected to accomplish.

You will also observe two errors in the opening sentence, and a few other apparently careless statements. G. E. S., '73.

MACHIASPORT, ME., Nov. 15th.

Editors of the Student:

In answer to your invitation, I will give you a few facts concerning this down-east seaport. And in the first place let us look at its history.

More than two hundred years ago the land extending from Cape Cod to the Provinces was claimed by two great powers,—the French and English. Each pretended to govern and protect it. The fine harbors along the coast were visited by numerous navigators and explorers, some of whom are famous in the history of the Southern settlements. Traders from both nations frequently entered these bays, and bartered the dazzling trinket for the beaver or otter skin. But no systematic business with the Indians was started till 1663, when a Capt. Vines, obtaining a license from the Governor of Massachusetts, fitted out and stocked with salable goods, two small schooners, and immediately after appeared in Machias Bay. But the French Governor La Tour, watching "his domains," also appeared. A dispute arose, but a compromise being effected, Vine was allowed to dispose of his goods. La Tour departed, but no sooner had he disappeared than Vines commenced to build a storehouse and fortification on what is now called Clark's Point. Having completed his fort he set sail. La Tour again appeared, and, enraged that Vines should break faith, captured the fort, and sent goods and all to France for confiscation.

But La Tour, in turn, was soon put to flight by his rival, D'Aulney, Governor of Castine, who claimed superior authority. La Tour, driven to desperation, finally called on the Massachusetts government for aid, but here met only disappointment, and finally disappeared entirely. During the following years various settlements were made on the river and bay, but nothing permanent. Several patents were also granted, but the patentees failed to comply with the conditions and lost their rights.

In 1734, Gov. Belcher visited the harbor and explored the river. A few years later a few French settlers built their huts here, and these two were driven away by the English, during the French and Indian war. About 1760, an exploring party from Scarborough entered the bay, and again came in the fall for marsh hay. Their reports were very flattering, and two years after a large party came and made the first permanent settlement. Saw mills were erected, and a large business soon sprang up in this section. In 1768, they applied for a township grant. Soon after the first military company was formed, but not too soon, for this little town was to play its part during the struggle with England. The war had not long begun when they struck a bold blow by capturing the *Margueretta*, an English sloop of war, sent to convoy the trading vessels of one Jones, a tory. Jones also lost his vessels. A little later on, two more vessels fell into their hands, making in all five vessels belonging to the enemy.

During the war of 1812, they were not so "lucky." The English still remembering their reverses here sent a detachment of 1400 men to take Fort O'Brien on Sanborn's point. This was accomplished with but little trouble. Not a gun was fired. The town after this, till the Rebellion, seems to have gone on in the even tenor of its ways. In 1861, realizing the

defenseless condition of the harbor, the government commenced the second fort, just below fort O'Brien. This was occupied during the remainder of the war by a company from the western part of the State. Many relics of these two forts are now held by the inhabitants. Your correspondent has gained possession of the old sword of Capt. John Allen of revolutionary fame, also a cannon shot from the fort of 1812, and other interesting articles.

Lumbering has been the chief business. It employed a large fleet of vessels for its transportation—one gentleman alone owning 18 sail. Although not as brisk as formerly, yet the town to-day ships a large quantity of sawed lumber yearly.

The buildings of this town are, on the whole, very neat and comfortable. Its town hall is the best, for a town of its size, in the State. A grammar school-house costing about \$3,500, has recently been erected.

As a summer resort Machiasport offers superior attractions, having a fine bay dotted with numerous islands, splendid mountain scenery, and delicious air. Fogs are not so prevalent as at Mt. Desert. Back from the shore are numerous ponds teeming with trout and bass, and game is ever abundant. In the autumn months large numbers of deer are shot by visiting sportsmen. And if the pervading idea that "down East" is all woods could be cleared from the heads of pleasure-loving people, Machiasport would soon be one of the most fashionable resorts on the coast of Maine. Hoping that I have not wearied you with this long and perhaps uninteresting letter, I am

Yours truly,

F. E. M.

There is a good deal of worldly wisdom in this old plantation saying: "Remember, young man, dat de bes' frien' yer's got on dis earth is a better frien' ter himself den he is ter you."—*Syracuse Herald*.

LOCALS.

Mary had a little lad,
His hair was white as tow,
And everywhere that Mary went
This lad was sure to go.

He took her home from church, one night
Against her father's rule,
It made the old gent raving mad
To see the little fool.

And so he gently helped him out,
By boosting in the rear;
It made a sore place in his heart,
And in his pants a tear.

Wanted, at Parker Hall—Bootjacks.

How are you going to spend vacation?

A favorite line with S—t—"Ding dong Belle."

The Seniors were recently "kept after school."

Where does Ham prefer to go? To Florence.

"Ulcerated overcoats" are the proper thing, now.

Several of the New Hampshire boys went home to vote.

The Eclectic Medical School is again in session with forty-five students.

John F. Merrill, '82, has been appointed Treasurer for Androscoggin County.

Notice in another column the ad. of the new Park Restaurant, 98 Lisbon Street.

Prayer-meetings in the Y. M. C. A. Room each Wednesday evening at half-past six o'clock.

"No thoroughfare!" as the Soph said when he finished his plot, and found he'd left out College Street.

Finally we have an observatory; not much like the one President Cheney has had in mind for years.

The new mail system is now in successful operation and the mail is brought to and taken from the college twice each day by the carrier. Barber says this will be quite a saving to him in shoe-leather.

The *Lewiston Journal* speaks in the highest terms of the engineering work recently done at the Bates Mill by John A. Jones, class of '72.

Scene in Greek: Mr. — tries to scan. Prof.—"There, there, now, Mr. —, I had just as soon have my ears sawed off with a file as to hear you scan."

The Junior seats in the chapel seem rather deserted this term, there being an average of only eight or ten present. Come back early next term, boys.

Some of the students have been interested lately in observing the course of a spot across the sun's disk. It was visible to the naked eye to those having good eyes.

Prof.—"Mr. —, there are two kinds of objects—*subject* objects and *object* objects. If you take into mind the seat on which you sit, what kind of an object is it?" Mr.—"A hard one."

The new telescope has just come and is mounted; a few of the students have had a peep at the moon. We will try to give a short description of the instrument in our next number.

An ingenious Soph bought at a reduced price, a French grammar that was all dropping to pieces; and by pasting a leaf on each day, manages to have his lesson before him in class, without opening his book.

Mr. T. evidently thought an improvement could be made on the celestial globe at the college, so he punched a hole in it, and now besides representing the heavens, it is used to represent the depressions upon the surface of the sun.

The winter vacation is close at hand, and already visions of the Thanksgiving turkey and the Christmas goose begin to rise before our minds. That each of the boys, and girls too, may get a large share of fat and tender ones, is the wish of the STUDENT.

Prof.—“Mr. C., what phases does Venus present?” Mr. C.—“Full moon, half moon”—rest of the answer drowned by applause.

In lectures, the other day, one of the Sophs got quite excited, and when the Prof. asked, “Now, Mr. F., should you consider such to be the case,” replied, warmly, “Why, *cert-ingly*.” Applause.

We would remind the chemistry Prof. that it is against the rules to discharge firearms upon the college grounds. Some of the explosion he produced in the chemist lectures made us think a small battery of artillery had come on to the campus.

Some of the Seniors have recently got up considerable enthusiasm over bowling, and peanuts are freely wagered over the result of the contests. We believe that Cowell leads the list with largest score. Pity we can't have some new alleys.

Sometime during last year while in the study of physics, it was announced that the Juniors would have a lecture on the magic lantern, and also a magic lantern “show” would be given to the class, but somehow it was put off till the next term and that was the last we have ever heard of it. We trust that when it is given to the present Juniors, the Seniors will have an invitation to join them even at this late hour.

Millett's way of reckoning his rank for two days:

Thursday,	1
Friday,	0
	—
Total,	10
Average,	5

“MAINE, Aug. 25th, 1881.—No school room is properly furnished, in which a dictionary suitable for reference is wanting. Every school in the State should, therefore, be furnished with Webster's Unabridged.”—*N. A. Luce, State Superintendent Common Schools.*

'85 had been studying differentiation about a month, and one day before calling on any one to recite the Prof. asked the class if there was any question to be asked about the lesson, to which Mr. — sleepily replied, “Professor-I-don't-quite-understand-about-this-differentiation.”

Scene in French recitation: Miss E. (translating) coming to the word “*amantes*,” hesitates, blushes, and calls it “friends.” Prof. (trying to help her out) —“In that case we can't get anything better than “sweethearts.” Soph. (in the back seat)—“Correct, every time.”

Tall Soph (to big ditto)—“I say, you old Egyptian pyramid, if you don't stop that I'll put a rough breathing on your nasal protuberance.” Big Soph—“Well, young Obelisk, you try it, and I'll put a circumflex accent over one of your eyes, and a diæresis over the other.” Disputants shake hands and subside.

The lesson in chemistry took up the subjects of albumen, fibrine, caseine, milk, gelatine, etc. Mr. G. (who by the way is rather small of stature) was unfortunate in being called up in the last part of the lesson. Prof. S.—“Mr. G., you may recite if you please.” Mr. G.—“Professor, I havn't got any farther than milk.” We would suggest oat-meal for the next course.

The Juniors have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, J. W. Chadwick; Vice President, F. S. Sampson; Secretary, W. H. Davis; Treasurer, Miss K. A. McVay; Executive Committee, E. R. Chadwick, E. M. Holden, R. E. Donnell; Marshal, W. D. Wilson; Chaplain, A. Beede; Orator, C. S. Flanders; Poet, Miss E. L. Knowles; Odist, Miss A. M. Brackett; Historian, H. Whitney; Prophet, Miss E. M. Brackett.

Quite an improvement has been made during the term in the appearance of the Latin School library. Several volumes

have been added to the collection, and Mr. Parsons, the associate principal, has spent much time in covering and cataloguing the entire lot—consisting of nine hundred volumes. This library is a choice one and nearly all the books have been carefully selected during the last six or seven years by Messrs. Baldwin, Ranger, Frisbee, and Parsons.

AN AUTUMN HYMN.

From jeweled censurs, rich and fair,
Swung low by breaths of perfumed air,
The flowers wet with morning dew
Their incense raise, O Lord, to you.

The gorgeous clouds of light, that lie
Along the glowing western sky,
The falling leaf's most brilliant hues,
Were painted, Lord of Light, by you.

O Lord of Life, within our hearts
The sense of all thy bounty starts;
With flowers, leaves, and sky, we too,
Would raise, O Lord, our voice to you.

The Prof. in astronomy was recently showing some pictures of the planet Jupiter which he said were about equal to a view of the planet itself through an ordinary telescope. "Humph," said one of the class in a semi-audible tone, "I am a good deal like the countryman who had a picture of his intended. A friend told him that he must take a good deal of comfort in that picture, when he replied, 'I'd a darned sight rather see the girl herself.'" So M. thought he had a "darned sight rather see" Jupiter himself.

The feline fever in Parker Hall is still raging and a fellow is nowhere now unless he has among his possessions one of those *non sleep producers* familiarly known as *cats*. There are all kinds from the tomcat down to "Billy's" cat. Some are large and some are small, though Small usually keeps his at home. They are all colors, "yaller," pink, and speckled, and some are semi-transparent. Their voices are very melodious and they usually hold

their concerts during the night, which is exceedingly soothing to the nerves. One of them has recently taken up the study of French.

The annual public meeting of the Euro-sophian Society was held at the college chapel, Monday evening, Oct. 30th. An unusually large audience was present. The exercises were very interesting, though rather lengthy. The music rendered by a select quartette, comprising Miss Josie Thorne, soprano; Miss L. P. Sumner, contralto; Mr. W. H. Jones, tenor; and Mr. C. B. Reade, bass, with Mr. B. F. Wood, accompanist, was never excelled at any college exercise. The following is the program:

Quartette—I Love My Love. *Sudds*.

PRAYER.

Quartette—Resting Place. *Mendelssohn*.
Declamation.

A. F. Gilbert, '85.

Select Reading—Jane Courtney.

Miss N. R. Little, '83.

Eulogy—Longfellow.

J. L. Reade, '83.

Duet—Selected.

Misses Thorne and Sumner.

Discussion—Ought Ministers of the Gospel
to engage in Party Politics?

Affirmative—W. V. Whitmore, '85.

Negative—E. R. Chadwick, '84

Song—Selected.

Miss Thorne.

Oration—The Ministry of Pain.

C. E. Sargent, '83.

Poem.

D. C. Washburn, '85.

Trio—Te Sol Quest Anima. *Verdi*.

Miss Thorne, and Messrs. Jones and Reade.
Paper.

W. D. Wilson, '84, Miss A. H. Tucker, '85.

The few students who attended the concert in Music Hall, on the evening of Oct. 31st, by Charles R. Adams and his pupils, were amply rewarded by the excellence of the program. Mr. Adams was assisted by Mr. Alfred De Seve, a young French violinist of remarkable ability, and by Mr. John A. Preston, of Boston, pianist. Mr. De. Seve just filled our ideal of a musician. In appearance he is tall and slim,

with long black hair which often fell down over his eyes while he played. The singing of Miss How, the contralto, was especially pleasing. But the crowning piece of the evening was the rendering of the "Slumber Song" from Masaniello, by Mr. Adams himself. In this the falsetto tenor of the constantly recurring high notes was rendered in a masterly way by Mr. Adams. Mr. Adams was brought here by Mr. Frank M. Lamb, whose advertisement appears in our columns, and to whom the thanks of all lovers of music are due for his efforts in thus placing before them the opportunity for listening to music of so excellent a character. We are sorry that there was not a larger audience present. The house should have been crowded.

It is pleasing to see at Bates a sign of advancement. In former years it has been the custom for the Faculty to choose the editors for the *STUDENT* during the fall term, but never to make known the choice till the very last of the term when examinations are the all-absorbing topic, and when the students are about separating for home. This has given the editors but very little time to organize and arrange their plans for the year's work. This year the decision has been made known a month before the close of the term, thus giving the editors time to organize and to decide on what they are to do. This is no more than just and we are glad to notice the change. The following is the Board of Editors from '84: Personals and Correspondence, Aaron Beede; Exchanges, C. S. Flanders; Literary, E. R. Chadwick; Locals, Miss E. L. Knowles, W. H. Davis; Manager, W. D. Wilson.

The exercises of the first division of prize speakers occurred at the college chapel, Tuesday evening, Oct. 31st. Two sets of programs appeared for the evening's entertainment, and they differed

quite materially in their nature. We have space for but one which is as follows:

MUSIC.

PRAYER.

MUSIC.

One Niche the Highest—Burrit. S. G. Bonney.

Army Appropriations—Blaine. F. W. Sandford.

A Tribute to Our Honored Dead—Beecher. W. F. Burbank.

The Preservation of the Union—Dickinson. W. A. Morton.

Cornet Solo.

The Dishonest Politician—Beecher. H. S. Sleeper.

The Nation's March—Ingersoll. A. E. Verrill.

The Men to Make a State—Doane. E. D. Varney.

MUSIC.

Our Country—Baker. H. M. Cheney.

Extract—Chandler. A. E. Blanchard.

Grit—Anon. L. H. Wentworth.

MUSIC.

Committee of Award: O. L. Gile, C. E. Sargent, O. L. Frisbee.

The speaking, as a whole, was very good, and some of the parts especially, were finely rendered. Bonney's manner was easy and pleasing, and he rendered his piece in an agreeable manner, but his gestures were not free from fault. Many of them seemed to be unfinished. Sandford has a good voice and knows well how to use it, but a little practice in bowing would aid him. Morton gave a good rendering of his piece, but he should seek to avoid letting the voice hang on certain syllables too long. Verrill was unfortunate in not having his declamation thoroughly committed, otherwise he did finely. Cheney's was one of the finest-delivered pieces we have ever heard in college. He is evidently a natural speaker. Blanchard's delivery was good, but his main fault lay in the unnaturalness of his gestures. Bonney, Sandford, Morton, Verrill, and Cheney were chosen to contest

in the final division. Good music, as usual, was furnished by Perkins' Orchestra.

The second division of the Freshman prize declaimers held their exercises at college chapel, Friday evening, Nov. 3d. The exercises were very good. Messrs. Lowden, Hartshorn, Hadley, Prescott, and Merrill were chosen by the committee of award to compete with the final division. In addition to these the parts of Miss Tracy and Mr. Wiggins were especially fine. Perkins rendered his usual good music. The following is the program :

MUSIC.

PRAYER.

MUSIC.

Extract—Longfellow.

Angie S. Tracy.

Eulogy on Sumner—Carl Schurz.

Lizzie H. Rankin.

Unjust National Acquisition—Corwin.

J. A. Wiggins.

Political Toleration—Jefferson.

W. S. Bartlett.

Clarinet Solo.

Extract—Kossuth.

H. C. Lowden.

Cave of Dahra—Jerrold.

A. H. Dunn.

Eulogy on Lincoln—Beecher.

W. H. Hartshorn.

MUSIC.

March of Mind—Hoffman.

Charles Hadley.

Eulogy on O'Connell—Phillips.

W. N. Prescott.

The Black Horse and his Rider—Sheppard.

E. A. Merrill.

MUSIC.

DECISION OF COMMITTEE.

Committee of Award: O. L. Gile, J. L. Reade, O. L. Frisbee.

Committee of Arrangements: H. C. Lowden, C. Hadley, J. A. Wiggins.

The exercises of the final division were held Friday evening, Nov. 10th. The exercises were an improvement upon the other two divisions. The committee after a brief consultation, unanimously reported in favor of Mr. H. M. Cheney, a decision

which met with universal satisfaction. The following is the program :

MUSIC.

PRAYER.

MUSIC.

Eulogy on O'Connell—Phillips.

W. N. Prescott.

March of Mind—Hoffman.

Charles Hadley.

The Black Horse and His Rider—Sheppard.

E. A. Merrill.

Eulogy on Lincoln—Beecher.

* W. H. Hartshorn.

Cornet Solo.

The Preservation of the Union—Dickinson.

W. A. Morton.

Our Country—Baker.

H. M. Cheney.

Extract—Kossuth.

H. C. Lowden.

MUSIC.

The Nation's March—Ingersoll.

A. E. Verrill.

Army Appropriations—Blaine.

F. W. Sandford.

One Niche the Highest—Burrit.

* S. G. Bonney.

MUSIC.

DECISION OF COMMITTEE.

Committee of Award: Rev. F. W. Bakenham, Rev. G. S. Dickerman, H. W. Oakes, Esq.

Committee of Arrangements: H. C. Lowden, A. E. Verrill, E. A. Merrill.

* Excused.

Prescott's manner was pleasing, his gestures good, and he spoke with considerable energy. Hadley's gestures were very good, and he seemed at home on the stage. Merrill's was one of the finest parts of the evening. He improved his rendering very much over the first evening. Morton did not change his rendering much from the first delivery. Cheney's manner was nearly perfect. The tendency to make gestures with his head as well as with his hands, should be avoided. Lowden entered thoroughly into the spirit of his piece and held the attention of the audience throughout. Verrill evidently understood his piece thoroughly, but was rather too mechanical in his delivery. Sandford did about the same as at the preceding speaking.

ALUMNI HISTORY.**CLASS OF '69.****NEWHALL, GALEN ALPHONSO:**

Taught for a time after graduating; owing to his father's death he sacrificed his previous plans and returned home to care for his widowed mother; he is at present local preacher in Washington, Me.

CLASS OF '71.**FLINT, GEORGE WASHINGTON:**

After graduating was principal of Frankestown (N. H.) Academy for two years; in the fall of '73 took charge of West Lebanon (Me.) Academy; left the academy after one term on account of sickness; substituted in the spring of '74 in the High School at Bath, Me.; in April, 1874, was chosen principal of the High School at Collinsville, Conn., where he has since remained; January 30, 1873, married Mary E. Monteith of McIndoes Falls, Vt.

LIBBY, JESSE MILES:

Principal of the high school, Eastport, Me., for one year; studied law with Strout & Holmes, Portland, Me.; married in December, 1871, to Kittie E. Perkins of Poland; admitted to practice of law, in Androscoggin County, in September, 1875; member of the Maine State Legislature in 1877; since in practice of law at Mechanic Falls, Me.

CLASS OF '72.**HUNT, CHARLES LORAY:**

1872-73 taught school at Bristol, Conn.; then taught high school at Stow, Mass.; afterward taught in Salisbury, Mass.; then teacher in Plainfield Academy, Plainfield, Conn.; in 1878 became Professor of Natural Sciences at Palatinate College, Pennsylvania; in 1880 took special course in Harvard University; afterward principal of Amsterdam Academy, New York; at present principal of high school at Winchendon, Mass.

CLASS OF '75.**BRACKETT, J. RAYMOND:**

Principal of Foxcroft Academy, Foxcroft, Me., for the three years 1875-78; 1879-80 made special studies in philology and politics at Yale; principal of Montpelier Union School and Washington County Grammar School from 1880 to the present time; August 29, 1882, married Miss Lottie S. Rolfe of Auburn, Me.; address, box 406, Montpelier, Vt.

CLASS OF '78.**ADAMS, JOHN QUINCY:**

After graduating from college spent three years in Bates Theological School, then was ordained and installed pastor of the Free Baptist church at So. Parsonsfield, Me.; married in the fall of '81. P. O. address, So. Parsonsfield, Me.

ADAMS, MORIUS:

In the fall of '78 taught school in Georgetown, Me.; on account of sickness taught no more until the fall of 1880; 1880-82, principal of West Lebanon Academy; is at present teaching at Georgetown, Me.; was married in 1880.

BARTLETT, FRANK HEWETT:

1878-79, principal of high school, Brewer, Me.; 1879-81 assistant in Edward Little High School, Auburn; since January, 1882, has been principal of the high and graded school of Torrington, Conn.

BENNER, DELBERT M.:

P. O. address, Wilton, Iowa.

BRIGGS, FRANK HERBERT:

In the spring of 1879 was admitted to the firm of Packard, Briggs & Co., shoe manufacturers at Auburn, Me. Continued in that business until spring of '82; in August of same year entered into the manufacture of woolen shirts and overalls in Auburn, under the firm name of F. H. and D. Briggs & Co.; July 31, 1879, married Alice C. Frye of Lewiston.

BROCKWAY, CLARENCE ELWOOD :

Principal of Wilton Collegiate Institute at Wilton, Iowa, until March, 1879; April, 1879, commenced a three years' pastorate of Birdsall Street Free Baptist Church, Norwich, N. Y.; ordained at Norwich, Dec. 18, 1879; married Affie A. Miles of Dover, N. H., May 9, 1881; pastor of Free Baptist Church at Fairport, N. Y., since March 1, 1882; recording secretary of the Central Association of Free Baptists, since September, 1881.

DAGGETT, MILLARD FILLMORE :

In fall and winter of 1878-9 taught in Brownfield, Me.; in summer of '79 was elected principal of high school in Chatham, Mass., where he has since been employed; was married in Brownfield, Me., August, 1881.

FLAGG, ALDEN MARSHALL :

Has been employed in Auburn, Me., since graduation.

GEORGE, FRANK DAVID :

Took the three years' course in Bates Theological Seminary, teaching the first two winters at Bath and Augusta, and preaching regularly the last year at Kennebunk; called to the pastorate of the F. B. Church at Laconia, N. H., in April, 1881, and is still settled there; married June 30, 1881.

GATCHELL, AMAZIAH :

1878-9 principal of Strawberry Hill High School, Anamosa, Iowa; '79-80 took charge of a school at Jefferson, Dakota; from '80 till March, '82, taught at LeMars, Iowa; and since that time has been engaged in the grain business at the same place.

HURD, BENJAMIN SUMNER :

First year after graduating was assistant in Auburn High School; the following year assistant in Francestown (N. H.) Academy; since then has been principal of the Grammar School at Hillsboro Bridge, N. H.

HUTCHINS, JOHN WESLEY :

1878-80 was principal of Lebanon Academy, West Lebanon, Me.; since 1880 has been principal of the Barnstable High School, Hyannis, Mass.

HUSSEY, CHARLES EDWIN :

1878-9 was principal of the high school at Milton Mills, N. H.; '79 to the present time, principal of the high school at Rochester, N. H.

MOWER, FRANCIS OLIVER :

Since graduating has been assistant principal in Oak Mound School, Napa City, Cal.; has also held the office of deputy county superintendent of public schools since 1879; unmarried; P. O. address, Napa City, Cal.

PEASLEE, CHARLES FREMONT :

P. O. address, Augusta, Me.

RUNDLETT, HENRY ALBERT PIERCE :

Taught winter of '79; in fall began study of medicine; in Sept., '80, entered class of '82 in medical department of Harvard University; graduated in June, '82, and settled in Pelham, N. H., the following July; P. O. address, Pelham, N. H.

SCRIBNER, ERNEST VARIAN :

Completed a course at the Bowdoin Medical School in June of '81; studied medicine with M. C. Wedgwood, M.D., Lewiston; '81-82 was second assistant physician in the Worcester Lunatic Hospital; is about to engage in private practice in Massachusetts; was married in Dec., 1881; P. O. address, Worcester, Mass.

VINING, EZRA BONNEY :

Since graduating taught the Ayer and Conway, Mass., high schools, a year in each; was married Sept. 3, 1881; since that time has been principal of the Westville School, New Haven, Conn.

CLASS OF '79.

BOLLIN, THOMAS J. :

P. O. address, No. 1234 M Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

BRIGGS, EMERY ENFIELD :

Address, office of Hutchins & Savage, Savings Bank Block, Lewiston, Me.

GIVEN, EMERY WINFIELD :

1879-81 principal of school at Mechanic Falls; 1881 was principal of high school for one term at Kennebunk, Me.; 1881-2 was teacher of Latin and Greek in Collegiate Institute, Newton, N. J.; fall of '82 occupied a similar position in Blair Presbyterian Academy; P. O. address, Blairs-town, N. J.

JOHONNET, RODNEY FULLER :

1879-81 taught at different places and studied law in vacations with Hutchinson & Savage, Lewiston, Me.; since fall of '81 in the office of J. A. L. Whittier, Boston, and special student in Law School of Boston University, graduating in June, 1882; P. O. address, No. 10, Rialto Building, Boston.

KINCAID, FRANK NELSON :

P. O. address, Waterville, Me.

LANE, WILLARD ERNEST :

Has been in the apothecary business in Lewiston since graduating; was married to Miss Annie Andrews, of Lewiston, July 24, 1880; present address, 132 Lisbon Street, Lewiston, Me.

LOMBARD, THURSTON MERRILL :

P. O. address, Auburn, Me.

MOSELEY, SIMON CONNOR :

Studied law in the office of Frye, Cotton & White; was admitted to the Androscoggin Bar in 1881; owing to poor health, he has gone to Riverside, California.

OTIS, FRANK PIERCE :

P. O. address, Salz Building, Main Street, Stockton, Cal.

MCCOLLISTER, ELISHA ATWOOD :

Completed a course in the Medical College at Brunswick, June, 1882; taught school a portion of the time in connection with his studies; is now practicing medicine in New Portland, Me.; was married

in the spring of '81 to Miss Lillian Sawyer of Lewiston.

RANGER, WALTER EUGENE :

After graduation served as acting principal of Nichols Latin School during 1879-80; since then has been principal of Lenox (Mass.) High School, where he is now located; Nov. 25, 1879, was married to Miss M. M. Snowman of Portland, Me.; is somewhat engaged in literary work in connection with teaching. P. O. address, Lenox, Mass.

SARGENT, CHARLES MORRIS :

The first year after graduation was engaged in newspaper work and teaching in Concord, N. H.; the second year was principal of the high school at Hopkinton, N. H.; in the fall of '81 went to Contoocook, N. H., as principal of Contoocook Academy, but at the close of the term he resigned to accept a more lucrative position as principal of Houghton High School, Bolton, Mass., where he is now located; married Jan. 14, 1882, to Miss Hester E. Currier of Hopkinton, N. H.

SMART, MELVILLE CLARENCE :

Began teaching in Alfred High School in the spring of 1879, and has been there ever since; has established a regular course, and graduated one class of ten. He has raised and expended in books and apparatus for the school quite a large amount of money.

TUTTLE, ALLISON EUGENE :

In the spring of '80 spent some time in travel through the West and South-West; after returning home had no permanent business till the spring of '81, when he was appointed successor to E. J. Goodwin, '72, as principal of the Farmington (N. H.) High School, which position he still retains. Present address, Farmington, N. H.

Women are hereafter to be admitted to the University of Mississippi in all its departments.

EXCHANGES.

We cannot understand why so many of our exchanges hold the *Acta Columbiana* in such high esteem. It is for the most part filled with little gymnasium editorials, love-sick poems (?), and occasionally a story that would do credit to some child's Christmas book. We copy one of the gymnasium editorials for the elation and instruction of our readers:

"The gymnasium hired by the college does not seem to be frequented very much by college men as yet. We understand that quite a number of tickets have been distributed, but that not very many of them have been used. The absence of a running track may have something to do with this, but we think as winter approaches more students will appreciate the advantages of the gymnasium than do at present."

It is understood, of course, that we use the word gymnasium as a generic word, embracing all those little paragraphs which are wholly local in their character, and which for the most part are devoted to the sports and amusements of college life. The following assertion, "The members of the college should practice daily in the gymnasium preparatory to the coming base-ball season," covers the substance of a large per cent. of our college journal editorials.

Is this necessary? The editorials of political journals discuss the problems of politics, those of religious journals the themes which lie along the line of their purpose. Why should not the college journal discuss the solid issues of science and progressive thought which the word college ought to suggest?

The *Columbia Spectator* is another blue-sashed-school-girl-lyceum paper. Its gymnasium editorials are of the same character. If there is any distinction to be made, we should say that the depths of their nothingness are more abyssmal. This journal is now illustrated with wood-

cuts like the great periodicals, with this difference, however. In them the cut elucidates some thought, while in this the thought is needed to elucidate the cut. In the last issue, we find among others, a cut representing a young lady seated in the center of a large room. She is supposed to be in ill health, and has called the physician. The picture is well executed, but it illustrates nothing. It is inserted in the middle of a story which bears no relation whatever to its character. Under it is the following, which constitutes the only reference to it:

Fair patient—"My dear doctor, really I am unwell and I cannot imagine what ails my tongue."

Doctor—"Pray, give yourself no alarm; I assure you it only needs rest."

Of course it would be madness in us to deny that this joke is funny. We consider it very funny, very funny indeed! And yet the question arises, is it funny enough to be worth almost a page of this *valuable* journal, saying nothing of the cost of its production?

COLLEGE WORLD (Selected).

Yale possesses a yacht squadron of eight vessels.

President Eliot views with alarm the increasing interest taken in athletic sports by the colleges.—*Ex.*

Eleven Sophomores have been suspended from Lafayette College this year, for hazing Freshmen.

The trouble between the college papers at the University at Michigan has culminated in appeal to the courts.—*Ex.*

Out of two hundred students who were recently examined at Columbia, sixty-nine, or thirty-five per cent. were found to be near-sighted.

The Harvard *Echo* has stopped publication after an existence of three years. This leaves the field alone to its successful rival, *The Herald*.

The Freshman class in Brown numbers

81 members; Lehigh University, 80; University of Vermont, 45; Rutgers, 37; Colby, 30; Lafayette, 86; Beloit, 30.

Professor T. F. Hamblin, lately of the Des Moines University, has accepted the professorship of Belles-Lettres in the Baptist College at Ottawa, Kansas.

Ex-President Woolsey's work on International Law is the text-book adopted at Oxford, England—an exceptional honor to American scholarship.—*Ex.*

The Cornell students have petitioned the Faculty for the establishment of a course in phonography. Such a course would be very beneficial in many of our colleges.

By the will of Hannah Richardson, of Philadelphia, \$100,000 was given to charitable and educational purposes, \$30,000 to the women's medical college, and \$15,000 to the women's hospital.—*Ex.*

CLIPPINGS.

The oldest *living* graduate of Harvard is dead.—*Ex.*

A stern proceeding—backing out of your sweetheart's presence.

The lilies of the field have pistils, and every citizen of Texas is "arrayed like one of these."

A school girl refused to multiply 1,000,000 by 1,000,000, because it was "naughty."—*Ex.*

They say the Vassar girls are never so happy as when allowed to go down to the river and paddle around the buoys.—*Ex.*

What the Faculty said when they found too many men were liable to rank for Commencement: "Well, I should re-mark. Dartmouth.

A book agent was bathing at Long Branch when a hugeshark swam in shore. Their eyes met. After a moment the shark blushed and swam away.

There was a young lady in Gloucester,
Whose parents thought they had loucester;
But a violent breeze
Blew her out of the treeze,
Into which the old bull had toucester.

—*Chronicle.*

When two ladies meet and kiss, it's a sweet meet. If they meet and bow politely, they are two right bowers. If they meet and don't notice what the other has on—but they never do.

Oscar Wilde says he "pants to meet Roscoe Conkling." Now he should "pant" to meet some other celebrity, and then he would have a pair of pants—an article of dress he sadly needs.—*Norristown Herald.*

Ladies, skip this paragraph! It is really unfit for publication. It got into my letters by mistake, and I ask the printer to destroy it or set it up wrong side up:

If she had to stand on her head.
We knew that she'd get at it somehow.
—
This poem she's already read—
Now, we'll wager ten cents to a farthing.
If she gets the least kind of a showing.
But you bet she'll find it out anyhow.
It's something she ought not to know.
If there's anything worse a woman

Eli Perkins in Chicago Tribune.

FLOWERS FROM THE CAMPUS.

SONNET.

My love at parting gave me a flower,
A sweet white rose which since has found a
rest
Upon the throbbing heart within my breast;
There 'twill remain until my dying hour,
And I shall feel grim death's resistless power.
This rose thou gavest me at my request,
And I've not kept it, love, at thy behest,
But since it was thy parting gift to me.
Its fragrance tells me I shall never rue
The frank avowal of my love to thee,
And that my love will e'er to me be true,
Though 'twixt us two may toss the raging sea.
Placed in my bosom, just upon my heart,
What cravings, could it speak, might it impart.

—*Southern Collegian.*

AUTUMNAL ODE.

Ye autumn leaves, bright autumn leaves!
That gleam in all your gorgeous hues,
As yellow as the golden sheaves,
And every shade of red and green
That mortal eye has ever seen,
Or fickle taste could ever choose;
Ye seem to me as epicures
Who taste all dainties wealth procures;
Ye drink each color of the golden sun,
From pearly dawn till day is done;
Then, pleasures o'er, down in a scattered heap
Ye fall,
Not like frail mortals when this worldly strife
Is o'er, and age and death have ended all,
Deformed and ugly, now that life's short race
is run,
But far more beautiful in death than life.

—*Southern Collegian.*

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All candidates for advanced standing will be examined in the preparatory studies, and also in those previously pursued by the class they propose to enter, or in other studies equivalent to them.

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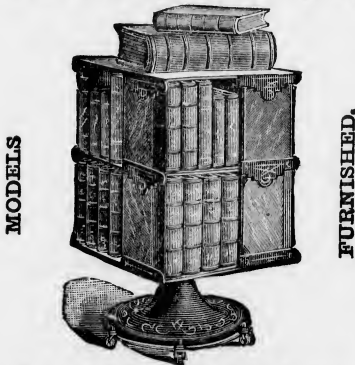


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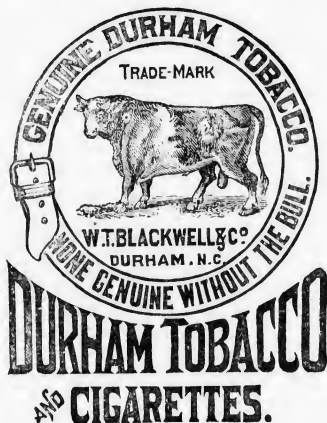
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A. L. Houghton

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EDITORIAL.

A YEAR ago, as editors of the BATES STUDENT, we assumed, with many misgivings, the most responsible position of our lives. We entered upon our work with no sound of trumpets; we close it with no self-commendation. We will say, however, that we have been enabled to greatly increase the size of the STUDENT, and from the interest that has been taken by subscribers, we have no reason to believe that the matter with which it has been filled has been inferior to that of previous years. This, however, we leave to the judgment of our readers.

From the known talent and energy of the editors who have been appointed for the coming year, we have reason to believe that the STUDENT will be greatly improved, and perhaps still further increased in size.

Our year's experience has had a tendency to narrow the chasm that seemed to stretch between our own conscious powers and the question of life's success. Journalism, in its very nature, is to a certain extent an epitome of all professions, so that even the editor of a college journal goes forth into the world with partially tried powers; and whatever profession he may choose he will not enter it absolutely as a novice, for he has already met the world as an original thinker and independent actor.

As the gymnast balances himself for a

moment before he attempts to walk over Niagara, so the young man, by means of college journalism, is enabled to get his balance before he attempts the perilous feat of walking above his fellow-men on the tight rope of his profession.

The good effects of the college publication are not confined to the editors, however. Their classmates, knowing themselves to be in no respect inferior, are forced to believe that they could edit the journal equally well, and thus their estimation of themselves is adjusted and measured, like that of the editors, by an actual test. But even this does not measure the possibilities of college journalism. It will, of course, be conceded by all that the colleges and universities represent the foremost thought of the age. We do not mean of course that the college professor is always the foremost thinker, but that the intellectual atmosphere of the college is more refined and sublimated than that which supports the mental life of the great masses. The books, the problems, and the thoughts which confront the student are the profoundest products of the ages.

The world moves forward in the line of civilization only so fast as the common mind learns to think and to attach a significance, beyond that of bread and butter, to the great thoughts of the ages. But the common mind cannot comprehend these thoughts; they are written in a dialect which they do not understand. They must be simplified, illustrated, and abridged. In short, the common mind requires an interpreter. Now who is so well adapted to act as interpreter as he who takes these thoughts directly from the lips of his instructors?

Of course no college paper in existence, at the present time, even approaches the function we would have it fulfill. But it is pleasing to notice the gradual increase in the dignity and worth of college papers in general. We believe that

the journal should be a joint product of Faculty and students, and the indications seem to be pointing in this direction. In the past ages the world has listened only to the words of hoary wisdom, for it has recognized only the wisdom of empiricism. But to-day the rapidity with which the car of progress bears us onward, makes it impossible that the old man should represent the highest wisdom. To-day the young man of culture is the acknowledged representative in the world's congress of thought. This is shown by the increased popularity of young men in all professions.

The average age of the college student is rapidly increasing, while the age at which the world recognizes his thought is decreasing. Hence it is but a matter of time when the college student must be regarded as a factor in the thought-world. When this period arrives, the college journal will be a power that will be felt.

We lay down our pen to-day confident in the prediction that the beginning of the twentieth century shall find the college journal the living exponent of living ideas.

By dint of hard and persistent work, we present to the readers of Vol. X. of the *STUDENT* almost a complete history of the graduates of our college. Some of the alumni have promptly responded to the call for their report; others have yielded to the second or third letter, and eight or ten, whose addresses we could not ascertain, have not reported at all. We wish to express our gratitude for the cheerful manner with which almost every graduate has endorsed the undertaking and complied with the request. We were sorry that one or two should refuse to furnish us with the facts of their history, on the ground that an advertisement of an establishment which our graduates do not patronize, appeared in each issue. We wish to say, with reference to this, that the financial success of the *STUDENT* demands

the strictest economy and most persistent effort possible. Hence, if the institution behind the ad. is *sound*, whether a rival to that attended by our brother alumnus or not, we feel justified in accepting it, and by so doing we ought not to be subjected to criticism. In this matter we must not be partial to any class or *any* profession. To do so would be injurious to the college, and suicidal to the interests of the STUDENT.

It is not our usual custom, in our editorial notes, to lay ourselves open to the charge of inconsistency or conflicting statements. To this end, we have refrained from discussing subjects on which there was much diversity of opinion among the editors. But, inasmuch as strong ground was taken in our last issue on the question of co-education, we believe that, both on account of the question itself—in regard to which a large number of the students hold opinions opposed to those there expressed—and the circumstances under which the article was written, it is but fair that the other side be allowed a hearing. We have no desire to “grasp the axis of the sun and turn him backward,” neither would we “press back into their tartarean dens the rising billows of the sea,” but we would call attention to a few plain facts in regard to the subject.

In the beginning we would say we are not of those who would keep woman in ignorance. We believe that woman has the right to demand that her natural gifts of intellect be cultivated as much as her brother man's. But because her natural talents are usually in a different direction, and the paths which she usually pursues in after life are different from man's, we question seriously whether her mind can be developed so as to be most useful, both to herself and the world, by the same

course of study with men, rather than in institutions prepared for her alone.

It is getting late to speak of co-education merely as an experiment. From the number of years it has been practiced at Bates, Colby, and Wesleyan, we can judge something of its results. At these institutions there is a small proportional part of lady students, and their increase is but very slow. On the other hand, while these colleges have been open to ladies, at Vassar, Smith, and Wellesley, institutions founded for their special benefit, the attendance has increased till it is numbered by hundreds, and there is sometimes hardly room for all who apply, showing that the great majority of ladies, at least, do not comprehend the advantages of co-education. Owing greatly to the influence of fashion through successive generations, the physique and power of endurance of woman, is, as a rule, weaker than that of man, and the same course of study that would have no injurious effects on the latter, would compel many of the former to retire with shattered health. When, as is sometimes the case, the ladies of a class take no interest in class matters, their presence and influence tends greatly to the weakening of that class feeling and loyalty which, with all its perversions, is of no mean benefit, as it gives to college life much of its peculiar charm, and in after years is one of the strongest ties that binds the graduate to his *Alma Mater*.

The president of one of our leading colleges, being asked when the institution, of which he was the head, would open its doors to ladies, replied, “When Vassar opens its doors to young men,”—a view of the case that, though not often presented, and, perhaps at first thought, appearing ludicrous, cannot be called other than consistent. It is worthy of note that the larger colleges do not seem inclined to favor the system. Yale and Columbia

hold aloof, and the Harvard "Annex" cannot properly be called an example of co-education in its accepted sense.

For several years the tide of public sentiment has generally flowed in its favor, but a reaction is not impossible. But a few weeks since, a correspondent of the *Boston Journal*, in reviewing the situation and existing influences at Colby, predicted its failure there. The same influences are, many of them, liable to be found in other institutions. Its future career will be a matter to be decided only by the coming years.

The Faculty desire to interfere with the publication of the *STUDENT* just as little as is consistent with the welfare of the college. But it would, perhaps, be well for them to make plain to each succeeding Board of Editors the function of each member, so that there can be no misunderstanding as to each one's duty. The First Editor should have the arrangement of the matter of the magazine, and, in addition, the personal management of the exchanges. All articles for publication should pass to the printer through the hands of some one person, properly the First Editor. In this way, much annoyance may be prevented, both to the printer and to the editors. When each editor carries his own matter to the printer there is inevitable confusion, and often additional cost.

In the *Lewiston Journal* of Dec. 18th, is a long editorial on "Education vs. Polish." The subject which called forth the editorial was the meeting of the friends of Bates in Boston. From it we quote a few passages: "Rev. E. E. Hale, of Boston, of whose cordial friendship Bates College has a right to be proud, truthfully remarked that he felt that an opportunity is before it of useful work

during the next fifty years, which Harvard College or any of the larger colleges are not in a position to render. It is most certainly true that the work of the large, wealthier, and more aristocratic colleges is not at all comparable in good results to the work of the leaner institutions, considering the comparative expenditure and the comparative enrollments of students." . . . "The rule is that the young men who will be attracted to the rich and aristocratic colleges, will be those who have had their chances in life made for them—those who go to get through and bear off in some or other way, the mastership of arts, irrespective of actual equipment therein." . . .

"Now for the plainer and more homespun colleges the literary fops do not hanker. To most of the colleges of New England, located in quiet, rural places, gravitate young men who go to college because they have an ambition to get to the top— young men who have the bank account of no dad to draw on, yet prefer to wear the old suit and board themselves, if need be, teach school in winter, and wait on the nabobs at summer hotels in the dog-days, rather than surrender the chances for education."

Before retiring from the business management of the *STUDENT* we desire to thank all who have coöperated with us in our labors. We would especially thank those who have so generously responded to our efforts during the year to increase its circulation, which now is the largest of any collegiate paper in the State, and we believe it will compare favorably with any in the country.

We wish also to thank those who have so willingly filled our advertising columns. While it has been a favor to us, we trust it has not been without profit to them.

To the class of '88, we thank you for your hearty support and assistance rendered us

in our work. And it is with pleasure we submit to you the following report: During the year the circulation of the *STUDENT* has increased one-third and the advertisements two-thirds, which amount to \$552.00. At the beginning of the year we made the same contract with the *Journal* office as the former classes in respect to size and number. But in order to supply the demand we have published 1600 additional copies. By the last of May it was evident that the *STUDENT* would pay \$200 above expenses. After some deliberation it was decided to give our readers the benefit of this by increasing the publication. We had already increased it by two pages of reading matter and five pages of advertisements. In accordance with this plan the Commencement number contained sixteen pages of reading matter and five pages of advertisements extra, total forty-seven pages, with a steel engraving of the college grounds and buildings. During the balance of the year it has contained the same number of pages of advertisements as the June number (thirteen pages), and the September and October numbers, eight pages extra of reading matter, total thirty-nine pages. The November and December numbers contained six pages extra of reading matter, total thirty-seven. The former contained an electrotype of the late Hon. L. H. Hutchinson, '71, and the present number that of the late Rev. A. L. Houghton, '70, and index for Vol. X. The increase of the *STUDENT* has not been so apparent on account of the thinness of our paper and size of our type. Saying nothing of our paper, the next size type (long primer), with which a majority of our exchanges are printed, would make the *STUDENT*, without any increase, about thirty-two pages, the June number fifty-seven pages and the present number about forty-five pages. On account of the outstanding bills we

can not fully report the finances. Although our expenses have been \$200 more than any former class, yet we are happy to report we shall more than meet them. It is the first time, to our knowledge, that the *STUDENT* has more than paid its expenses.

To the manager of '84 we extend our best wishes. With the entire confidence and support of his class we are confident that the *STUDENT* will improve under his management.

We are pleased to note the interest that the Senior class has taken in astronomy since the new telescope has been ready for use. This instrument, which was recently presented to the college by a gentleman of Providence, R. I., is one of Clark & Son's best Cambridge refractors with a focal length of 7½ feet and an aperture of 6½ inches. It has a magnifying power of 600, and is said to be one of the very best instruments of its size.

We have observed, with pleasure, the sun's spots and the moon's depressions, the most remarkable double stars, clusters, nebulae, the different constellations, Jupiter with its belts and satellites, and the rings and satellites of Saturn. We looked forward to the transit of Venus with great interest. But our hopes seemed blighted when we looked out on the unpromising character of the weather on the morning of Dec. 6th. The sky was overcast and gave every indication of a rainy day. Total disappointment, however, was not in store for us, for as the critical period of the contact of Venus and the sun approached, a brightening in the sky gave hopes of a successful observation. As the morning proceeded, the sky began to clear, and at about 10.30 A.M., we saw the celestial beauty spot on the face of the god of day. Until noon, a persistent curtain of clouds somewhat obscured it. But the sky was nearly clear

at 1 P.M., and it continued so until the external contact, which was clearly defined at 3.27 P.M.

It was Prof. Stanley's purpose not to confine the observation to scientific purposes, which would have been limited to only a few, but to give all the students and friends of the college an opportunity to observe the transit through the telescope. He arranged a screen behind the instrument, on which the sun was plainly photographed. Its image was made to appear about six inches in diameter, and a little, round, black spot, as large as a small pea, was the shadow of Venus. The "finder" was used to look directly at the transit. The observatory building was well filled during the transit. Among those present were Prof. Jordan and his class of astronomy from the high school, many of the alumni, and several of the most prominent citizens of Lewiston.

We could not help reflecting, as we looked at the little black dot which no human power can deviate from its orbit, that, long before another transit takes place, this generation will have passed away,—still we bespeak a bright sky for that June morning of 2004, when eyes again will witness that immortal panorama.



ALPHONSO LUZERNE HOUGHTON.

Rev. A. L. Houghton, son of Hon. A. E. Houghton, was born in Weld, Maine, May 3, 1847. He fitted for college at the Farmington and Wilton Academies, and at Nichols Latin School. He entered Bates College in 1866. After graduation he spent two years at Bates Theological School. During this time he was tutor of Latin in the college. Before leaving the Theological School in 1872, he was chosen pastor of the Free Baptist Church, Law-

rence, Mass. He married Miss Harriet B. Mallet of Bath, Jan. 1, 1873. Their only child, Arthur S., was born July 27, 1876, and lived but a few weeks. Mrs. Houghton died Sept. 2, 1876.

Soon after his wife's death, he received a call to the Roger Williams Church, Providence, R. I., but at the earnest solicitation of the society at Lawrence, he decided to remain with them. The announcement of this decision, made on the Sabbath, was received with an outburst of applause. In 1877 he was elected to the Board of Fellows of Bates College. On account of failing health, his church gave him a vacation of four months which he spent in a trip to Europe. He sailed from New York, July 6, 1878, in the ship *Anchoria*, and returned the 11th of November following. He continued his preaching until the 1st of Oct., 1880, when he resigned his pastorate and went to Colorado, for his friends were afraid to have him spend the winter in New England. His health did not improve, and he came home to his father's house in Weld, April 30, 1881, where he died the 2d of October.

When Mr. Houghton entered college, he was already a Christian gentleman. His home training had been the very best. He was prepossessing in appearance, and his countenance indicated intelligence, energy, and purity of character. With unusual distinctness, I remember my first interview with him, the time, place, and some of his remarks. He was frank and did not disguise the fact that he intended to be a scholar. Possessed of a body rather frail, but of a fine mind, he pursued his college studies with great energy and spirit. He neglected no branch of study because it was distasteful to him. I think that he was not a natural mathematician, and that the higher mathematics was somewhat difficult to him, but his courage and perseverance gave him the victory even here, and in this branch of

study he became one of the best in his class. In the public debate of his Sophomore year he was awarded the prize. His production, considering his advancement, was remarkable for its vigor of thought and clear arrangement. At his graduation he received the highest honor of his class. Although untiring in his regular studies, he found much time to devote to reading. He read the very best books. After his death I had the opportunity of looking over his library, and I was interested to learn whether he had bought for himself some of his favorite books which he had so often taken from the college library, and I was pleased to find that he had done so. He was by nature a student, and he loved as friends the books which he had become intimately acquainted with.

As a scholar, he had high aspirations. He aspired to be excellent, rather than to excel. Whatever faults he had were upon the surface, and did not reach the foundations of character. In thinking of his college course, I cannot recall a single instance in which he was not true to his fellow-students, true to the college Faculty, and true to himself.

After he settled in the ministry, he continued to be a student. He had so rigidly trained his mind that he loved intellectual labor, he loved sermon writing, hence his sermons were always fresh and constantly improving in quality; consequently he fed, both intellectually and spiritually, his people to their entire satisfaction, from the day that he entered upon his duties at Lawrence, to the close of his ministry. He was naturally social, and I learn that he was an admirable pastor and that, although young, he was enabled, to an unusual degree, to sympathize with his people in their trials.

It is due to the church at Lawrence to say that they proved themselves worthy of their pastor, and that they did what

they could to make life pleasant while he remained with them.

Mr. H. was a man of honor, free from all suspicion and petty jealousy, true to every cause that he ever espoused. When he could do nothing more for the college, he left to it, by will, his valuable library, and the money which he had accumulated. A more noble legacy he has left to us all in a blameless and earnest life and exalted character. His life was short, and uneventful, but very important and significant. He was a model son, student, husband, friend, and pastor.

LITERARY.

THE WHITE HILLS.

BY W. P. F., '81.

The free and buoyant air whose cool breath thrills;

The drowsy hum of insect-haunted tracts

In summer noons; the roar of cataracts;

And the clear murmur of the thousand rills
Each mountain bath—a slender choir that fills

With such fine melody the tree-clad steep,

It maketh but the silence seem more deep;

The fury of the midnight storm that shrills

In rocky fastness seldom trod by man,—

A multitude of sounds beloved of Pan

In other ages, ere the sleep that kills

Fell on him in a cave of Thessaly:

Come, ye who love such riotous melody,

Hear the north wind sweep through the great
White Hills.

THE USELESS IN EDUCATION.

BY H. S. C., '75.

“TO prepare us for complete living is the function which education has to discharge,” are the wise words of a modern philosopher.

That course of training must be best which best prepares us for “complete living.” The combined wisdom of the past has sanctioned the curriculum of the college or university as affording the broadest

and safest foundation upon which the youth can erect the superstructure of his life-work. To advocate a different course was to be considered guilty of an educational heresy.

But have not hosts of college graduates been compelled to admit that their college training was wholly inadequate to their vital needs? That it might have been far more profitable than it was, because, tested by the experiences of their after life, the college course contained a great deal that was useless, and omitted too much that was useful?

Take, for example, the curriculum at Bates. The special preparation for entrance upon the course requires, at least, three years. The Latin and Greek languages and studies related to these occupy the student's attention the larger part of these three years. His entrance into the college depends mainly upon his knowledge of these languages. During the first two years of his college course, (and in some colleges, more,) the Latin and Greek are the chief articles of his intellectual diet. He studies French and German one year each. In these languages he converses little, writes less. The leading natural sciences occupy his attention one term each, more theoretically than practically. He dips a little into the depths of logic, analogy, psychology. The great English classics and the incomparable English language receive far less notice than the productions of a remote antiquity. The American classics are barely noticed. Modern history, science of government, and many other important studies are left out in the cold. Mathematics, indeed, receives its full share, as many a poor, unmathematical brain can testify.

When this course is completed to the satisfaction of all concerned, our educated young man is launched forth from the commencement stage splendidly equipped

for the "battle of life." As a result, he may be able to read at sight the "Ædipus Tyrannus of Sophocles," but finds it difficult to analyze the common flowers and plants within a mile of Parker Hall, or explain in what respect the Congress of the United States differs from the English Parliament. He goes up and down the land seeking for the principalship of the high school at \$1,000 a year, for which position forty-nine others have applied; while, at the same time, a large manufacturing corporation is advertising for a practical chemist, and offers a tempting salary, but receives few responses.

We recently visited a flourishing academy over whose deliberations presided a graduate of a famous New England college. He told, with evident pride, that boys fitted by him had entered some of the leading colleges without conditions, yet we heard him make a statement with the utmost seriousness to a class in physics that the pressure of air upon a pair of Magdeburg hemispheres, four inches in diameter, is the same as the pressure upon a circle of the same diameter, and the class found the pressure accordingly.

We doubt if one graduate in ten finds the ancient classics of any practical utility in the concerns of life. Usually, at the end of five years after he has received his A. B., every vestige of Greek has disappeared below the horizon of his mental vision. Occasionally, he fondly repeats, "*Arma virumque cano*," or some other well-known passage to assure himself that he once studied Latin.

But this is taking a too material view of things. We are assured that a classical training has for its main object, not practical utility, but the acquisition of mental power; that it is a sort of mental gymnastics that make the mind strong, athletic, able to solve the vexed problems of life. Grant to the ancient classics all the advantages claimed for them as a means

of mental discipline, yet we claim that their importance is greatly exaggerated.

Doubtless there was ample reason why the ancient classics occupied the supreme place in the curriculum of the English university, and, by inheritance, in the American college. For over two thousand years they were the learned languages of the world. They contained about all that was valuable in philosophy, art, science, literature. They were indispensable to the scholar, who found in them the valuable treasures of the past. To them he went to find the source of modern languages—the germs of modern civilization.

But the past two centuries have witnessed marvelous changes. A new civilization has sprung up. The sciences are making rapid strides. Events that are shaping the destiny of the future are daily becoming matters of history. A language, destined to become universal, has become rich in a literature that surpasses all the treasures of the dead languages. If we mistake not the signs of the times, there is a loud demand for scholarship that is less familiar with the civilizations of the past, and that is more intimate with the forces of the living present.

The ancient classics cannot be dispensed with. They must occupy some part of the college curriculum. But we make a plea for that change which will abolish the useless, admit more of the useful, and thus produce that broad scholarship which best prepares the youth for "complete living."

SMOKE AND ASHES.

BY S., '81.

I sit and smoke as evening grows,
And fades the twilight's gleam;
The spark on my Havanna glows,
While recollections stream

Upon me thick and fast as flows
The current of a dream.

The buoyant pleasures of the past,
The joys with naught to mar,
The hours I wished might always last,
The hopes that reached afar
Into the future vanished fast
In smoke, like my cigar.

We keep the ashes of dead years
In memory's sacred urns,
Nor think the *now*, that sweet appears,
Already smokes and burns,—
Like my cigar, the spirit cheers,
And then to ashes turns.

The seasons come and go, and night
Succeeds the brightest day;
And pleasures one by one from sight
Forever fade away;
But joys of love—the *soul's* delight—
Remain with us for aye.

THE LOST BOOKS OF THE EARLY HEBREWS.

BY A. T. S., '75.

AS one looks upon a near range of mountains, reverently measures their height with his eye, feeds upon their grandeur, and observes how they troop forth from the blue of the horizon on his right, and disappear in its depth on his left, like a train of flying cars, he discovers, here and there, between the nearer peaks, the outlines of remoter ranges, wrapped in mists and clouds. He knows that there is a background, the outlines of which his eye cannot trace.

Such is the experience of him who looks upon the Word of God. Its books and truths stand out with exceeding boldness. No mountain range has vaster proportions. The first impression is that, in a literary point of view, they, like one of their characters, "are without father, without mother, without descent, having neither beginning of days nor end of life."

But a closer inspection reveals, here

and there, in isolated passages, vistas running back and revealing to our astonished eyes a literary background, enveloped however, in deep obscurity. We can see but little, yet enough to teach us that contemporaneous with the books of the Bible, were other writings of a secular and religious character. As the Word is our only authority for this statement, we will let it speak for itself.

The first glimpse we get of a literary background to the Bible, is afforded in Gen. iv. 23, 24. The passage in question is an evident quotation, and was incorporated into the book of Genesis nearly twenty-five centuries after its utterance. The book, or writing, from which this extract was taken, was regarded sufficiently reliable to warrant Moses in quoting from it. What is said here of this passage, can with more or less force be said of much of the record which antedates the time of Moses. From whence did Moses obtain the history of the flood, and the dimensions of the ark, and the other minute details narrated? Either from inspiration or from older written histories of these events. But when we consider the structure of the Bible, and how the chronology of other writers was obtained, we are led to believe that Moses was partially dependent for his chronology in Genesis upon written documents. The Scriptures, therefore, furnish us with slight, indirect proof that at least a meager literature, chronological in its character, existed from very early days among the ancestors of the Hebrew nation. That such a literature did exist at a later period is settled by unmistakable quotations.

In Numbers xxi. 14, Moses quotes from "The Book of the Wars of the Lord." The title shows it to be religious, and the quotation is made to show the location of the brook Arnon. He regards it as authoritative or he would not adduce it as proof. Here is a written history of the

wars of God's people during their wanderings, evidently the work of some author contemporaneous with Moses. But a written history never sprang into existence without it had for its literary ancestry just such fragmentary, chronological effects as we have inferred were in existence two thousand years before.

In Josh. x. 12, 13, we have another quotation, this time from "The Book of Jasher." The book is historical in character and is appealed to to prove such an important event as the standing still of the sun and moon at the command of Joshua. Its authority is beyond question.

There were then two books, "The Book of the Wars of the Lord" and "The Book of Jasher," which to all appearances antedate the writing of the Pentateuch and were made use of by Moses and the author of Joshua. It seems more than probable that these two books, and others, for they could not have been the only writings then existing, were depended upon for many of the dates and particulars given to us in the first six books of the Bible.

Four hundred years later the writer of Second Samuel appealed to this same book of Jasher (2 Sam. i. 18) to substantiate a statement of his, which shows in how high esteem the book was held.

In 1 Sam. x. 25, another document is mentioned, written by Samuel and deposited by him among the sacred archives of the nation. It appears to have been a description of the kingdom which Saul was about to inaugurate.

Later, we find other books and literary works in existence: three thousand proverbs, and songs one thousand and five, and other works by Solomon; 1 Kings iv. 32, 34; also "The Book of the Chronicles of the Kings of Israel"; 1 Kings xiv. 19; and "The Book of the Chronicles of the Kings of Judah."

In 1 Chron. xxix, 29, the reader is referred for fuller particulars to three dis-

tinct and comprehensive histories of King David, one by the seer Samuel, one by the prophet Nathan, and the third by the seer Gad. No one can deny that these works were equal in authority to those which in after years became incorporated in the sacred canon. In 2 Chron. ix. 29, reference is made to three other histories in which the reader is told that he can find a more copious account of Solomon. They were sacred books, as their names indicate: "The Book of Nathan the Prophet," "The Prophecy of Ahijah the Shilonite," and "The Visions of Iddo the seer."

Two more sacred books are referred to in 2 Chron. xii. 15, the one written by Shemaiah the prophet, the other by Iddo the seer."

A copious history of King Uzziah was written by Isaiah the prophet. The prophet Jehu is said to have written the biography of Jehosaphat, 2 Chron. xx. 34.

Besides our present book of Lamentations, another book of Lamentations is referred to in 2 Chron. xxxv. 25, written by Jeremiah.

There are several other references of a doubtful character which I omit to mention. But here are ten sacred contemporaneous histories referred to by the writers of the Old Testament, besides other books of perhaps less authority. At least twenty books of a historical nature are cited and sanctioned, most of which stood on an equality with those which belong to the canon. But these were not all. The Hebrews were poetical to a certain degree, many a snatch of their war songs and peace tributes in the meter of their days have been preserved in the Old Testament.

Several legitimate inferences may be drawn from the above facts.

1. If the copious histories, to which our attention has been drawn, had been

preserved, they would furnish valuable commentaries on portions of the Old Testament Scriptures and reconcile some of their discrepancies which, with our present light, are irreconcilable.

2. Several, and perhaps all, of the historical books of the Old Testament are epitomes of history; 2 Chron. ix. 29: "Now the rest of the acts of Solomon, are they not written in the book of Nathan the prophet, and in the prophecy of Ahijah the Shilonite, and in the visions of Iddo the seer against Jereboam the son of Nebat?"

3. We infer the absence of a continuous miracle in preserving the revelations of God to men. The visions of Iddo the seer against Jereboam and the prophecy of Ahijah, and other such writings, have been lost, while the visions of Zephaniah against Moab, and of Habakkuk against Chaldea have been preserved.

4. We infer that many of these lost books were of equal authority and value with those preserved, since a portion of the latter are abridgments of the former.

5. We infer the great fullness and frequency of God's revelations in early days.

6. We conclude that if all God's revelations had been preserved and handed down they would form a literary collection too vast to be generally read.—*Morning Star*.

◆◆◆
XMAS, 1882.

BY KATE GOLDSMITH.

I thought when the spring-time came,
And violets were in bloom,
This is the fairest time to live,
Fairest to lie in the tomb!

I thought when the summer spread
Its beauty of rose and light,
'Twere sweet to live for aye like this,
Or 'twere sweet to die to-night.

I thought when the autumn glow
Was coloring field and wood,

Living was much to be desired,
Yet dying might still be good.

I think when December's snows
Are making the whole earth white,
'Tis well to live one's best to-day,
Or to die one's best to-night.

O'er all is the Father's care;
And the Christmas bells will chime;
Living or dying, we should be
Rejoicing in Christmas time.

As the changeful seasons go,
They tend toward the *Living Light*,
Whose star hath lit the rolling years
Since the first glad Christmas night.

YOUNG MEN IN POLITICS.

BY L., '82.

THE next decade in the political history of this nation must witness radical changes in party policy and party leadership. Young men and newer ideas are beginning to demand a place and an influence in the moulding of legislation and the management of affairs. Men are coming to the front who do not hesitate to disregard party precedent and usage, who value principle more than party, and who will not call in vain for better laws and a purer administration of those laws. As a nation we are passing through a crisis. The unrest engendered by misrule has gradually increased until the intelligent masses everywhere are ready to forget the party feuds of the past and rally together around the banner of reform. I do not mean the reform which is the cloak of party tracks and sore-heads, but a reform live and vigorous and earnest which shall drive forever from American politics the curse of patronage, which shall give to every man, rich or poor, his rights in ballot and property, which shall effect the necessary changes in revenue and currency laws, which shall bring about legislation upon questions of temperance and

morality, and which shall place in the hands of the government the railroads and the telegraph. It is the young men whose feet are not bound to ancient treadmills, whose minds are unhampered by fossil ideas and theories, who alone can accomplish all this. They alone can secure and hold the confidence of the people. Once let the intelligent voter see that the cry of reform is not a screen behind which lurks desire for office, once let him see that energy and young blood is infused into the ranks of reform, and around its standard will rush the better element of every party. The cry has sounded so long as a hollow cry. It has served so long as a blind for dishonesty and trickery that it has almost ceased to mean reform. The name reformer has become synonymous in politics with fanatic and sore-head. But a change has come. The overthrow of bossism is but the opening skirmish in a resistless war against the methods and practices in government and society which the people have borne too long. The great political upheaval which the nation has just witnessed is not a partisan victory. The people have simply made use of one of the great parties as a means of punishing the other.

The young men of the nation have said, let the civil service of this government be placed above party. Let the primaries of the great parties be conducted fairly and by the people. Let political assessments and administrative intervention be done away with forever. They have expressed themselves with no uncertain voice, and the popular will must be obeyed. The way has been opened for other and higher reforms. Every State will demand, through its intelligent voters, that the tariff be revised till every industry is fairly protected, but not at the expense of the consumer; that the questions of banking and currency be finally settled or placed beyond the whim of party or

demagogue; that wiser laws be enacted relating to the liquor traffic; and that Sunday, at least, shall not be a day of debauchery. All these questions, it is true, have been before the people, but as planks in platforms on which the best do not care to tread. So long have they been in contact with the decayed and putrified fabric which usually constitutes the rest of the structure, that they are almost tainted themselves in the minds of the voters. Gradually they will be torn from their rotten associates and gathered together into one grand whole, over which the young men of the nation under the pure banner of progress and reform will march to victory. It is the young men who are just stepping into the arena who are to be in this, the leaders. They alone can successfully demand of the old parties that these matters be seriously and honestly considered. Older men are too closely identified with the parties as they have been; are too closely wedded to the old order of things to draw around them the masses, and though for a time they may seem to rise above party, they cannot long oppose a system to which they have clung for a life-time. In the hands of the young men lie the destinies of the nation. The stand they take will decide the character of the government. There are yet hard and doubtful battles. Grave difficulties must be encountered before man can be made to see these questions as they are, but intelligence and right will, in the end, be victorious. Let the educated young men in the land see to it that on every question his influence is felt. The old parties have been made to see that if they would hold the young voters they must drop their machine leaders and systems. Let them understand that they cannot exist upon a record however grand, but that on their standard must be raised principles that do not make reforms a mockery.

Let every young man to whom is given

the right of suffrage see to it that his influence in his party is thrown on the right side, and the outcome of the struggle with the evils which face the nation will not be doubtful. Let young men not forget that there is something above and beyond the flimsy ties which usually bind parties and factions together. Let the young men stand as a unit and neither pride nor prejudice nor party can long stand in the way of progress and just government.

IN UNIT'S PLACE.

BY S., '99.

I know not from what beginning
My spirit has been evolved,
Nor through what vast mutations
In the problems God has solved.
Yet I feel I'm not a cipher
At the left of all that's wrought,
Though I cannot move great nations
With the iron hand of thought.

Though my deeds be few and lowly,
And of small account my work,
Hidden germs of mighty meaning
In each little deed may lurk.
And I know I am a factor
In the work that God has done,
Though I'm but a star that twinkles
Faint beside a rising sun.

Human deeds we cannot measure,
Those we count so grand and bold
May be sounding brass in Heaven,
While the little ones are gold.
If I cannot stand in millions'
Nor the thousands' column grace,
Cheerfully in sweet submission
I will stand in unit's place.

Our modesty forbids our devoting the last two pages of the *STUDENT* to favorable criticisms from other publications, as was done last year.

An open-air concert was given in front of Parker Hall one evening during the last week of the term. Tin horns were the principal instruments used.

COMMUNICATIONS.

HILLSDALE, MICH., Nov. 14, 1882.

My Dear Editors:

I thought you would let me off when I told you that I had already sent one letter to the *STUDENT* since I have been in H.; but since you do not, I will see what can be done.

To-morrow morning at 8.40, after the first recitation of the day, there will assemble in the chapel of Hillsdale College, for devotional exercises, about 425 students, one-third of whom are ladies. The majority of this number are in the academie department, i. e., are members of the four college classes, or of the preparatory department. The rest are divided among the theological, the commercial, the music, and the art departments. The forthcoming catalogue will contain the names of thirty-two theological students who have been under the special charge of the venerable Professors Dunn, Butler, and Mills.

The commercial and telegraphic department is in a building by itself, provided with all the appliances for the study of commercial science and telegraphy. The wire of the Western Union line on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad runs through the building. The department is under the direction of Profs. Rideout and Drake. The former is famous as the inventor of the Rideout Heater, and the latter as being one of the finest penmen in the West.

During the current year, 163 students have received vocal and instrumental instruction in the music department. The majority of this number are catalogued also in other departments. At the head are Prof. M. W. Chase, formerly of Auburn, and fourteen years ago organist at High Street Church; and Miss Carrie S. Haneock, who won a reputation as a singer before becoming connected with

this department, and who now teaches voice culture.

Prof. Geo. B. Gardner, a superior artist, of German birth, is in charge of the art department, and teaches private pupils in oil and water colors,—nine at present—and classes in drawing and perspective. There are now on exhibition in the studio, a number of the artist's fine paintings. His landscapes, and notably among them, some White Mountain scenes taken from nature, are of rare merit.

The academie department affords three courses of study,—the classical, the philosophical, and the scientific. The curriculum in the first is substantially the same as at Bates, except that only one modern language is required, the other being made elective with general geometry and calculus. The philosophical requires no Greek, and the scientific but little Latin. Of the regular academie instructors the oldest is President Durgin, a native of New Hampshire, and for three years a student of Colby University, but a graduate of Union College. He has the classes in mental science and political economy. Prof. Fisk, instructor in natural sciences, is also a native of New Hampshire, but a graduate of Brown University; he has also had the advantage of post graduate study at Harvard and at a German university. He is an enthusiastic naturalist, and the efficiency of his department is surpassed in few colleges in the country.

The instructor in *belles lettres* and German, Prof. Copp, is a graduate of Hillsdale and of Andover. He has studied also at Berlin and Gottingen.

The mathematical department is so fortunate as to have at its head a man that can see marvels of beauty in a geometrical figure, and get as enthusiastic over a mathematical demonstration as if it were a beautiful landscape. He has two assistants in mathematics, having himself also astronomy and physics. Prof. Haynes is

a graduate of this college, in the class of '75, as is also Prof. Mauek. The Latin instructor, Prof. Mauck, was formerly the instructor in Greek, until he took a leave of absence and pursued a course of study at Johns Hopkins. After his return, in '81, he took the Latin classes. He also has an assistant. French is taught by Miss Vance, the Preceptress, a graduate of a Vermont seminary. She has other classes in the preparatory department.

In a previous letter, a slight description was given of the college grounds and the five college buildings. There is no occasion, therefore, to launch out in that direction. Nobody here ever fires the campus. Never does the melodious note of the horn break upon the night air. Indeed it is to be gravely doubted whether Hillsdale students have ever adequately realized how indispensable a requisite to a liberal education, a horn is. But I suppose, even at Bates, customs may have changed in three years, and music is very likely now on the decline. It certainly used to meet with serious drawbacks on account of the lack of refined musical taste among the members of the Faculty. Cane rushes, too, are unheard of, but a hat rush is no uncommon thing, for it is by no means incompatible with co-education; and it has been demonstrated that a girl can make for a hat with as much proportionate muscular activity as any boy. The time perhaps will one day come, when in writing about a college it will not be necessary to mention these accessories. Indeed, their history would even now be very limited as far as relates to Hillsdale.

I regret, Messrs. Editors, that the pressure of other duties has obliged me to write so hasty a letter; but there comes with it the greetings of one whose interest in another college has by no means lessened his affection for his *Alma Mater*.

Yours eightily,

F. L. H.

"THE DEBT WE OWE TO SCIENCE."

BY G. S. R., '67.

Editors of the Student:

I have never been more forcibly impressed of the deep truth of Tennyson's famous line—

"Knowledge comes, but wisdom lingers,"

than on reading a short paper in your last number under the caption that appears above, and to which my attention has been specially invited. You will pardon me, if I venture the prediction that your ardent devotee at the shrine of science will be quite as much amused, if not chagrined, over his Sophomore production fifteen years from this date as—well, as I am! The paper is an exceedingly felicitous illustration of the poet laureate's striking line. In the brief time and space at my command, I can do no more than suggest a few thoughts, which ought to have further elaboration, relative to "the debt we owe to science." Allow me also to make the further prefatory remark, that I do not propose to "deny any fact," whether stated by our author or any one else. It is not the part of wisdom, however, to admit that every statement is true, even though it be proclaimed with "churchly" dogmatism!

Now, in the first place,—to be analytical and categorical—our author enumerates certain serious evils under which humanity suffered—"was held in bondage for fifteen hundred years." Would he have us infer that religion was responsible for these evils which were confessedly great and burdensome? The facts show—and science wishes to know the facts, indeed, has nothing to do with theories—that these evils came upon the human race not because of religion, but from the want of it. Ignorance, superstition, "priestcraft," if you please, and not religion, were the abundant springs whence all these evils—and others not mentioned—flowed. The man who does

not know that fact is a socialist and not a scientist!

Secondly, our author makes the assertion, with regard to the great changes for the better that have been brought about since "the darkness of the middle ages," that "science has done it all." We wonder if he ever heard of a priest by the name of Martin Luther, and if he does not know that the Reformation had something to do in breaking the chains whereby man was held in the thralldom of superstition. And "science has done it all!" Why that is altogether too funny! We take it that our brilliant writer is a humorist in disguise!

Again, in enumerating the great benefits conferred upon mankind by science, our author remarks that it "rejected the supernatural and miraculous as evidence in human discussion." Is that so? It seems to the present writer that there may be some mistake in that statement. Perhaps some scientists, and doubtless a good many socialists, do reject the "supernatural and miraculous," but science is altogether too wise, too self-consistent to do that. For there are some things "supernatural and miraculous" that are, nevertheless, facts! And science, we have good reason to suppose, accepts facts! Dr. Arnold, who is generally regarded as a pretty able historian, says: "I have been used for many years to study the history of other times and to examine and weigh the evidences of those who have written about them; and I know of no one fact in the history of mankind which is proved by better and fuller evidence of every sort, to the mind of a fair inquirer, than that Christ died and rose again from the dead." And is there not something "supernatural and miraculous" connected with his death and resurrection? Shall science therefore reject a fact? But there is another fact to which I would call attention. Christianity, say what we please

about its Author, its doctrines, or its methods, is a fact—a fact that fills the mind's eye and thrills the heart of the world; nor will it be questioned by any scientist that there is more than a savor both of the "supernatural and the miraculous" attaching to it. And shall science reject that fact? Pseudo-science may, but true science, with her devotees, bows humbly before it, and, with Thomas, says reverently of its Author, "My Lord and my God."

Once more, our writer says, that "in the warfare between science and religion, science has gained the victory on every battlefield." Well, before our breath is quite gone from us we rise to remark that there is not now, and never has been, any warfare between science and religion. Our author has fallen into great illogical confusion. He confuses religion with its professed adherents and their dogmas, and science with the theories and guesses sometimes promulgated in its name. Religion is not responsible for what foolish and eccentric men do and say in its name! Nor is science! By all means let us know what we are saying, and not bandy words heedlessly.

There is, however, one more sentiment to which our scientific friend gives utterance that deserves a moment's consideration. He says—and we rise up and make our most profound *salaam* in view of his marvelous arrogance—"The ecclesiastic must learn to keep himself within the domain he has chosen, and cease to tyrannize over the philosopher." Alas! that quite takes our breath away! Now, having partially recovered our breath, we would like to inquire what is meant by the "domain he has chosen"? We had been sufficiently callow to suppose that the Christian had all "domains" as his rightful possessions. A somewhat distinguished and learned author says to him,—“All things are yours”; and to

some extent he spoke with "authority!" Religion is a very wide thing. It seems to find room in its capacious bosom for science also! But again, we thought our author was speaking about science; what does he mean by the expression, "cease to tyrannize over the philosopher"? Science deals with facts, and has nothing to do with philosophy; and alas! it is a fact, many professed scientists—certainly those that dogmatize so flippantly and pour out their deliverances *ex cathedra*, if I may so speak—show conclusively by their strange processes of ratiocination, that *they* have never had anything to do with philosophy! Religion, star-eyed, wide-browed, pure as the driven snow, sweet as the honey of Hymettus, exalted as the snow-capped summit of Olympus, and free as the Spirit of God, whom indeed it does embody in such tangible form that man may come into communion with Him, is large enough to fold philosophy also under her mantle!

You will pardon me, Messrs. Editors, if I have criticised your writer rather sharply. I know you could easily forgive me, if you only knew how much I have kept back! Before concluding, I have one or two remarks to make, partly by way of application and partly otherwise. With many of the sentiments of the writer in question, I find myself to be in hearty sympathy. What I most strenuously oppose is the undertone of materialistic doubt and dogmatism, which is altogether too prevalent in these days, and which is too frequently permitted to air itself under the name of science. I have myself a most profound reverence for Science, and rejoice in view of the distinguished trophies which she has won, yet I would not forget, nor would I have others forget, that Science lighted her torch—brilliant as it is—at the altar of the Christian Church! If we are indeed indebted to science—and I should be the last to doubt or deny it,—a thousand times more are

we indebted to the Christian religion, the ultimate source of all science worthy of the name.

And I would repeat my former remark, that there is not now, and never has been, any warfare between science and religion. They hold, with regard to each other, the relation of friends—or rather of mother and daughter. The progress of one is the progress of the other, and the chief concern of each is the weal of man. Religion rejoices at every achievement of her distinguished offspring, and glories in every discovery which ameliorates the condition of humanity. Religion has to do with truths, and science has to do with facts; but facts are the shells which incase truths; and Religion therefore merely goes closer to the heart of things than Science herself! Science deals with *phenomena*—"the things that do appear." Religion deals with *noumena*—"the things that are"—realities. Religion is more scientific than science, and more philosophic than philosophy, for she goes straight to the core of things, of essences, of Being, and thus shows to us the heart of Him, who, in Christ, is "reconciling the world unto Himself."

LOCALS.

There was a Bates College lad
Whom the Faculty thought quite bad,
So he packed his tin horn
Well-used and well-worn
And started off home to his dad.

Vale!

Have you been skating?

A pleasant vacation to you.

The Seniors have got a mesmerist.

He was a naughty Sophomore, she was sweet sixteen. "You're as sweet as a peach," he said, patting her softly on the cheek. "Yes," she murmured, snuggling still nearer to him, "I'm a cling-stone."

Woe unto the urchins who come under the rule of the Bates pedagogue.

The Freshmen have at last gone and done (Dunn) it. Not a Smith, Brown, or Jones in college.

Several of the Freshmen have been reported sick since Thanksgiving. Probably nothing more than a cold (?).

While it is true that beauty and modesty are twin sisters, the prettiest girls are generally most admired for their cheek.

How do you suppose the Faculty's daily (?) attendance at prayers would look in print? We spare their feelings by withholding it.

"Never trouble trouble, till trouble troubles you." But we do hope the city fathers will run a snow-plow across the campus next term.

If you want to get a good scare, learn to mesmerize, and then try the experiment upon some friend. When he passes under your control if it does not scare you, we miss our guess. The writer has tried it and knows how it is himself.

Again the long winter vacation has arrived, and the college buildings look as deserted as though the plague had struck them. Only one who has tried it can realize the obstacles which rise before the local editor, when the term is not keeping and he is away from college busily engaged in other business. *Locals* seem few and far between to him.

When a Senior who has been teaching in a county village talks to his chum from dream-land, for three nights in succession about the same person, and the only distinguishable part of the one-sided conversation is the occasional spelling—L-O-I-S, mingled with "*D—n that sidewalk*," the conclusion is that Mike is a little flighty in the region of the brain, or is a good deal out in the region of the heart. But when a classmate reads from a letter of the present teacher to the former the following questions: "Why does a certain young lady here blush from the roots of her hair to the ends of her toe nails at the mere mention of your name? And why did she actually run out of the room when some one spoke of a man's falling off the sidewalk while going home from the Teachers' Institute?" Then the conclusion is that Mike and Lois think of forming an "entangling alliance."

About the time that the term opens, Mr. L. W. Ballard will commence the rehearsals of "Hady's Creation." The singers of the college are invited to attend.

At the close of the term the Sophs. were seen marching down town double file, after taking their final examination. They were doubtless happy, as they had a right to be. Did you get any peanuts, boys?

The postal delivery system has been introduced into Lewiston, but Bates still clings to the primitive method of having "Barber" stand on the chapel steps and call out the names, as the students go into recitations. We understand that Postmaster Little offered to have the mail delivered at the rooms in the Halls, if letter boxes could be placed in the doors; but that the Prof. in charge of the buildings declined to accept this offer, on the ground that it would "weaken the panels of the doors." Quite a Joke, that!

It is remarkable what changes will take place in the space of three short years. Three years ago the class of '83 entered college, and, strange to say, some at that time could Reade, and a few could Wright. One favorite song was "Over Jordan." During the year a Little advancement was made, and for our keenness we were especially be-Holden to Files. Our Ham was likely to hold out through the course, and our prospects were bright, but soon the Lord left us; Gile crept in and began the still Hunt, which has finally reduced us to a Barber-ous state.

We trust that no one has ever taken offense at anything that may have appeared in this department during the year. We have never intended to be personal, and whatever has been said has been with the kindest feelings. The department has not been made so general as could be desired, inasmuch as we have not had the co-operation of all the classes; that is, with one exception, we believe there has never been anything contributed to this department, outside of the class. We wish to extend our thanks to D. C. Washburn for the assistance he has rendered us during the year.

The latest! We have received some flattering notices from subscribers and contemporary publications, but the latest and the best was from neither of these sources. It was a tacit implication of the

worth of the STUDENT, dictated by brute instinct. The other day, a dog was seen by one of the editors, to start from a certain point on Main Street, with a BATES STUDENT in his mouth. He carried it, in spite of the interruptions of his fellow dogs, straight toward the post-office. This is a fact, without hyperbole. The editor followed him with brisk steps till he lost sight of him near the office. The dog had no master, and seemed to be guided by an instinct which made him oblivious to all outward influences. He was doubtless impressed, by this instinct, with the priceless value of his burden.

The annual prize debates by the Sophomore class have been of more than usual interest this fall, and the class is to be congratulated on the large number that have taken part. They have set a good example which is worthy to be followed by the succeeding classes. The class was divided into four divisions, and Friday evening, Nov. 14th, was occupied by the first two, and the following are the debates and the several disputants:

FIRST DIVISION.

Question—Is the introduction of the principle of emulation into our schools and colleges expedient?

Aff., C. A. Washburn, Neg., C. E. Tedford,
C. A. Scott. G. S. Eveleth.

SECOND DIVISION.

Question—Have self-educated men done more for the world than men educated at colleges and universities?

Aff., F. Blake, Neg., A. B. Morrill.
F. A. Morey.

THIRD DIVISION. Tuesday evening, Nov. 21st.
Question—Do the New England colleges devote too much time to the study of the classics?

Aff., M. N. Drew, Neg., W. B. Small,
D. C. Washburn, C. F. Bryant.
W. W. Jenness,
C. W. Harlow.

FOURTH DIVISION. Wednesday evening, Nov. 22d.

Question—Is it probable that the United States will become the greatest of nations?

Aff., C. T. Walter, Neg., G. A. Goodwin,
C. E. B. Libby, A. F. Gilbert,
F. S. Forbes. H. A. Robinson.

The committee of award, consisting of Everett Remick, O. L. Gile, J. L. Reade, C. E. Sargent, and E. A. Tinkham awarded the prizes as follows: First division, C. A. Washburn; second division, F. A. Morey; third division, D. C. Washburn; fourth division, F. S. Forbes. The committee also chose eight of the speakers

to take part in the champion debate at the next Commencement. They are as follows, given in the order in which they appear on the program: C. A. Washburn, C. E. Tedford, F. A. Morey, A. B. Morrill, D. C. Washburn, C. F. Bryant, C. E. B. Libby, F. S. Forbes. Special mention ought to be made of Messrs. Scott, Jenness, Small, and Gilbert.

"A meeting of the friends of Bates College was held in Boston, Friday, to discuss the subject of increasing the permanent fund of the institution. Prof. Chase, of the college, explained the desirability of such action. The fund now amounts to \$60,000. The college is now out of debt, and it is desired to raise \$100,000 additional for the endowment of professorships and scholarships, and procuring of books and apparatus. Addresses were made by Edward Everett Hale, who presided, Rev. Alex. McKenzie, Rev. Dr. Duryea, and others. A resolution was adopted favoring the enterprise, and a committee appointed, as follows, to prepare a plan of action: Rev. Messrs. Hale and Duryea, Messrs. Samuel D. Warren, Charles H. Russell, D. Lothrop, Stillman B. Allen, M. D. Spaulding, C. C. Cobb, and D. N. Richards."—*Leviston Journal*, Dec. 16th.

ALUMNI HISTORY.

CLASS OF '73.

HALEY, ANNA ELIZABETH:

Student in the Christian Biblical Institute at Stanfordville, N. Y., '74-'77; in May, '77, ordained to the work of the Christian ministry; during the latter half of her course she supplied for the church at Clove, N. Y.; immediately after graduation commenced the work of an evangelist; '77-'78, labored in Massachusetts and Rhode Island; '78 to May, '79, in Vermont and Massachusetts; '79, labored in Rochester, Vt., Providence, South Portsmouth, and Rice City, R. I., Kittery, Skowhegan, and Augusta, Me., in Dryton, Mass., and Manchester, N. H.; '81-'82, in Wilmington, Vt., Franklin, N. H., Lowell, Mass., Lubec and Eastport, Me.; autumn of '82, to present time, in Pawtucket, R. I., and Boston, Mass.

CLASS OF '75.

SPEAR, ALBERT MOORE:

After graduating, taught Anson Academy two years, resigning in May, 1877; in June of the same year entered the office of Hutchinson & Savage, Lewiston, Me., and pursued the study of law until the October term of the Supreme Judicial Court, 1878, when he was admitted to the bar; Jan. 1, 1879, commenced the practice of law in Hallowell, Me., where he is still located; is at present chairman of S. S. C., city solicitor, and member of city government; also representative-elect to the next Legislature.

CLASS OF '77.

HATHAWAY, BENJAMIN TAPPAN:

In fall of 1877 taught in Gorham, Me.; spring of '78 taught in town of Monmouth; 1878-80, principal of High School in Rock Island, Illinois; 1880-81, studied law with A. M. Spear, Esq., Hallowell, Maine; admitted to bar October, 1881; is at present located in Gorham, Me.

TOMLINSON, JOHN KINZER:

From graduation to '79, health did not permit him to engage in any regular work; since April, '79, has been teaching the Boys' High School in Harrisburg, Penn.

CLASS OF '80.

BEARCE, ALBERT ABNER:

Went to Papillion, Nebraska, the summer after graduating.

DESHON, CHARLES HILL:

Principal of the Grammar School at Buffalo Plains, N. Y.

FARRAR, ERNEST HERBERT:

Since graduating has studied architecture and also been employed as draughtsman in the office of G. M. Coombs, Lewiston, Me.

FRISBEE, IVORY FRANKLIN:

Principal of Nichols Latin School since graduation; P. O. address, Lewiston, Maine.

HAYES, FRANCIS LITTLE:

In 1880 was appointed tutor in Hillsdale College, and in 1881 was elected professor of the Greek language and literature in the same college.

HOYT, WILL ADAMS:

After graduation remained at home to rest until spring when he became principal of Rockport High School; this he organized and taught for four terms, closing in June, '82; fall of '82 assumed the principalship of Greely Institute, Cumberland Center, Me.

HEALD, JOSIAH H.:

Entered Andover Theological Seminary in Sept., '80, where he has since been pursuing his studies; licensed to preach by the Woburn Association at Winchester, Mass, May 16th, 1882; during summer of '82 supplied the pulpit of Congregational church in Bradford, N. H., which he still continues to do.

HARRIS, MISS LAURA WOODBURY:

Spent the fall and winter after graduation at her home in Minot; from the spring of '81 to fall of '82 was first assistant in the Academy at Wilton, Me.; since Sept., '82, has been teaching in the Edward Little High School, Auburn, Me.

JUDKINS, WILBUR HENRY:

Taught Anstin Academy, Centre Strafford, N. H., during the fall of '80; was ill at home during the winter of '80 and '81; assistant in Litchfield Academy during the spring of '81; was principal of Monmouth High School during the fall of '81; subsequently studied law in the office of A. M. Spear, Hallowell, Me.; at present principal of Lisbon Falls High School.

MERRILL, HENRY L.:

Fall of '80 and winter of '80 and '81 taught the summer school in Weld, Me.; spring of '81 studied law in the office of Judge Dresser, at Auburn; then taught Lisbon Falls High School three terms; in March, 1882, went to Minnesota; taught a short time in a commercial school in Minneapolis; in April was appointed principal of Hutchinson graded school, McLeod County, Minn.; in September began a school again in Hutchinson, where he still resides.

MARTIN, WILLIAM PEARCE:

Entered upon a course of study in Boston Law School immediately after graduating; has also been studying in Hayes' law office, Boston.

NEWTON, MARK TRAFTON:

Taught at Raymond from '80 to '81;

winter of '81-82 taught and studied medicine at Litchfield; spring of '82 attended the session of Maine Medical School at Brunswick; is at present teaching at Litchfield; P. O. address, Litchfield Corner, Maine.

PARSONS, JAMES FRANKLIN:

Associate principal in Nichols Latin School since graduation.

PLUMMER, JOHN AARON:

Born in West Gardiner, Me., in 1857; graduated from the High School in Gardiner and entered Bates College in 1876; notwithstanding one term, sometimes two, spent in teaching during each year of his course, he maintained a high position as a scholar, sickness with the first half of his class; sickness kept him from college the winter and summer terms of the last year; he graduated, however, in 1880; he died August 13, 1880, in full acceptance of the Christian faith. No man was more universally and deservedly beloved by his college friends.

RICHARDS, ELMER ELLSWORTH:

Studied law from 1880-82; admitted to the bar in the fall of '82; is now practicing in Farmington, Me.

RANKIN, CLARK BARKER:

Studied medicine in the fall of '80; attended Brunswick Medical College two terms; still pursuing medical studies.

SAWYER, MISS ELIZA HACKETT:

In Sept., 1880, she accepted the position of first assistant in the English and classical school, Johnstown, Penn.

TARBON, OREN CHENEY:

1880-81, was principal of Princeton, Minn., High School; 1881-82, read medicine in Elk River, Minn.; at present is back to Princeton in his former position as principal of High School; post-office address, Princeton, Mille Lacs Co., Minnesota.

WOODS, ALMOND LEROY:

Taught in fall of '80 at North New Portland, Me.; winter at Searsport, Me.; Summer and fall of '81 at West Yarmouth, Mass.; has been teaching High School at Harwich, Mass., since Jan., '82.

CLASS OF '81.

BROWN, WINTHROP J.:

Summer of '81 was clerk in a hotel at

Old Orchard Beach; during the winter of '81-82 taught school at Sherman Mills, and since March, '82, has been teaching in Industrial Home School, Washington, D. C.

COOK, CHARLES SUMNER:

After graduating was unemployed till the following winter, when he taught in Harrison; the following April took the Waldoboro High School, which he still has charge of.

CURTIS, WALTER PAUL:

Since the fall of '81 has been pursuing a course of theology in the Free Baptist Seminary at Lewiston, Me.

CLARK, EMMA JANE:

Spent the summer at her home in Lewiston. In Nov., '81, was married to Prof. J. H. Rand, '67, teacher of mathematics at Bates. Present address, Frye Street, Lewiston, Me.

COOLIDGE, HENRY EPHRAIM:

Since Aug., '81, has been reading law in office of Hon. Enoch Foster of Bethel, Me.; taught school during the fall of '81 at Mexico; in winter of '81 and spring of '82 at East Rumford; the following November commenced a term of school at Bethel, Me.

DRAKE, ORVILLE HENRY:

Has been principal of the Normal Department of Maine Central Institute since graduating.

DAVIS, OSCAR:

Has been principal of Somerset Academy, Athens, Me., since fall of '81.

EMERSON, FRED CLARENDON:

Since Oct. 1st has been pursuing a course in Oberlin Theological Seminary, Oberlin, Ohio.

FOSS, HERBERT EVERETT:

Was a student in Boston Theological Department during the fall and winter of 1881; licensed by the M. E. Conference in the spring of 1882; accepted the pastorate of Gorham (N. H.) church in April, 1882; was married to Miss Agnes M. Hitchcock, of Lewiston, in Nov., 1881.

FOLSOM, HENRY PETER:

October, 1881, went to Colorado; November 1st began work at Leadville, in the office of Tabor, Pierce & Co., lumber dealers; still continues in their employ; P. O. address, 142 East Fifth Street.

FOSTER, WILLIAM PRESCOTT:

During the fall and winter of '81-82 was principal of Grammar School, Lanesboro, Mass.; since March, '82, and at present, principal of High School, Camden, Me.; studied law in vacations with Hon. Enoch Foster, Bethel, Me.; P. O. address, Webb, Maine.

GILKEY, RANSOM EUGENE:

Was married July 9, '81 to Mabelle Brown of Lewiston; went to Audubon, Iowa, that fall, and engaged in the drug business; after seven months of study and labor in that business, was examined, and received a commission of Pharmacy; in June, '82, came to Saco, where he has since been engaged as druggist; P. O. address, Biddeford, Me.

GODING, JOHN HENRY:

Went to Illinois, Sept., '81; began teaching there Oct. 3d, where he has since been located; P. O. address, Warrensburg, Macon Co., Ill.

HASKELL, CHARLES SUMNER:

Summer of '81-82 was at the mountains as agent of Glen House; in the fall of '81 taught the East Wilton Grammar School; winter and spring of '81-82 was principal of Lebanon Academy; resigned this position for that of Master in the Athens Grammar School, No. Weymouth, Mass.; was married Aug. 22d, '82, to Miss Dellie L. Coburn of Lewiston, Me.

HOBBS, WILLIAM CROSBY:

In fall of '81 was assistant teacher in Litchfield Academy; during the following winter, taught a town school at Litchfield Plains, and a singing school at Richmond Corner; in the spring of '82 was principal of Litchfield Academy; during the summer studied French and German in Salem, Mass.; Aug. 15th was appointed teacher of languages in Maplewood Institute (for young ladies), Pittsfield, Mass., where he is now employed.

HOLTON, JOHN EDGAR:

During fall of '81 was principal of the Eastport (Me.) High School; resigned on account of ill health; spring of '82 taught a term of school at Livermore Falls, Me.; P. O. address, North Boothbay, Me.

HAYDEN, WILSON WARREN:

Taught High School at Kenduskeag,

Me., in fall of '81; then entered Bates Theological School, and has been supplying occasionally in connection with his studies since then.

LOWDEN, GEORGE EDGAR:

Supplied the desk for the Greenwich Church, Providence, R. I., during the summer vacation of '81; entered Theological School at Lewiston, in August of that year; supplied for the Lisbon Falls Church during the fall and winter; since then has attended school and supplied transiently.

MCCLEERY, CHARLES LAFOREST:

Entered the employ of the *Lowell* (Mass.) *Morning Mail* as a reporter, and in May, '82, was advanced to the position of news editor; Nov. 1st resigned this position to accept that of special correspondent and business agent of the *Boston Journal* for Maine, with headquarters at Portland.

MAXFIELD, OTIS THEODORE:

Principal of the high school at Pittsfield, N. H., since the fall of '81.

NEVENS, HENRY BEECHER:

In the fall of '81, began a term of high school at North Norway; after teaching two weeks was obliged to give up the school on account of ill health; for the same reason, accomplished very little during the winter; in the spring taught a term in Litchfield Academy; is now in the office of C. W. Clement, 159-165 Pearl Street, Boston.

PITTS, EDWARD THOMAS:

Pastor of Limington (Me.) Congregational Church since graduation.

PARSONS, JOHN HENRY:

Principal of Maine Central Institute since graduating; P. O. address, Pittsfield, Maine.

PERKINS, WILLIAM BLAIR:

Has been in the employ of Lothrop & Co., since graduating; P. O. address, No. 32 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.

PERKINS, WILLIAM T.:

In the fall of '81, commenced the study of law in the office of Frye, Cotton & White at Lewiston; in fall of '82 began a two years' course in the law department of Michigan University, Ann Arbor, Mich.

RIDEOUT, BATES SEWELL:

Entered Bates Theological School in

August, '81; '81-82 teacher of rhetoric in Nichols Latin School, Lewiston; has been supplying the desk at Lisbon Falls, in connection with his course in the Seminary.

RECORD, GEORGE LAWRENCE:

In fall after graduation taught school at Sherman Mills; in winter was engaged in like occupation at Baring, and left there to take charge of the Presque Isle Academy for the spring term; during this year continued the study of short-hand, which he had previously commenced; in June, '82, went to New York City and secured a position as stenographer, which he has recently resigned to take a similar place with Pinkerton's Detective Agency.

ROBINSON, REUEL:

After graduating, spent several months at home in Palmyra, Me.; taught in the town of Waldoboro, Me., from Nov., '81, to March, '82; is at present principal of the Barnstable Grammar School, Barnstable, Mass., which position he has held since April, '82.

ROWELL, EUGENE DUNBAR:

Has spent most of his time since graduating in the West; is now in Minneapolis, Minn.

ROBERTS, HENRY SANDS:

Was for a time in the employ of Thompson & Temple, Lewiston, Me.; in the winter of '81 taught school at Winterport, Me.; since spring of '82 has been principal of Lisbon (Me.) High School.

SANBORN, CLIFTON PACKARD:

Has been principal of the Grammar School at West Yarmouth, Mass., since graduating.

SHATTUCK, JOHN FRANKLIN:

Has been principal of the academy in Albany, Vt., since graduation.

STROUT, CHARLES ALMON:

Was elected principal of Simonds High School, Warner, N. H., immediately after graduation, where he has remained ever since; was married Nov. 29th, '82, to Miss Edith H. Jones of Farmington, N. H.; P. O. Address, Hotel Warner, Warner, N. H.

TWITCHELL, FRANK ARTHUR:

P. O. address, No. 32 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass.

WILBUR, FRANK HENRY:

Traveled for a time in the West; is at

present in Maine; P. O. address, Auburn, Maine.

WILLIAMS, CHARLES WALTER:

Spent the summer of '81 at home; in the fall entered Newton Theological School, where he is still pursuing his studies.

PERSONALS.

FACULTY.—Pres. O. B. Cheney and Prof. G. C. Chase are absent from town looking after the interests of the college.

Prof. R. C. Stanley is busy making observations with the new telescope. Evidently our Prof. of Mathematics is preparing to erect a residence on Frye Street the coming spring.

'72.—G. H. Stockbridge is third assistant examiner in the Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

'72.—J. S. Brown has recently been elected to a professorship in Doane College.

'74.—F. B. Stanford has been appointed literary editor for the *Lewiston Journal*.

'78.—C. E. Brockway is recording secretary, and one of the trustees and executive committee of the Central Association of Baptists (open communion).

'81.—G. E. Lowden of Bates Theological School has gone to Rhode Island to supply for the vacation.

'82.—G. P. Emmons is studying medicine with Dr. French of Lewiston.

'82.—W. T. Skelton has opened a branch publishing house in Cincinnati, Ohio.

'83.—L. B. Hunt recently read a paper before the Piscataquis Teachers' Association, which elicited many favorable comments.

'83.—E. A. Tinkham has been teaching in Lewiston High School during the fall term and has just entered upon a winter term in an adjoining town.

'84.—Miss Annie M. Brackett has just begun a term in the Grammar School at Lisbon Falls, Me.

'84.—Miss E. L. Knowles is canvassing in Portland, Me.

'85.—W. D. Fuller teaches a winter term in Gray, Me.

'85.—E. B. Stiles holds sway in the garb of a pedagogue in Parkman, Me.

'85.—C. F. Bryant, F. A. Morey, and A. B. Morrill are canvassing in Kentucky.

'86.—H. M. Cheney is employed for the vacation, in the *Lewiston Journal* office.

'86.—E. D. Varney and J. A. Wiggin are teaching.

'72.—Simon Connor Moseley died in Riverside, Cal., Nov. 25th. The *Lewiston Journal* thus speaks of him: "Mr. Moseley went to the Pacific Coast a few months ago with the hope of bettering his health; but the seeds of consumption were sown too deeply in his system, and his condition had been hopeless since the day of his arrival. His sister reached his bedside two days before his death, which occurred on Saturday. Mr. Moseley was a young man of excellent character and unusual promise. He graduated from Bates College in the class of '79, studied law with Messrs. Frye, Cotton & White and was admitted to the Androscoggin County Bar one year ago this fall. He practiced with the late Hon. M. T. Ludden several months. Having a fine intellect and rare qualifications for his profession, a bright outlook in life for him was only dimmed by his poor health. As a companionable and gentlemanly person, he made all who knew him his warm friends, and all will sorely regret, with us, his death. He would have been 25 years of age in January. He was buried in California."

EXCHANGES.

In addition to general supervision, it has been our duty and privilege as First Editor of the *STUDENT* to become acquainted, during the past year, with the editors of nearly a hundred different colleges, and to make ourselves agreeable or obnoxious according to circumstances. But this is the last time we shall have the privilege of reviewing a pile of "college exchanges," and we almost feel that an important era of our life is closing. But our year's labor has not been without its reward. We have not listened to Ambition's plea, coming from scores of colleges, without ourselves learning a little more of life's meaning than we knew before.

We have had no exchanges which we could call insignificant, while some we certainly have reason to be proud of. We have exchanged regularly with the journal which represents the joint interest of the two great universities of England, and this ponderous journal has even

deigned to notice us with flattering remarks, and also to copy from us. Some of the leading newspapers and magazines are on our exchange list. We prize these hundreds of exchanges to-day, that lie scattered about, far above their price at the junk store; we shall gather them all up, place them in a trunk and carefully lay them away in the garret, where, in after years, as we pass again our present station on our way to our second childhood, we can examine and criticise them again, while we imagine ourselves once more the editors of the *BATES STUDENT*. And as we turn their faded pages, and read with eyes that are growing dim,—surely there will come back to us a vision of the past, that for a moment will make our eyes still dimmer.

COLLEGE WORLD (Selected).

The passing mark at Harvard is 40.

Ladies of Wisconsin University wear mortar boards.

Dartmouth College has a new "Daniel Webster" professorship in Latin.

Trinity College is making a new departure. A professorship of boxing is to be established.

Hamilton College has had a recent gift of \$50,000, which is to be applied to the erection of a Scientific hall.

President Potter, of Union College, has offered to the students prizes for care and good taste in arranging their rooms.

The lady students of Ann Arbor have determined to publish a paper, the *Amulet*, in the interest of co-education. Why not call it *Armlet*?

Student government is working well at Amherst. There are fewer disturbances than formerly, and the morals and scholarship improved.

Columbia has established a New School of English. It is a great acquisition, since it offers to her students a new field for study in a most interesting and practical branch of knowledge.

Four students of the Wesleyan University were arrested Wednesday night, Nov. 15th, for stoning Middleton, Conn., firemen, who were trying to save imperilled property, and also for cutting hose.

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GEORGE C. CHASE, A.M.,
Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature.

REV. BENJAMIN F. HAYES, D.D.,
Professor of Psychology and Exegetical Theology.

THOMAS HILL RICH, A.M.,
Professor of Hebrew.

RICHARD C. STANLEY, A.M.,
Professor of Chemistry and Geology.

JOHN H. RAND, A.M.,
Professor of Mathematics

CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Candidates for admission to the Freshman Class are examined as follows:—

LATIN: In six books of Virgil's *Æneid*; six orations of Cicero; the *Catiline* of Sallust; twenty exercises of Arnold's *Latin Prose Composition*, and in Harkness' *Latin Grammar*. **GREEK:** In three books of Xenophon's *Anabasis*; two books of Homer's *Iliad*, and in Hadley's *Greek Grammar*. **MATHEMATICS:** In Loomis' or Greenleaf's *Arithmetic*, in the first twelve chapters of Loomis' *Algebra*, and in two books of *Geometry*. **ENGLISH:** In Mitchell's *Ancient Geography*, and in Worcester's *Ancient History*.

All candidates for advanced standing will be examined in the preparatory studies, and also in those previously pursued by the class they propose to enter, or in other studies equivalent to them.

Certificates of regular dismissal will be required from those who have been members of other Colleges.

The regular examinations for admission to College take place on the second Saturday before Commencement, on Tuesday preceding Commencement, and on Saturday preceding the first day of the Fall Term.

COURSE OF STUDY.

The regular Course of Instruction is that commended by the leading Colleges of the country as eminently adapted to secure liberal culture and a sound classical education.

EXPENSES.

The annual expenses are about \$200. Pecuniary assistance, from the income of thirteen scholarships and various other benefactions, is rendered to those who are unable to meet their expenses otherwise.

Students contemplating the Christian ministry receive assistance every year of the course.

THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.

This is a department in the College, established by vote of the corporation July 21, 1870. It occupies Nichols Hall, situated about a quarter of a mile from the College buildings, and is in charge of a special Faculty appointed by the College corporation.

Candidates for admission are required to furnish testimonials of good standing in some Christian church, and to give evidence of their duty to prepare for the gospel ministry, certified by the church of which they are members respectively, or by some ordained minister.

Those who are not graduates from College, previous to entering upon the regular course of study, must be prepared for examination in the common English branches, Natural Philosophy, Physiology, Chemistry, Geology, Astronomy, Algebra, and in the Latin and Greek languages.

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COMMENCEMENT, Thursday.....JUNE 28, 1883.

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The Course of Study comprises three years and as many classes; that is, the first year, or third class; the second year, or second class; the third year, or first class. The classes are so arranged that students can enter the school at any time during the year.

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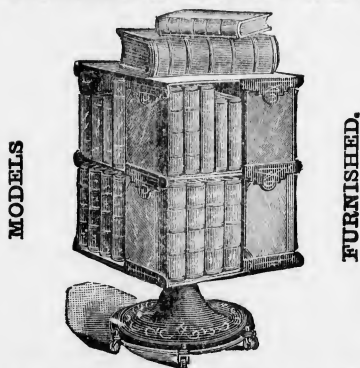


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- 7.20 A.M., for Portland and Boston.
- 11.10 A.M., for Portland and Boston.
- 2.58 P.M., for Winthrop, Waterville, Skowhegan,
Farmington, and Bangor.
- 4.15 P.M., for Portland, and Boston via boat from
Portland.
- 11.10 P.M., (mixed) for Waterville, Skowhegan,
and Bangor.

Passenger Trains leave Lewiston lower
Station:

- 6.30 A.M., for Brunswick, Bath, Rockland, Augusta, Portland, and Boston.
- 8.10 A.M., (mixed) for Farmington, arriving at
Farmington at 1.35 P.M.
- 10.30 A.M., for Brunswick, Rockland, Augusta,
Bangor, and Boston.
- 3.05 P.M., for Farmington.
- 5.30 P.M., for Brunswick, Bath, and Augusta.
- 11.20 P.M., (every night) for Brunswick, Bangor,
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Passenger Trains leave Auburn:

- 7.23 A.M., for Portland and Boston.
- 11.14 A.M., for Portland and Boston.
- 2.48 P.M., for Winthrop, Waterville, Skowhegan,
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- 4.18 P.M., for Portland, and Boston via boat from
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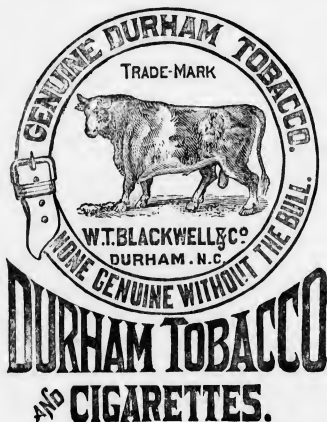
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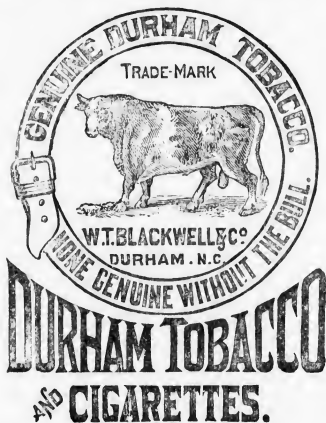
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